The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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MANDEL BROTHERS.

GREAT SALE OF

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ACTUAL BARGAINS!

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS!

Persian Plush
REDUCED TO
$1.25.

Ombre and Plaid Plush
REDUCED TO
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ALL COLORS,
REDUCED TO
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28-inch BLACK BROCADE Velvet Cloaking
REDUCED TO
$3.00.

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REDUCED TO
$2.50.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PARTY and EVENING SILKS.

MANDEL BROS.
121 & 123 State-st.
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SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

Ladies' Neck Wear!
"Of the Most Exquisite Taste."
Sample Line.
"No Duplicates."
Parisian Styles!
Rich and Elegant.

Lovers of beautiful Neck Wear will find in this assortment New and Original Ideas, such as the ingenious Frenchman alone can produce.

"The Prices" ARE "One-Half" The Importation Cost.

"LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES!"
State and Madison-sts.

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SILK HOSIERY!
"Styles"
Of Recent Importation.

We are now displaying the most brilliant assortment of Ladies' Silk Hosiery ever exhibited by us at any one time.

The styles and blending of colors are entirely new, and the selection is large enough to suit the most fastidious taste.

Especial attention is called to a line of French

Silk Hose,
$2.50!

Colors to match the prevailing shades in Costumes.

Another line equally attractive
At $4.00!

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DIAMONDS
GREAT
BARGAINS In Diamond Earrings, Rings, Pins, Studs, Lace Pins, Lockets, Crosses, Bracelets, etc., etc., at "GOLDSMID'S."
BARGAINS In Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver Watches at "GOLDSMID'S."
BARGAINS In Solid Gold Sets, Cameo Sets, Rings, Pins, Studs, Gents' and Ladies' Lockets, Bracelets, etc., etc., at "GOLDSMID'S."
BARGAINS In Opera Glasses, plain and fancy, in Gold and Silver-headed Canes, at "GOLDSMID'S."
BARGAINS In Solid Gold Ladies' and Gents' Chains and Necklaces at "GOLDSMID'S."
BARGAINS In one magnificent Diamond and Sapphire Morning Glory Lace Pin and Pendant, one very fine Lace Pin, Diamond and Tiger-Eye, and one elegant Indian Corn Lace-Pin and Earrings. The above are very fine goods, extra fine stones, very unique, and new and novel in design, at "GOLDSMID'S."
BARGAINS In extra Double-Plated Vest and Guard Chains, Necklaces, and Lockets, warranted for ten years, at less than wholesale prices, at "GOLDSMID'S."
BARGAINS In one magnificent Jurpenese, very fine Stem-winding 18 kt. Watch, one magnificent 18 kt. Minute Repeater, and three Chronographs, 4 splits, seconds, and fly backs, at "GOLDSMID'S."
BARGAINS In one magnificent Russian Sable Sacque and Muff, new and warranted perfect, and one very fine India Camel Hair Shawl at "GOLDSMID'S."
BARGAINS Always at Goldsmid's Old-Established (1855) Loan, Bullion, and Diamond Brokerage.

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BRANCH—403 1-2 Larimer st., Denver, Colorado.

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IMPROVED WATERPROOF LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, made of linen coated with celluloid, giving the pliability, durability, and appearance of fine linen, with the perspiration-proof qualities of celluloid. Send for circular, sample and price-list. BARNES & CO., 80 Randolph-st.

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MUSICAL HOLIDAY GOODS!

LYON & HEALY

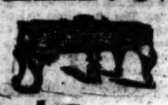
Beg to announce that until after the close of the Holiday Season their Wholesale Departments will be at the service of retail buyers. Their assortment of Musical Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts is unusually complete, embracing

Musical Boxes,
Musical Toys,
Piano Stools,
Piano Covers,
Music Folios,
Music Stands,
Music Rolls,
Music Books,
Violins,
Guitars,
Banjos,
Flutes,
Fifes,
Clarionets,
Drums,
Accordions,
Cornets,
Orguinettes,
Harmonicas,

And many Musical NOVELTIES selected by our European buyer during his recent sojourn abroad. In addition to the articles above enumerated our stock comprises Musical Merchandise of every description, including Pianos and Organs.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

BAUER PIANOS!



Grands, Uprights, & Squares.

Established in Chicago over Twenty-five years.
Used and Recommended by 25,000 Artists and Amateurs.
Our Patent Self-bearing Agraffe Attachment, Canevare Name Board, and Improved Veneered Bridge, are valuable improvements, used in the Bauer Piano only.

The Bauer Cabinet Grands!

The newest and most perfect production in the art of Piano-making. By the introduction of an improved VIOLIN-SHAPED SOUNDING-BOARD the volume of tone is greatly increased, and left entirely free from metallic qualities.

Prominent Artists Pronounce It a Marvel of Perfection.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1880.
Messrs. Julius Bauer & Co., Chicago, Ill.:
GENTLEMEN: I certify with pleasure to the excellent qualities of the Bauer Piano, which I think is fully equal to the best in the market in regard to solidity and durability, and superior in regard to sweetness of tone and elasticity of touch.
Very respectfully, CHR. F. BALATKA.

A complete assortment of these Favorite Pianos will be found at our warerooms. We also carry a full stock of all kinds of Musical Merchandise, wholesale and retail. Catalogues free.

Julius Bauer & Co.,
182 & 184 Wabash-av.,
BETWEEN MONROE & ADAMS-STS.

Decker Bros.

PIANO

Is the Leading Piano of the World,

And its position, long since reached, is justly retained because every instrument its makers send out, either Concert Grand, Parlor Grand, Cabinet Grand, Upright, or Square, has an exquisitely sweet full tone; a wonderful evenness and elasticity of touch; is the most artistic and beautiful of all Pianos in design and finish of case—in short, is constructed in every detail with the most thorough honesty and the greatest degree of scientific and mechanical skill.

STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BANKRUPT STORE,

184 and 186 State-st.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF HOLIDAY GOODS AT MUCH LOWER PRICES.

Gents' Silk Velvet Ties at $1.00.
Now, you price the above in other stores and they will charge you $1.50.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Brocaded on both sides, at
50 Cents.
A Dollar is the price by others.

Lace Ties,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Lace Collars,
Tatting Collars,
Tatting Handkerch'fs,
Fancy Suspenders,
Kid Gloves,
Driving Gloves.

And thousands of other articles. Any or all of the above are guarantee to sell a great deal cheaper than any one else.

Silver Plated Ware.

We make a specialty of the same, and sell these goods in very large quantities, and, as we get them direct from the manufacturers and sell them at a very small advance, we can undersell anything in this market.

JUST THINK OF IT!

5-Bottle Silver-Plated Castor at $1.00.
Butter-Dishes and Pickles at 90c.
Cake-Baskets at $1.00.
Celery-Dishes at $1.00.
Napkin-Rings at 50c.
Children's Sets at 95c.
Spoons, Knives, Forks, and a great many other articles, all at less than others sell them at.

Autograph & Photograph Albums
At less than half price. Give us a call and convince yourself.

BANKRUPT STORE,
184 and 186 State-st.,
Opposite the Palmer.
S. SHIREK.

RUGS.

RUGS.

Black Bear Rugs.
Polar " "
China Goat " "
Red Fox " "
Raccoon " "
Seal Skin " "
Grey Fox " "
Angora " "

The above are well and artistically made, and are the cheapest as well as the handsomest of all house mats.

EDDY, HARVEY & CO.
Manufacturers and Importers of Furs,
240 & 242 Monroe-st.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ELY & CO.'S
TAILORS.

From Dec. 5 to Jan. 1 next, all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT of TWENTY per cent.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.

The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved City Property at 6 per cent.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

Real Estate and Loans. W. D. KERFOOT & CO. 90 Washington-st. References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 20 years.

Real Estate Loans,
In amounts as desired, at lowest rates.
Special advantages for sale of Bonds.
JOSIAH M. KERR, 8 Williams-st., New York. M. A. BURALUT, 125 Lake-st., Chicago.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Table Cutlery FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FINE CASES OF

Pearl Handle Carvers,
Walrus Handle Carvers,
Ivory Handle Carvers,
Celluloid and Rubber Handle Carvers,
Buckhorn Handle Beef and Game Carvers,
Pearl Handle Table Knives,
Ivory Handle Table Knives,
Rubber and Celluloid Handle Table Knives,
Pearl Handle Tea Knives,
Ivory Handle Tea Knives,
Rubber and Celluloid Handle Tea Knives,
ROGERS' PLATED Knives, Forks, and Spoons,
Ladies' Cutlery Cases,
Ladies' Scissor Cases,
Gentlemen's Razor Cases.

Over 400 different styles and patterns of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and other makes of POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, SHEARS, &c.

Revolvers, Skates, Tool Chests, Sleds,
And a variety of Holiday Novelties.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
108 Madison-st.
Electric Lights. Open until 9 p. m.

FURNITURE.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

GRAND DISPLAY
Of Rich and Elegant
Holiday Goods.

Hanging and Standing Cabinets, Easels, Music Stands, Fancy Stands and Tables, Work Stands, Parlor Writing Desks, Fancy Chairs, Easy Chairs and Rockers in almost endless variety, and of the newest and most desirable styles.

Our recent importations of French Goods surpass anything that has been offered in this market.

Full lines of Fine Parlor and Chamber Suits. Dining-Room, Library, and Office Furniture.

Sole manufacturers of the Celebrated
EMPRESS FOLDING BEDSTEAD

State and Adams-sts.
Factory, West Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

SCARFS.

IN RICH VELVETS

The Best Scarf ever made.
THOMAS & HAYDEN, Wholesale Manufacturers
254 Madison-st.

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MAGAZINES
RECEIVED AT
COBB'S LIBRARY
29 Washington-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS.

"PUTNAM" CLOTHING HOUSE.

31st Christmas in Chicago,

And especially are we prepared the present one to supply those desiring

"USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS!"

SMOKING JACKETS in Silk or Cassimere.
DRESSING GOWNS in Cashmere, Fine Cassimere, and other Cloths.
SILK UMBRELLAS, SILK SCARFS, in endless variety.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS in all the Latest Patterns and Shades.
SILK and SILK-EMBROIDERED SUSPENDERS.

LADIES in search of any of the above goods will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases from us.

OUR HAT DEPARTMENT

Is replete with all the LATEST NOVELTIES. A guaranteed saving of 40 per cent on every Hat purchasd from us before Jan. 1. WE ARE DETERMINED not to inventory certain lines of All-Wool

GENTS' SUITS,

And have marked them at $10.50 a Suit to close them at once; former price, $15.00. Suffice it to say that the unseasonable weather demanded that we, as LARGE MANUFACTURERS, make such concessions in price as would interest the thousands who patronize THE PUTNAM, and

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Are now in order in every department throughout the house. Those who can avail themselves of this opportunity, and secure some of the many Bargains we shall offer, should not fail to do so.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
131 & 133 Clark-st. 117 Madison-st.
MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors and Manufacturers.
W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

Established 1855.
Always to the Front.

Vergho, Ruhling & Co.,
138 to 144 State-st.,
Headquarters for Bargains in
FANCY GOODS, TOYS,
HOLIDAY PRESENTS, and
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Fine Albums,
In Cabinet, Photo, Auto, Victoria, Family, Pocket, etc., at prices that cannot be beat.
Comb and Brush Sets.
A full assortment of every design at bottom prices.
Vienna Novelties
Of all descriptions. Full line of
French Artificial Flowers.
The latest novelty, elegant, beautiful, and admired by all. All styles of
Leather and Plush Goods
Still further reduced, and must be closed out.
Fine Opera Glasses,
The best goods, lowest figures.
Swiss Carvings
Lower than the lowest. The largest and finest assortment of
Pocketbooks.
Ever shown in the city.
Ladies' Hand-Bags,
Elegant and durable styles. Full lines
Glass, China, and Majolica Goods.

TOYS.

Our double basement is full to overflowing with every conceivable TOY suitable for children of all classes, and are strong and durable. Every article is a bargain.

Why We Can Suit You.
Clean and healthy goods. Full value given. Satisfaction to every one. Prices lower than others.

To secure bargains call early, avoid the rush, and get a good selection.

BLANK BOOKS.

G. E. MARSHALL & CO.
STATIONERS
167 MADISON STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS.

SHOW CASES.

Order Show Cases for Holiday Goods Now!
WRITE FOR PRICE-LIST.
EUREKA SHOW CASE CO.,
133 & 135 Wabash-av,
Branches at Kansas City and St. Paul.

MINERAL WATER.

WAUKESHA
Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, and cases. Quart and pint bottles also furnished, to druggists, hotels, bars, restaurants, and families. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co., Waukesha, Wis. Chicago office, 12 and 13 Metropolitan Block.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

'TIL MIDNIGHT
ARE OPEN
SEA'S
TWO STORES

Both open 'til Midnight
Now 'til Xmas.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY OF Santa Claus!

The Living Christmas Tree,
Tree of Jacks a Jumpin',
French Moving Figures,
Funny Mechanical Toys,
Old Woman in Shoe, &c., &c.

TEN CENT SALE CONTINUED OF
Fancy Goods
ON SECOND FLOOR.
WORTH 25 CTS. TO $1.00,
All at 10 cents, THIS DAY,
AT MAIN STORE,
SIX FLOORS ON STATE-ST.

CANDY PULL
POP-CORN FESTIVAL,
To the tune of JOHNNY HAND and his Popular Orchestra, at
SEA'S
NEW TOY STORE,
83 Madison-st.

DENTISTRY.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS GIFT.
8 TEETH. NO PAIN
BEST SET. EXTRACTING
Fine fillings; no large prices. DRS. McCREERY, corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

WANTED.

WANTED,

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

OPEN

Evenings

In order to afford purchasers of HOLIDAY GIFTS a better opportunity for making selections, we shall keep our store open evenings during next week, commencing on Monday.

OUR STOCK OF

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
STERLING SILVERWARE,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
&c., &c.,

Has not its equal in the West, either in *quantity, quality, or reasonableness of prices. No trouble to show goods. No obligation to purchase incurred by an examination.* Every article marked in plain figures, from which there is no deviation whatever.

N. MATSON & Co.

State and Monroe-sts.,
CHICAGO.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

BOOKS FOR GIFTS.

Reminding our customers that our store is always overcrowded on the last few days before Christmas, we would earnestly request them to make their selections at once and while our stock is still full and complete. We have now many choice and rare things which later it will be impossible to duplicate.

JANSEN, M'CLURG & CO.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE SIGHT OPTICIAN IS TRIBUNE PRICELESS BUILDING

Importer of Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Transits, Levels, Compasses, &c. Also, the largest stock in the Northwest.

Human Artificial Eyes Inserted Without Pain.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

CAUTION.—Don't pay exorbitant prices to adventurers for Spectacles. We sell the best Franklin Pebbles $1.00 to $2.50, and the best ground French Crystal Spectacles $1.50 to $3.00.

Twenty-five years' practice in the art of fitting glasses. Our method is honest dealing, which has built up our trade.

MORRIS BERNHARDT, Optician.

EYE SILVER PEBBLE

125 State-st., room 2, second floor. Spectacles exclusively. Twenty-seven years' practice in the adjustment of Glasses to every form of defective eyesight. Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an Optician and the perfectness of his glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the noted Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Hahnemann College, Chicago Homeopathic College, leading divines, our most prominent and well-known citizens, mending Rich pincenez from Schools of Science, Blind Institutes, etc., etc.

LOUIS H. MATTHES, Assistant.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

ART

Specimens of the work of the best known designers in the world in the collection of Christmas Cards at the Corner Bookstore, State & Randolph sts.

PAPER PAILS.

1,000 DOZ.

Paper Pails,

Of every Size. Send for Price-List.

MARSEILLES PAPER CO.,

139 & 140 South Clark, CHICAGO.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMONDS!

Messrs. S. HYMAN & CO.

Continue to offer the *largest stock and unbroken assortment of Rare Old Mine Gem Diamonds* to be found in any establishment in the city. In proof of which they beg to say that experts and persons contemplating a purchase *will be cheerfully shown through for purposes of comparison.*

Their stock consists of *finely-matched pairs for Ear-rings, carefully-selected Stones for Solitaire Finger-rings and Studs.* Correct and elegant designs in Lace Pins, Stars and Crescents, Lockets, Crosses, Bracelets, and Scarf-Pins.

Making Fine Diamonds their specialty, and a great many of their goods having been purchased by experts at prices of one year ago, thus saving at least 25 per cent over the present prices, they are in a position to offer their customers the benefit of advantages *not enjoyed by any other house.*

S. Hyman & Co.,

State and Madison-sts.

Telegraphic and Mail Orders from the country will receive prompt and careful attention.

VIENNA LEATHER GOODS.

VIENNA Leather Goods AT COBB'S LIBRARY

39 WASHINGTON-ST.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Prince Bismarck is suffering from inflammation of the veins.

—Gen. Longstreet will probably succeed Judge Hunt as Secretary of the Navy.

—A fire at Custer City, near Bradford, Pa., destroyed $80,000 worth of property yesterday.

—G. Hofheimer & Son, wholesale clothiers of Norfolk, Va., have failed. Liabilities, $75,000.

—Fair weather, southerly veering to westerly winds, and stationary or lower temperature for this region today.

—Collector Robertson, of New York, had an interview with President Arthur yesterday. Ex-Senator Boutwell also called.

—James Galentine, a flouring-mill owner of Bourbon, near Plymouth, Ind., was caught in the shafting of his mill yesterday and instantly killed.

—A boat containing fourteen persons left Galway Thursday for the Islands of Arran. When about midway on the passage a storm arose and all hands were wrecked.

—The total values of exports of domestic provisions for the eleven months ending Nov. 30 were $210,318,432, as compared with $257,331,045 for the corresponding eleven months of last year.

—James L. Payne, of Carolina County, Maryland, quarreled with his tenant, John Blanch, about rent. The quarrel ended in Payne's fatally shooting Blanch. Payne himself was seriously hurt.

—The *Germania*, Ultramontane organ, states that the motion introduced by Windthorst in the German Reichstag for the abrogation of the May laws will be supported by the Centre, Alsatians, and Poles.

—Secretary Blaine has been invited by the Garfield Memorial Committee to deliver the chief oration when the Presidential memorial services are held in the House of Representatives soon after New Year's.

—It is rumored that Secretary Hunt will soon retire from the Cabinet, and that he will be appointed to succeed Judge Bancroft Davis on the Court of Claims. His successor, it is said, has not yet been determined on.

—Speaker Keifer yesterday announced the following as the committee on the expenses attending the illness and burial of President Garfield: Taylor, Pound, Cox, Lefevre, Belford, Blackburn, Page, Springer, O'Neill, and Shelley.

—John Butts, John Connor, and Thomas J. McKey have been arrested in Poweshiek County, Iowa, on the charge of counterfeiting. They have confessed their guilt. Detective Vermilya, of Keokuk, is entitled to credit for making the arrests.

—It is probable that the President will soon appoint a successor to Postmaster-General James. Rumor has it that Mr. Filley, of St. Louis, will be the lucky man, but there are those among the knowing ones who say that another man will be chosen.

—The officers of twenty-one telegraph and cable companies have memorialized the British Government to place submarine cables under the protection of international law. It is probable that Lord Granville will receive a deputation on the subject.

—Secretary Kirkwood, in a letter to the Department of Justice, takes very strong grounds against the validity of the Maxwell land-grant of New Mexico, denouncing it as fraudulent. He reflects severely on the officials concerned in extending the limits of the grant, and favors the recognition of the settlers' claims.

—The London *Standard* (Tory organ) seems to think Secretary Blaine's suggestion for the modification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty preposterous, and the *Daily News* (Gladstonian organ) thinks that Britain can never consent to the modifications, and is inclined to believe that the American people do not demand them.

—Col. Strachan, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment says that after a most searching investigation into the charges of misconduct made against his regiment during the visit to Virginia in connection with the Yorktown celebration, he finds that twenty-one men only were guilty of improper conduct, and that this improper conduct consisted of simple intoxication, disobedience of orders, and unsoldierly and ungentlemanly conduct committed under the influence of liquor. The other charges referred to by the board of investigation appointed by Gov. Long, Col. Strachan says he has been unable to find any proofs of; on the contrary, the officers of the regiment positively assert that these charges are baseless.

—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, which is going largely into the telegraph business, made application last evening to the Council for permission to string additional wires on the poles already in use, and to erect other poles on which to place wires to connect with branch offices, to be located in various parts of the city.

—Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, evidently intends that he shall be heard from on the question of the imprisonment of American citizens of Irish birth in Ireland. He tried to bring up the question in the House of Representatives yesterday, but was called to order by the Speaker. He gave notice, however, that he would be heard from on the same subject again.

—As was anticipated, Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, has been nominated for Attorney-General of the United States. The nomination will be confirmed tomorrow probably. The appointment is very favorably regarded. The choice is looked on as excellent. The star-route ringsters do not look very favorably on the appointment, however.

—Hatch, of Missouri, introduced a bill in the House yesterday to permit planters to sell tobacco of their own production without payment of license or tax, to the amount of twenty-five pounds annually. Hatch's bill is that which is known as the Farmers' bill. The bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, though Mr. Hatch wished it referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

—The convention of General Passenger and Ticket Agents which assembled in Chicago last Thursday finished its labors yesterday and adjourned *sine die.* The subject under consideration was the proposed abolition of the system of allowing commissions to agents upon the sale of railroad tickets, and the convention adopted an agreement which contemplates putting an end to the practice.

—Once more Cannon, the Mormon, has received a setback in his attempt to get into Congress. As a result of a rehearing of the case, Chief-Justice Hunter, of the Utah Supreme Court, yesterday refused to modify or set aside the order previously made holding as fraudulent and void the certificate of naturalization obtained by Cannon, and in effect once more declaring him to be an alien and not entitled to a seat in Congress.

—Speaker Keifer was given a complimentary reception at the Masonic Temple in Washington last night under the auspices of the Ohio Republican Association. Judge Lawrence delivered the address of welcome, which was very largely tinctured with Ohioism. Speaker Keifer responded appropriately. Speeches were also made by ex-Speaker Randall, Senators Logan, Pendleton, and Sherman, Representatives Orth, Dunnell, Hiscock, Robeson, Reed, and Gov. Foster.

—Senator Voorhees read a somewhat eloquent and forcible speech in the Senate yesterday condemning the recommendation of Secretary Folger as to the limitation of silver coinage. He sharply criticised Secretary Sherman's financial policy, and intimated rather broadly that President Arthur and Secretary Folger were mere agents of the National banks. He defended the greenback theories of a few years ago, and claimed that they had triumphed. He was very severe on monopolies, corporations, etc.

—Representatives of the thirteen States called yesterday introduced 387 bills. More will follow. It may console our readers to know that few, if any, of the bills will pass. Among those introduced were the following: By Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, to appropriate $50,000 for the relief of the widow of President Garfield; Mr. Neal, of Ohio, to incorporate the Garfield Memorial Hospital Society; by Miller, providing for the discharge in bankruptcy of one or more of the innocent members of a partnership when another partner has been guilty of some illegal act; by Shallenberger, to prevent persons living in bigamy from holding any office of trust or emolument in the United States Territories, also regulating marriage in the Territories.

—The chief incident of the Guiteau trial yesterday was the examination of his former wife as a witness. She testified in very plain language that she never thought the assasin was insane. For a wonder Guiteau kept quiet while she was giving her testimony, which was probably owing to the fact that her present husband stood by her while she was testifying. Guiteau is considerable of a ruffian, but much more of a coward. He made up, however, for his abstention from abuse of his wife by wholesale abuse of Col. Corkhill and Gen. Reynolds. On the whole, however, he behaved moderately well yesterday. Judge Folger, who occupied a seat in the court-room, is understood to have said that the testimony given yesterday is of itself sufficient to hang Guiteau.

—A St. Paul dispatch, given in another column, contains some interesting facts concerning an extensive and peculiar land swindle being perpetrated in Dakota, just south of the Manitoba line, by parties residing in Emerson, Manitoba. It appears that these Canadians have by means of misrepresentation entered lands in Dakota and are cultivating these lands, and at the same time retaining their residence and allegiance as subjects of Queen Victoria. In nearly every case there has been filed no valid declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, and of course there is no such intention. The business and social standing of some of the parties engaged in this nefarious business is such as to create surprise that they should engage in it. Being citizens of another country, they are beyond the jurisdiction of the United States courts, but some way will doubtless be found to wrest from them the title and possession of the lands thus wrongfully obtained.

—Ireland is in a ferment. The Land-Leaguers seem to be unsubdued. *United Ireland*, the Land-League organ, has been suppressed in Dublin and Cork and other parts of Ireland, but it threatens to come to life in London, and, if suppressed in London, the owners say it will be published from Paris. Some time ago the New York *Herald* correspondent said the circulation of the paper was 125,000 weekly. The recent course of the Government must have doubled the circulation of the paper. The Earl of Dunraven, who has posed as a "good" landlord in his country and in Europe, denies the report that he has reduced his rents one-third. He says that he has accepted two-thirds of the rents of his tenantry, pending the revaluation of the farms of his estate. This is a mild way of denying that he has been rack-renting his tenantry for several years past. The Irish landlords have shown themselves to be Irish—they have quarreled among themselves. Two meetings will be held, one on the 3d of January, when the Duke of Abercorn, at one time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, will preside, and the other on the 23d of December, when the Earl of Desart will preside. Mr. Biggar has written a letter to one of the Irish papers objecting to the Queen opening the proposed Irish Industrial Exhibition, and urging that either Davitt or Parnell should open it.

SILVER.

Voorhees' Answer to the Recommendations of Folger.

A Speech Delivered from Manuscript in the Senate.

Shall the People Trust Themselves to the Mercies of the Bankers?

Shall Legalized Cruelty and Public Usury Be Increased Among Us?

Have Bankers Ever Shown Mercy, Unselfishness, or Genuine Liberality?

These Are Senator Voorhees' Questions, and He Says "No!" to All of Them.

He Believes the Silver Dollar Cured Us of the Terrible Panic of 1873;

And If the Goldbugs Could Strangle Silver Currency, They Would Bring the Hard Times Back.

The Speech Was Intended for Popular Reading, but the Senators Also Listened to It.

VOORHEES.

HIS SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—No suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent report caused more opposition than that in relation to the discontinuance of the coinage of the silver dollar, and the withdrawal of the silver certificates. When the report was read this suggestion awoke outspoken opposition. It was not anticipated, however, that formal notice would be so speedily taken of it as was done today. Senator Voorhees, as soon as the report was read, in private and by intimation in public expressed his total dissent from the recommendations of Mr. Folger. He decided that the sooner the recommendations were met with a protest the better it would be. He therefore prepared with a good deal of care a speech which he read to the Senate today. Allowing what is getting to be an almost invariable custom of Senators, he

READ HIS SPEECH FROM MANUSCRIPT,

and in doing so, a good deal of the fire and vehemence which characterizes his public speeches was lost. Voorhees' was less of an argument than a statement of opinion. He made the broad assertion, in starting, that the panic of 1873 was more by the demonetization of silver than by any other one agency. He pictured with a good deal of graphic word-painting the five years of business depression and its continuing evils through which the country had passed subsequent to 1873. He then made another assertion, with all the force of conviction, that the tide of business prosperity began in 1878, when Congress remonetized silver, and, according to his idea, nearly all the prosperity that is now enjoyed is the result of that act. He regarded Hayes' veto as

A PUNY PROTEST,

entirely in accord with the other acts of an Executive whom Voorhees regarded as extremely weak. He said that by an overwhelming vote of the House this veto was blown away as by a breath. As the panic was caused by demonetization and overcome by remonetization in his opinion, Voorhees regarded the suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury as ill-advised and criminal. From this point on the speech which the Senator had so carefully prepared read as though it were prepared for general reading more than for the ears of the Senators. In fact, Voorhees said that the farmers and laborers who should read these remarks could not fail to be impressed by certain suggestions which he made. These suggestions were in the nature of strong

EXPRESSIONS OF DISAPPROVAL

at the grasping efforts which, in his opinion, characterized the National banks. He very plainly intimated, if he did not directly assert, that President Arthur and his Secretary of the Treasury were the merest agents of the National banks. Voorhees had a great deal to say about usurious money-lenders and about the grip which the money-power was getting upon the country, upon labor, the manufacturing interests, and the farmers. In his opinion, such recommendations as those of the Secretary of the Treasury and those made by the President would still further increase this money-power, and it was the duty of Congress to stand between these soulless corporations, as he regarded them, and the common people. Thus, in brief, the nature of Voorhees' remarks may be outlined. The speech was listened to very closely by

PAIR AND JONES, OF NEVADA,

the latter of whom was in the chamber for the first time today. What Voorhees had to say about the triumph of the Greenback idea caused a little stir of interest, for he insisted that the Greenbackers had demonstrated the correctness of their views, and that those who were opposed to the Greenback idea must now admit they had been wrong. His argument in favor of this system was, that, in 1878, there were between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation, and that, today there was about the same amount. This amount has been neither increased nor diminished during the past four years, since silver was remonetized.

SENATOR SHERMAN

listened very closely to Voorhees' speech, many parts of which referred to him and to his policy while Secretary of the Treasury. Voorhees said, with some sarcasm of tone, that whether the prosperity of the country was due to Sherman or to a bountiful Providence was a question which he would leave to the country to decide. Voorhees had introduced a resolution practically stating the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury were bad, and this resolution was simply a peg to hang his speech upon. It is not known that the discussion of this matter will go any further just now in the Senate. It is quite likely, however, that a bill may be introduced either in the Senate or House to carry out the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury. If it is introduced, it will be likely to cause a debate in the House. The best impression now seems to be that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury will fail.

THE FOLLOWING, MORE IN DETAIL,

are the points made by Mr. Voorhees on the silver question: Beginning with the passage of the act of 1873 demonetizing silver, he spoke of the indignation it drew out from the people, and said that the act of 1873 remonetizing silver was in obedience to the voice of the American people—a victory gained by the industrious classes through their representatives in Congress over the bondholding, lazy drones who constitute the money power. Passing hastily over the veto of the bill remonetizing silver by President Hayes, and its overriding by Congress, he said:

The five years during which silver did not exist in the country marked a period of financial depression, wreck, and desolation. Honest debts amounting to $8,000,000 were wiped out by enforced bankruptcy, homes were broken up, and business wrecked by an outrageous financial policy. The act demonetizing silver was the important, potent factor in this overthrow of business enterprises. It was one of a series of acts of legislation intended for

THE BENEFIT OF THE BONDHOLDERS

and shaving Shylock moneygrubers. It cut down the amount of money in the hands of the people so as to make the capital of the bondholders more influential in the affairs of the country. The circulation of silver stood in the way of this, and it was as hateful to the money power as the sight of our first parents' happiness was to the arch enemy of mankind. Silver money fell because it was obnoxious to this power. But it has been restored to circulation, and I stand here asking what casualty it has brought about, what crime it has wrought, that calls for this latest deadly assault upon it. It was the legislation of the Forty-fifth Congress that broke the spell of financial prostration and quickened into life the enterprise of the country. The act restoring the coinage of silver was the potent factor in the restoration of the enterprises of the country.

Coming to

ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE SUBJECT,

Senator Voorhees alluded to the power of the Secretary of Treasury to curtail the currency, and said it was the capricious exercise of this vast and dangerous power by different Secretaries of the Treasury, followed by the demonetization of silver, that brought about the panic of 1873. The idea of business stability or prosperity under such a system was the sight of folly, said Mr. Voorhees. Of the silver certificates, he said that every dollar of silver certificates in circulation had a silver dollar behind it. Such a currency was as eagerly sought as any other kind of money. Of the cost of the silver money, he said silver came from mines by private enterprise, paid the Government for its coinage, and almost $100,000,000 of it had been added to the currency without cost to the people. "And yet," said the Senator, "it is concerning this safe, cheap, stable currency that the Secretary makes the recommendations contained in his message. Quoting from

THE SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDATIONS,

he said: In my mind this is a criminal assault upon the financial stability and business interest of the country. Even the bare proposition to contract the currency would at this time create a panic but for the faith of the people that Congress is wiser than the executive departments of the Government, and that it will refuse its indorsement to such a proposition. There is not

A CRIME AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY

so great as the destruction by act of the Government of its currency in the hands of the people. But the Secretary does not stop with the recommendation to retire $54,000,000 of silver certificates. He asked for the repeal of the Coinage law of 1878, and wants Congress to leave the power in his hands to coin what he thinks necessary. It is very obvious that this recommendation is intended to drive silver entirely out of circulation. This is shown by the Secretary's attempt to prove that silver is not in circulation. Report shows $24,000,000 of coin and $68,000,000 of certificates are in circulation. Who can justify this assault on $100,000,000 of currency possessed of the same circulatory power as gold? Such a movement must have powerful inspiration from some quarter.

THE SPEECH.

FROM THE "RECORD."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—In the Senate Mr. Voorhees' resolution, referring to the Finance Committee parts of the President's message relating to a repeal of the laws authorizing silver coinage and the issue of silver certificates, was taken up and that Senator addressed the Senate. He referred to the financial distress of the country during five years prior to 1878 and following the act demonetizing silver, and said that, while this distress was not due to that legislation the act was a potent factor in the general scheme for the contraction of money and the consequent overturow of business property. It was one of several kindred measures designed to the same evil, and looking to the benefit of the money-lending usurers engaged in making money scarce and dear, the rate of interest high, wages low, and the times hard for all but bond and mortgage holders. The law of the Democratic Congress, in 1878, restoring the silver circulation by means of certificates and coin, broke the nightmare spell of financial prostration and quickened the vitality of every business enterprise. It gave positive assurance of a much-needed gradual increase of our circulating medium. Everybody could then know how much was coming, and at what rate, and could prepare for business accordingly. None of

THE VEHEMENT PROGNOSTICATIONS OF EVIL

then made against the use of silver money had been verified. The capricious exercise by the different Secretaries of the Treasury of the vast and dangerous power of contracting the currency and tightening the money market at the instance of the National banks, who would have driven out the circulation of all kinds of money but their own, in order that they might have the whole financial field, and all its profits, to themselves, together with the demonetization of silver, more than all other causes combined created and continued the panic of 1873. The act of May 31, 1878, prohibited greenback money from being touched, and the Treasury was thereby told to let the greenback circulation alone at the amount then outstanding. The answer to the cry that the greenback cause was a failure is given in the fact that the amounts of greenbacks in circulation in 1878 and 1881 respectively are exactly the same. That cause had achieved a great and important victory, for the greenback currency remained a steadfast, undeviating, and honored one. Besides the act of securing the greenback from further molestation, a subsequent step making it receivable for import duties raised it to a par with gold, and

THERE IT HAS REMAINED EVER SINCE.

By these measures the currency has been reasonably expanded by the use of silver, and our entire circulation rendered stable and uniform in value, and to this was due the business prosperity of the country. It had been accomplished against the avowed hostility and the active energy of a Republican Administration. Under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, about $32,000,000 of legal-tender silver money has been coined, and silver certificates to the amount of $66,668,800, based, dollar for dollar, on that amount of coin now in the Treasury, and pledged for their redemption. These certificates are in the pockets of the people, performing all the offices of money in daily business.

Voorhees characterized the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for a repeal of the authority for silver certificates, and for their early retirement, a wanton and, to his mind, criminal assault upon the financial stability and business prosperity of the whole country.

IT WAS DELIBERATELY PROPOSED

to retire more than sixty-six millions of money and destroy it, and the consequence of this could be imagined. The bare proposition to contract and disturb the currency at this time would create disorder and panic. But Congress is wiser than the Executive Department, and will pay no heed to this recommendation. In asking authority over the silver coinage and discretion to coin much or little, or none at all, the Secretary's obvious object is to drive silver entirely out of circulation. The Secretary complains that $68,000,000 of coin is in the vaults and will not circulate, although great efforts have been made to that end, and yet he also makes the statement that $66,000,000 of pay paper money based on this very coin is in circulation in every State in the Union. The Secretary's report shows a silver circulation in round numbers of $100,000,000—$68,000,000 in certificates, $34,000,000 in coin. What, then, can be thought of his candor and intelligence in trying to leave the impression that silver money is

A DRUG AND A FAILURE,

and that the people don't want it? This assault upon $100,000,000 of currency on a specie basis will be met by the country and its authors sternly rebuked. The source of the inspiration for it is apparently the Secretary, who, as the mouthpiece of the banks and to quiet the fear of the public mind of destructive financial contraction, says in his report: "There need be no apprehension of a too limited paper circulation. The National banks are ready to issue their notes in such quantity as the laws of trade demand; and as security therefor the Government will hold an equivalent in its own bonds." With supreme, and he (Voorhees) might say insolent complacency, the entire control of the supply and circulation of the currency is handed over, in a few words, to the care of moneyed corporations whose tenderest mercies are

LEGALIZED CRUELTY AND MULTIPLIED USURIES.

The country is to depend on the generosity of the banks for its supply of money. Men neither qualified by knowledge, unselfishness, nor breadth of views to pass upon the wants of labor and of active business are average National bankers. The banks desire to destroy silver and greenbacks, so that their fabulous profits may be extended over the entire currency of the country. An average of not not less than $17,000,000 per year is received by the banks in interest on Government bonds, pledged for circulation; and for eighteen years this has aggregated over $300,000,000, which the people have had to pay for the blessings of bank money. Add to this the profits of the banks on their circulation and deposits, and they have received from the pockets of the people since their creation enough gains to pay off at least two-thirds of the National debt; and all this simply for our privilege of receiving through their hands a little more than one-third of our currency, of no better quality than other currencies for whose circulation there was no tax. Was this such a showing as would induce Congress to abandon the whole financial question to the banks?

WHY WILL THEY NOT LEARN WISDOM,

and forbear their greedy and repulsive demands? We have heard here and elsewhere, many earnest admonitions against financial legislation. Who have been the agitators? Those, who make new, avaricious, and arrogant demands at each session of Congress, or those who stand here to resist encroachment and oppression upon the rights and labor of the people? Mr. Voorhees charged that every financial agitation from March, 1879, changing the contract under which bonds were to be paid to the present hour have been forced upon Congress by an insatiate, relentless demand by the banks and owners of bonds for unrighteous privileges and powers. People were weary and alarmed at their persistent agitation of the business of the country to promote their own selfish ends, and, if they persisted, he knew it was only a question of time when the people would turn and render them powerless. He would commend the history of the downfall of the United States Bank half a century ago to the present associated banks and their official friends in high places. He then quoted from the Philadelphia papers of that day, descriptive of the popular indignation attending the closing of that institution. The resolution was agreed to.

DISGRACED MILITIAMEN.

Several Members of the Massachusetts Ninth Regiment Discarded, and the Whole Organization Placed on Probation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The result of the official investigation into the charge against the Ninth Regiment by residents of Richmond and some other Southern places is an order by the Governor discharging twenty men for intoxication, taking mules from carts, and similar frisky acts. The regiment is also placed on probation until June, and meanwhile is cannot appear, as a whole or in part, in uniform. This attempt to settle all sectional feeling on the part of the State authorities is not very successful. The South will probably be puzzled, but the Irish citizens are deeply incensed at the disgrace of the regiment on account of the frolics of a few of the members. In his report to the Commander-in-Chief, Col. Strachan, after naming the offenders brought forward in the search ng investigation of eighteen days, says: "I should not do justice to the regiment if I did not say, after the most thorough investigation, I am unable to substantiate some of the charges referred to by the Board of Investigation appointed to go to Richmond. It must be remembered that all the evidence was taken in Richmond; that no testimony was heard in rebuttal; that the report was made in New York and forwarded to headquarters in Boston without any hearing on the part of the regiment. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Regimental Board of Inquiry has been unable to learn that certain alleged offenses, such as taking cheap jewelry, insulting young white girls, striking a horse and carriage which was being driven through the streets of Richmond, and other misdemeanors, have any foundation in fact. On the contrary, not an officer nor enlisted man of the regiment either saw or heard anything of the kind, and no such article or articles of jewelry as were reported to have been taken were seen with any man or men of the command. The report of improper conduct at Libbie Prison is denied by every officer and man who visited the prison, and some of the officers testified that the keeper of the prison, after all the men had left the building, informed them that everything was satisfactory, and that he had no complaint to make. I have spared no effort to search this matter to the bottom. I have shielded no man. I am solicitous for the honor of the regiment and of the State, as to the former, the Board of Investigation aforesaid certifies to its good conduct as an organization and its excellence in military discipline, and finds that only two individual men when out of the ranks were guilty of misconduct; and yet for the many outrageous statements broadcast over the country and reported as false by the said board their command has no redress."

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A Fatal Affray in Maryland, in Which the Tenant Was Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—Particulars reached here tonight of a terrible and fatal affray which occurred Wednesday near Bower Bridge, in Caroline County, Maryland. It appears that James L. Payne and John Blanche, two well-known farmers of the above county, were landlord and tenant respectively. Blanche, it is stated, failed to pay his rent when due. Payne issued a distraint warrant for the amount at which Blanche became enraged. On Wednesday the two men met and quarreled, and Blanche struck his landlord over the head with a stick. Payne finally wrested the heavy stick from Blanche and struck him several heavy blows on the skull, inflicting fatal wounds. Blanche died a short time afterward, and Payne was removed to his home unconscious from the injuries he had received during the fight. Both men were about 60 years of age. At last accounts Payne had not yet been arrested.

LAND FRAUDS.

Progress in the Trial of Lindsay at Steubenville, O.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Dec. 16.—The trial of Lindsay, one of the alleged conspirators in the Missouri land-fraud cases, progresses slowly. The principal effort so far of the prosecution has been to identify papers, such as deeds, notes, letters, etc. The principal witness for the identification of these papers is the Notary who took the acknowledgment, so called, of the forged deeds by writing all the signatures himself, and then affixed the seal of his office. The witness has nine indictments against him in the courts of St. Louis, eight for forgery and one for perjury. His examination has been tedious, but has developed the fact that, while Lindsay did not write the deeds, which were sent to this city, they were written at his instance and dictation. There is a great stack of papers for identification, and the trial promises to be a long one. The defense have been trying to impeach the admitted character of the principal witness for the State, as, upon his own admission, to be such that he cannot be believed. Whether they will succeed or not is to be determined.

A CLERK'S TRICK.

He Worked in a Post-Office and Government Officers Now Have Him in Custody.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—David M. Keister, clerk in the Mount Pleasant Post-Office, was arrested today by Inspector Camp, of the Post-Office Department. Keister sent out circulars dated Altoona from the Mount Pleasant office. Correspondents directed his letters to Altoona, but the Postmaster at the latter point was directed by mail to forward all mail matter addressed to W. K. Tailor, his assumed name, to Laurelville, Pa., and when the mail reached Mount Pleasant he intercepted it. He also directed the Laurelville Postmaster to send all of Tailor's letters to Erie, and thus he had two chances to intercept all letters to Tailor. These circulars advertised bicycles for $20 each, and Keister pocketed all the money received but never shipped any bicycles. The prisoner is 18 years of age and belongs to a good family.

PROHIBITION RUN MAD.

"The Chicago Tribune" Publicly Denounced by Gov. St. John, of Kansas, as a Whisky Organ.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 16.—Gov. St. John, of Kansas, addressed a prohibition meeting here tonight, in the course of which he denounced THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as a whisky organ, which had willfully misrepresented the result of prohibition in its columns, and he also characterized the Omaha *Herald* as a small whisky sheet. John B. Finch, the foremost prohibition agitator of this State, who spoke with St. John at Plattsmouth last night, gave the city editor of the Plattsmouth *Journal* a pummeling this morning for publishing reflections upon his morals.

JUDGE COX'S IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—In the Senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, argument has been going on for two days on the demurrer of Judge Cox to the articles of impeachment presented against him by the House for drunkenness and lewdness. The case was argued for the respondent by Lorenzo Allis and Gen. John B. Sanborn, and for the managers of the House by Mr. Hicks and others. The demurrer admitted the charges, but claimed the offenses were not indictable, and therefore not impeachable. At the end of the argument the Senate went into executive session and so remained until 5 o'clock, when the doors were opened and the result announced. After voting on several propositions to sustain the demurrer in part, it was overruled as a whole by a vote of 24 to 5. The Senate then adjourned to Jan. 10, when the trial will begin.

WASHINGTON.

Benjamin H. Brewster Nominated as Attorney-General.

The Selection Commended by All but Star-Routers.

Hunt Will Be a Judge, and Longstreet Will Come In.

The Senators All Set to Laughing by a Speech of Mr. Vest.

A New York Congressman Rises for Ireland, Only to Be Squelched.

Thirteen More States Heard From on the Bill Question—871 New Projects Offered.

Ex-Secretary Blaine to Deliver the Great Garfield Funeral Oration.

A Brilliant Reception Tendered to Speaker Keifer at the Masonic Temple.

Twenty-six Postmasters Made Happy—Sherman's Barn—Senate Committees—Chicago.

THE CABINET.

BREWSTER'S NOMINATION AS ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The nomination of Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, to be Attorney-General of the United States was sent by the President to the Senate today. The nomination was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and will be confirmed at the next meeting of the Senate. The appointment was a surprise in one sense only. When Mr. Frelinghuysen was made Secretary of State the President did not intend to name any of the other members of the Cabinet until after the holiday recess of Congress. The necessity for the appointment of an efficient head of the Department of Justice was so great that he reconsidered his determination, and informed Mr. Brewster that he would nominate him immediately.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL

was telegraphed for by Gen. Simon Cameron yesterday, and he arrived here last night. His nomination was sent to the senate before he had an opportunity of paying his respects in person to the President. Mr. Brewster's name has been mentioned for several weeks as one of those most likely to receive the favorable consideration of the President for the position of Attorney-General. The very mention of his name in this connection carried consternation to the members of the star-route ring, and their organs in this city assailed him with great bitterness.

THE PRESIDENT HAD VERY LITTLE TO SAY on the subject except to one or two intimate friends, and they were rather surprised to learn that from the time of the resignation of Mr. MacVeagh the selection of Mr. Brewster was practically determined by the President. The new Attorney-General comes into the Cabinet not as the selection of any one man or no one in Pennsylvania politics, but as the first choice of the President, who has the highest opinion of Mr. Brewster's legal abilities, and who recognized in him the one man who was needed in the present emergency at the head of the Department of Justice. His selection means with the entire approval of not only the members of the Pennsylvania delegation, but of Republican Senators and Representatives generally.

NOTHING BUT WORDS OF PRAISE WERE HEARD

on every hand at the wisdom of the President's choice. That the selection of Mr. Brewster has a significance apart from his especial fitness for the position cannot be doubted. He was retained by ex-Attorney-General MacVeagh as special assistant attorney on behalf of the Government to aid in the prosecution of the star-route cases while Gen. Garfield was President. In the Brady information case he made by far the ablest argument that was presented, and his advice has been obtained on every movement contemplated or made by the prosecution. Mr. MacVeagh

RECOMMENDED MR. BREWSTER'S APPOINTMENT.

The new incumbent enters the office familiar with the details of the star-route cases, and his appointment is tangible proof of the determination of the President to prosecute them to the end.

HUNT AND KELLOGG.

A paragraph is floating through the press of the country credited to the Boston *Herald* Washington correspondence which asserts that Secretary Hunt, of the Navy Department, has incurred the hostility of many old Southern friends; that one of his bitter critics is Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, who, it appears, became interested in the Chiriqui Bay coaling-station job $200,000 were appropriated by the last Congress for the establishment of coaling-stations on the coast of Colombia, on land claimed by Ambrose W. Thompson, a cousin of Secretary Thompson. As soon as Congress adjourned Kellogg and his friend went up to Hunt and demanded the money. Mr. Hunt looked into the matter, and decided that he wouldn't authorize the payment of the money. Kellogg swears to compel him to do so, but he was firm, and the $200,000, most of which was to have gone into the pockets of a lot of needy lobbyists here, remained in the Treasury. Secretary Hunt today sent the item, cut from a paper into which it had been copied, to Senator Kellogg, with the following note:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—MY DEAR SIR: I send you the inclosed. I am convinced that the ingenuity of the writer is greater than the truth. You never spoke to me of this matter, and I believe never heard of it. Very truly, W. H. HUNT.

There is no hostility or bitterness between Secretary Hunt and Senator Kellogg.

GUESSES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The President will probably nominate a Postmaster-General before the holiday adjournment, so the new incumbent may enter upon his duties the 1st of January. Rumor still assigns Filley to the place, though there are some who say Filley has been passed over and that another man will get it. All indications, however, point to Filley. Hunt will be succeeded before long, and will probably get place the on the Court of Claims vacated by Bancroft Davis. The President told a Senator who was urging a man for the appointment on the Court of Claims today that the position was promised, and he could not consider any name for it. It is believed he has promised the place to Hunt. Longstreet will probably succeed Hunt.

AT THE CABINET MEETING

today Secretary Blaine took official leave of his associates. The Peru-Cuili imbroglio was discussed.

IN THE HOUSE.

ROBINSON'S BREAK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—"Reckless" Robinson, of Brooklyn, today indicated that he proposes to become the special champion of the Irish cause in Congress, and that he does not intend to pay any more respect to the rules of the House in his efforts to bring the subject before the public than he is obliged to do. He

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THE CABINET.

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...E NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL

...rushed for by Gen. Simon Cameron ...and he arrived here last night. His ...was sent to the Senate before he ...pportunity of paying his respects in ...he President. Mr. Brewster's name ...mentioned for several weeks as one of ...likely to receive the favorable con... ...of the President for the position of ...General. The very mention of his ...s connection carried consternation ...embers of the star-route ring, and ...s in this city assailed him with great ...

...IDENT HAD VERY LITTLE TO SAY

...ject except to one or two intimate ...and they were rather surprised to learn ... the time of the resignation of Mr. ... the selection of Mr. Brewster was ...determined by the President. The ...ney-General comes into the Cabinet ...selection of any one man or action in ...is politics, but as the first choice of ...ent, who has the highest opinion of ...er's legal abilities, and who recog... ...him the one man needed in ...esent emergency at the head ...Department of Justice. His ...ment with the entire approval of not ...members of the Pennsylvania delega... ...f Republican Senators and Repre... ...generally.

...BUT WORDS OF PRAISE WERE HEARD

...ound at the wisdom of the President's ...That the selection of Mr. Brewster has ...ance apart from his especial fitness for ...cannot be doubted. He was retained ...orney-General MacVeagh as special as... ...orney on behalf of the Government to ...prosecution of the star-route cases ...Garfield was President. In the Brady ...on case he made by far the ablest ar... ...that was presented, and his advice has ...ained on every movement contem... ...made by the prosecution. Mr. Mac...

...NDED MR. BREWSTER'S APPOINT-MENT.

...incumbent enters the office familiar ...details of the star-route cases, and his ...ent is tangible proof of the determina... ...e President to prosecute them to the ...

HUNT AND KELLOGG.

...graph is floating through the press of ...try credited to the Boston *Herald* ...ton correspondence which asserts that ...Hunt, of the Navy Department, has ... the hostility of many old South... ...ends: that one of his bitter ... Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, ...It appears, became interested ... Chiriqui Bay coaling-station job ...were appropriated by the last Congress ...tablishment of coaling-stations on the ...Colombia, on land claimed by Ambrose ...pson, a cousin of Secretary Thompson. ...ns Congress adjourned Kellogg and his ...went up to Hunt and demanded ...ney. Mr. Hunt looked into the ...and decided that he wouldn't authorize ...ment of the money. Kellogg sought to ...him to do so, but he was firm, and the ...most of which was to have gone into ...ets of a lot of needy lobbyists here, re... ...in the Treasury. Secretary Hunt to-... ...the item, cut from a paper into which ...en copied, to Senator Kellogg, with the ...note:

...DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. ...DEAR SIR: I send you the inclosed. ...vinced that the ingenuity of the writer ...ter than the truth. You never spoke to ...is matter, and I believe never heard of ...truly, W. H. HUNT.

...is no hostility or bitterness between ...Hunt and Senator Kellogg.

GUESSES.

To the Western Associated Press.

...GTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The President ...ably nominate a Postmaster-General ...e holiday adjournment, so the new ...may enter upon his duties the 1st ...Rumor still assigns Filley to the ...ugh there are some who say Filley has ...ed over and that another man will get ...ndications, however, point to Filley. ...be succeeded before long, and will ...get place the on the Court of Claims va... ...Bancroft Davis. The President told a ...he was urging a man for the appoint... ...e Court of Claims today that the po... ...s promised, and he could not consider ...for it. It is believed he has promised ...to Hunt. Longstreet will probably ...funt.

...AT THE CABINET MEETING

...retary Blaine took official leave of his ... The Peru-Chili imbroglio was dis...

IN THE HOUSE.

ROBINSON'S BREAK.

...al Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...TON, D. C., Dec. 16.—"Richelieu" ... of Brooklyn, today indicated that he ...o become the special champion of the ...in Congress, and that he does not ...pay any more respect to the rules of ... in his efforts to bring the subject be... ...ntable than he is obliged to do. He en...

...deavored, at the time when the rules did not permit it, to introduce a resolution which he claimed was a matter of special privilege, which would show that an official of the State Department had usurped the functions of the Government in regard to the arrest of certain Irish-American citizens in England last summer. The question was ruled out of order, but Robinson gave notice, in a loud voice, that the House would be certain to hear from him again.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The business of the House was the continuing of the call of States for the introduction of bills. The bills were of the same general character with those which had been introduced from States earlier in the call. It was easy to see, from their titles, that very earnest attempts at least will be made to make the tariff question prominent in this Congress, but the reports as to the probable composition of the Ways and Means Committee, and the somewhat significant vote that was taken in the House today, do not indicate that any considerable revision of the tariff is likely to be made. As to the Ways and Means Committee, it is rumored that ex-Speaker Randall wants a place upon it, notwithstanding it is expected that the Chairmanship will be given to Judge Kelley. The free-trade Democrats are giving this report currency, and charge that Randall is endeavoring to secure this appointment by

AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROTECTIONISTS,

so as to lend his influence to prevent any legislation upon the tariff question, except it be in favor of the commission plan, which is generally considered to be an attempt to prevent any action on the subject until after the coming Congressional contest and the next Presidential election at least. The vote today, which is to some extent regarded as a test vote upon the general proposition to repeal internal-revenue legislation, and to some extent at least as an indication of the spirit of the House upon the general question of tariff and revenue legislation, was with respect to the reference of a tobacco bill. Hatch, of Missouri, introduced a bill to permit planters, without payment of license or tax, to sell tobacco of their own production to the amount of twenty-five pounds annually. This is known as

THE FARMER'S BILL,

and is similar to a great many which have been introduced from the tobacco-producing States. Mr. Hatch desired that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Agriculture, while the ordinary reference would be the Ways and Means Committee. The object of the motion was apparent. Although the committees are not yet appointed, the belief that the Ways and Means Committee will be less inclined, when appointed, to favor such legislation than the Agricultural Committee is undoubtedly well founded. Accordingly a yea-and-nay vote was demanded. As the roll-call proceeded a movement upon the floor indicated that the vote was to be regarded as a test vote. The motion to refer to the Agricultural Committee was defeated by 99 yeas to 127 nays—a very full House.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The House passed a joint resolution providing for the adjournment for the holiday recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 5, in which the Senate on Monday will undoubtedly agree. There was a disposition on the part of those members who live at a distance from Washington to have a longer recess, but their attempts to secure an amendment for that purpose were unsuccessful.

THE CALL FOR MICHIGAN.

Owing to the unprecedented number of bills brought forward by the members, the call of States in the House was not concluded today. When finished, the record will show that the number of bills introduced on the first call of States for this Congress will far exceed the number on the first call in the history of Congress. Among the more important public bills introduced by the members from Michigan were the following:

By Mr. Lord, bills repealing the bank taxes, the tax on bank-checks, matches, proprietary medicines, etc., also a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase at private sale or by condemnation a suitable lot of land in the City of Detroit, and to erect thereon a building suitable for the accommodation of the courts of the United States, the custom-house, post-office, pension-office, and other Government offices in the city, and $750,000 are appropriated for the purpose. The bill also provides for the sale of the present building and site. Also, a bill to bring into the market certain overflowed and unsurveyed lands in St. Clair County, the lands referred to being a portion of the St. Clair flats owned by the United States; also a bill to increase the compensation of letter-carriers.

By Mr. Burrows, a bill relating to the patents already published.

By Mr. Hubbell, a bill to provide a building for the use of Federal courts and other Federal offices at Marquette; also imposing a duty of 1½ cents per pound on all fresh-water fish called hard fish; also a bill appropriating money for keeper's dwelling at the Pentwater lighthouse; also a bill for the construction of a lighthouse at Manistique; also a bill to increase the salaries of local inspectors of steam vessels in the District of Superior; also a bill for the construction of a lighthouse on Squaw Island.

By Mr. Lacey, a bill to provide for the construction of a public building at Lansing for the use of the Federal offices, and appropriating $75,000 therefor.

By Mr. Willits, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the punishment of crimes over Indian reservations within the limits of any State or Territory; also bills relative to polygamy.

By Mr. Horr, a bill granting the right of way to the Saginaw & Mount Pleasant Railroad through the United States lands in the Indian Reservation in Isabella County.

By Mr. Rich, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the steam-barge Tecumseh; also a bill for the government and control of the harbor of refuge at Sand Beach.

CHALMER'S CIVIL-SERVICE BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Chalmer's Civil-Service bill, introduced today, is in some particulars similar to Pendleton's. It is provided that the number of employés shall be equally distributed according to population between the States, Territories, and District of Columbia, and shall be equally distributed in the States between the Congressional districts; that the Civil-Service Commission proposed shall determine how many employés each district shall be entitled to, and decide which employés shall be discharged to bring each district down to its quota. The bill also provides that the original entry into service shall be at the lowest grade after competitive examination.

COMPENSATION OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

Lord's bill for the compensation of letter-carriers provides that the salaries of carriers of the first class in the service last year shall be $1,000 per annum; second class, $900; and all cities containing a population less than 75,000 there shall be one class of letter-carriers at $850 per annum. Auxiliaries will be paid at the rate of $600 for the first year's service, and $700 for each subsequent term in that grade. The bill also provides for substitute letter-carriers at a nominal salary excepting when performing duty.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

Spaulding's importation of Animals bill provides for the entry of thoroughbreds free of duty.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill of Washburn of Minnesota, for the relief of settlers on public lands, provides that whenever timber culture entry be relinquished or cancelled, for the reason that the claimant fails to comply with the provisions of the Timber Culture act, no part of the land covered by the relinquished or cancelled entry shall be entered or taken by any subsequent applicant, except under the Timber Culture act.

THE SALUTE TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

The resolution of Representative Robinson, which he sought to introduce today, recites that the salute to the English flag at Yorktown was without the authority of Congress, and was done at a time when England was suspending the habeas corpus, suppressing public meetings, and crowding their jails with honorable gentlemen unaccused of crime; some of them American citizens, and others chosen and honored representatives in the Parliament of their own people; therefore,

Resolved, That we extend our sympathies to these patriots and Members of Parliament suffering imprisonment under unheard-of despotism.

The salute to the British flag is declared insulting to the memory of the brave men who a hundred years ago pulled it down and hoped it would never be raised again on American soil, etc.

BANK TAXES.

A bill introduced by Representative Lord provides for imposing a tax of one-twenty-fourth of 1 per cent each month upon the capital of any bank, association, company, or corporation, and on the capital employed by any person in the business of banking beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, provided the words "capital employed" shall not include money borrowed or received from day to day in the usual course of business from any person not a partner or interested in a bank association or firm. The bill also amends Sec. 5,214 of the Revised Statutes, so it shall read: "In lieu of all existing taxes, except as imposed in Sec. 3,142, every association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States in January and July a duty of one-quarter of 1 per cent each half year on the average amount of capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds."

POSTAL SAVINGS.

Representative Manning introduced a bill to establish a postal savings depository as a branch of the Post-Office Department. The bill authorizes the establishment of a chief office at Washington, to be called the Central Depository, the money deposited to be deemed public moneys, and the credit of the United States is pledged for the repayment, with interest not exceeding 2 per centum per annum, of all sums deposited. The Postmaster-General is authorized to open at suitable money-order post-offices sub-depositories for the receipt on deposit of money in sums not less than $1 nor more than $500 in the aggregate to the credit of any single depositor. The deposits are not to be subject to State or local taxation, nor to seizure for debt. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time to invest money that may be received into the Treasury under this act in United States bonds bearing interest at less than 3 per cent; or, if such bonds are not available, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to invest the surplus moneys in the most approved State, county, or municipal bonds obtainable.

VEST'S SPEECH.

A MERRY AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—There was in the morning hours a very bright and witty speech by Vest, of Missouri. It was so full of bright wit and delicate sarcasm, as Bayard termed it, that it kept every Senator in his seat, and before Vest had finished it he a number of times caused very hearty and general laughter. Vest was severe in opposition to Hoar's woman-suffrage resolution. This resolution created a special committee, to which the petitions relating to the subject might be referred. Vest had moved as an amendment that the subject should be referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, which had little to do, and whose lethargy might be aroused by such reference. His sarcastic and witty argument was in favor of this motion. The speech was very bright, and it

KEPT SENATOR HOAR ON NEEDLES

during its delivery, and at one time the ridicule which the brilliant Senator from Missouri brought into play seemed likely to defeat the resolution. However, Senator Hoar rallied his party defense, and the Democratic side, seeing what was being done, at once made it a party matter. The yeas and nays were demanded, and all the Democrats present excepting Ransom, Johnston, and Jonas of Florida voted to send the woman-suffragists to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, a committee which is a nurse that cares not for it. Senator Bayard made a very urgent speech in favor of sending the woman-suffragists to the Judiciary Committee, his idea being that the whole subject involved a most serious legal question. Meanwhile the morning hour expired before a vote was taken, so the third time the resolution went over.

FROM THE "RECORD."

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Mr. Hoar's resolution for a special committee on the rights of woman was taken up.

Mr. Vest, in opposition, said the Senate now had forty-one committees, with messengers and clerks, one-half of whom, without exaggeration, were literally without employment. He had been informed by the Sergeant-at-Arms that he must have, if the resolution were adopted, six additional messengers. The Committees on Territories and Privileges and Elections were open to inquiry, and had now before them a single proposition on the subject. There was another committee that would do ample justice to it, one to which he referred most respectfully—that on Revolutionary Claims. If there was any revolutionary claim in this country that should go to that committee it was that for woman suffrage [laughter], for it would revolutionize society, religion, and woman's proper position in the family circle as wife and mother, for she was this, and not a politician and a voter. As the Committee on Revolutionary Claims has had before it but one bill in thirty years it would be able to give the woman suffragists its undivided attention, and they would there find at least one undisturbed haven of rest. The committee was, in parliamentary life, typical of

THAT ECSTATIC VERSE

in Watts' hymn:

> There shall I bathe my weary soul
> In seas of heavenly rest,
> And not a wave of trouble roll
> Across my peaceful breast.

That committee needed today, in the Western phrase, some "stirring up," and what could stir up this most venerable and respectable institution more than a delegation of the "strong-minded," with short hair and shorter skirts, invading its dignified realm and demanding attention while it illustrated the ecstasies of female suffrage? [Renewed merriment.] Moreover, if these ladies could even succeed in obtaining, in the providence of God, a report from that committee, it would end the question forever, because the public at large, himself included, in view of that exhibition of the power of female blandishment and female influence, would surrender at once, and female suffrage would become constitutional and legal. Mr. Vest finally moved to refer the whole subject to that committee. Not agreed to—ayes, 21; noes, 31.

Mr. Bayard moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary. He regarded woman suffrage as presenting a question which struck at the very roots of the present organization of society. It was a many-sided one, and some of its aspects were not fitting for discussion in a public forum like the Senate.

KEIFER.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—A complimentary reception under the auspices of the Ohio Republican Association was given Speaker Keifer tonight at Masonic Temple. The hall was crowded, and on the platform was a large number of distinguished Legislators and public men. Judge Lawrence, Chairman of the association, delivered an address of welcome to Speaker Keifer, in which he extended to that gentleman the hearty congratulations of all its members for his elevation to the exalted position of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and referred to the participation by so many distinguished officials in the reception as evidence of their unreserved concurrence in this congratulatory proceeding. He complimented Gen. Keifer on his useful and distinguished record as a soldier, lawyer, and legislator, and assured him of the confidence shared by all Ohioans that in the new field of usefulness to which he had been called he would earn and receive the plaudits of his countrymen.

"FOR THE FIRST TIME OHIO HAS BEEN HONORED

by the privilege of furnishing one of her native-born sons as officer elected for the full term to preside over the deliberations of the popular branch of Congress, but, speaking as a native of Ohio, I utter what I believe is the sentiment of her people, that the pride they feel in the bestowal of official distinction upon any citizen of their State is in no sense local. It is not bounded by State lines. It is not for Ohio, but for the Union and for mankind. Whatever of men we have or of services we can render, they are for the country and for humanity, and Ohio is only concerned that the men shall be of the best and the services of the most useful and beneficent; wherever the Republic is, Ohio will be there, and if any of her sons are called by the whole people to lead, they will obey the summons; if they are called to follow, they will serve and obey men who lead, no matter whence they come, and share the glory which is a heritage of no State, but the common property of Americanship and American history."

SPEAKER KEIFER RESPONDED

briefly, expressing his gratitude toward the members of the association and the throng of distinguished gentlemen who had joined in the gracious reception to him. His vanity, he said, would not permit him to accept the brilliant reception as a personal compliment to himself, but he accepted it more particularly as an honor to the high office he had been chosen to fill. He assured his hearers that he would endeavor to discharge his duties satisfactorily to the gentlemen who had done him the high honor of electing him Speaker. In conclusion he said: "I feel that the honors extended to me tonight are more than I am worthy of. I feel impressed with a belief that I am simply on trial, and that the time to extend such honors to a man is after he shall have successfully performed any high duty cast upon him. If I shall satisfy those who have taken the responsibility of electing me to the Speakership I shall feel truly glad."

BRIEF CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES

were made by Gov. Foster of Ohio, Senators Sherman, Pendleton, and Logan, ex-Speaker Randall, Representatives Hiscock, Robeson, Reed, Orth, Dunnell and others.

TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

A LENGTHY SESSION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Sub-Committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations which has in charge the investigation of matters connected with Senator Sherman's administration of the Secretaryship of the Treasury had a somewhat lengthy session this morning. One witness, a man named Bissell, who has been talking a good deal of certain important facts in his possession, was examined by the committee, and the report of the Pitney investigation in the Treasury was read. It is proposed at the next meeting of the committee to call Pitney himself and place him under examination. Treasurer Gilfillan will also be examined as to his knowledge of matters connected with the supposed workings of the alleged Sherman ring in the Treasury, and

COL. HINTON,

the editor of the *Gazette*, published here, which has given considerable space to the allegations of corruption, will be examined as to the facts, if any, in his possession. One of the Democratic members of the Committee of Investigation said tonight that thus far little had been developed, although the investigation might yet result in the exposure of a ring organized in the department for the purpose of corruption. There was no disposition apparent, he said, on the part of any member of the committee

TO WHITEWASH THE CASE,

and there had been up to the present time no disagreement as to the mode of procedure, the evident desire of all being to get the truth if possible. With respect to the report of the Pitney investigators, he said if it contained all the testimony taken and all the facts brought out there had been a great deal of talk about a very small matter. The further investigation of the committee alone would prove whether or not anything had been withheld in the report of the Pitney investigators or neglected in their examination of the Custodian's case.

CHICAGO.

SHEPARD AND BEVERIDGE AT WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Daniel Shepard and Gov. Beveridge have been studying the situation here today, and appear to be disposed to do what they can for Logan's candidate for the Collectorship. The Representatives claim to be more certain every day that Dan Shepard is Senator Logan's candidate, but it is as difficult to ascertain Logan's purposes as it is for all the Congressmen to ascertain what the views of the President are. There never has been such a sphinx in the White House as Gen. Arthur. He is polite and courteous to every one, but he resolutely keeps his own counsel, and the Congressmen from all the States are making great complaint that

THEY CANNOT FIND OUT ANYTHING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President has taken pains to inform himself as to the condition of affairs in Chicago, and a gentleman who called to see him upon general matters was surprised at the familiarity which the President manifested with local Chicago politics and with the names of the local politicians. He is pretty well acquainted with what may be called the geography of the contest for the Chicago Collectorship, and has a great deal in writing—more than perhaps the Congressmen know—as to the record, merits, and capabilities of the different persons who have been named for that office. It is not expected that a nomination will be made this week, and, as it is probable that Congress will adjourn on Wednesday of next week for two weeks, it is very possible that the President may prefer that

THE WHOLE SUBJECT SHALL GO OVER

until the New Year, or that he may choose to make the appointment after the Congressmen have gone and he has had an opportunity to digest the manifold views which have been presented to him. Gil Pierce, of the *Inter-Ocean*, had an interview with the President this afternoon in behalf of William Penn Nixon, and Mr. Pierce probably did not know any more after the interview than he did before. Mr. Farwell had an interview with the President tonight. There are reports that Mr. Farwell for a second choice will support Nixon, although he has named A. M. Babcock and other persons as those to whom he would be willing that the office should be given.

ILLINOIS.

MEETING OF THE DELEGATION TO TALK ABOUT THE DOORKEEPER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Illinois delegation met tonight at the house of Representative Dietrich Smith to consider the question of appointments under the Doorkeeper. There has been a misapprehension as to the position of the delegation on the subject. The Doorkeeper tendered to the delegation three offices—one at $900, one at $1,000, and one at $1,200. The delegation have made this statement to the Doorkeeper, that if he wants to make the appointments himself, and select the best men from his own acquaintances, they will make no objection, but if he proposes to assign three offices to the State delegation as such they are not disposed to accept these three minor appointments when he has a hundred and thirty-six offices in his gift.

BLAINE GETS IT.

HE WILL BE GARFIELD'S FUNERAL ORATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Blaine has been invited by the Garfield Memorial Committee to deliver the chief oration when the memorial services are held in the House of Representatives, as they will be soon after the new year.

POSTMASTERS.

CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Senate in executive session confirmed the following Postmasters:

Ohio—C. E. Darlington, West Liberty; F. E. Bishop, Elyria; S. E. Alman, Bellefontaine; George W. Wameldorf, Middleport; A. Bignas, Canton; W. S. Kralz, Ravenna; Levi Bowman, Malet Creek.

Tennessee—William H. Wisner, Shelbyville.

Missouri—C. W. Janeson, Memphis.

Wisconsin—B. F. Wyne, Plattsville; M. H. Sanouy, Fort Atchinson; Mary W. Briggs, Mauston; J. E. Flint, River Falls; John Swarthout, Columbus; J. R. West, Evansville; Charles Franzy, Kenosha; James Irish, Clinton.

Iowa—Charles Leighton, Oskaloosa; W. P. Moulton, Stuart; A. P. Lowery, State Centre; Edward Knott, Waverly; J. F. Meyers, Denison; A. K. Baily, Decorah; W. S. Leisure, Grinnell; N. M. Page, Fort Dodge; J. B. Blake, Avoca.

THE NOMINATIONS

IN FULL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Benjamin Harris Browster, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney-General of the United States, and Nathaniel A. Adams to be Pension Agent at St. Louis.

Postmasters—Joseph B. Venard, Macomb, Ill.; Gustavus A. Pfrangle, Aurora, Ill.; John Q. Adams, Marengo, Ill.; Albert C. Barker, Waukegan, Ill.; William E. Bowman, Ottawa, Ill.; John K. LeBaron, Elgin, Ill.; Richard D. Smith, Pekin, Ill.; Joseph F. Sexton, Ashtabula, O.

Collectors of Customs—Alfred P. Howard, District of Portsmouth, N. H.; George W. Howe, District of Cuyahoga, O.; Seth M. Sawyer, District of Apalachicola, Fla.; Joseph Hirst, District of St. Marks, Fla.

Indian Agents—Henry J. Armstrong, Crow Agency, Montana; A. L. Cook, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho; Jesse H. Fleming, Monquis Pueblo Agency, Arizona.

Surveyor of Customs—Wallace R. Finch, La Crosse, Wis.

PERU.

CHRISTIANCY'S LETTER RECOGNIZING THE CALDERON GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—In the answer to the note on the subject by Secretary Blaine, ex-Minister Christiancy states that he did not authorize the statement in the recently-published interview that Blaine's official dispatch to him of May 9 did not contain the first paragraph as recently printed. Christiancy adds that he said to one interviewer "that he was only authorized by me to say the Provisional Government was recognized by me under instructions from the State Department, and against my own judgment, without any other statement whatever." In a postscript, Christiancy says: "Having examined the record of the letter in question, I have not the slightest doubt that it contained the first paragraph as printed." Secretary Blaine states that Christiancy never had any instruction to recognize the Calderon Government except on certain conditions, the fulfillment of which by Peru was left to be determined by Christiancy. Following is

THE LETTER

in which Christiancy recognized the Calderon Government:

MR. MINISTER: My Government having been informed of the organization at Magdalena of what, in your circular note to me of April 30 last, is styled a Provisional Government under the Presidency of Don Francisco Garica Calderon, has given me instructions in substance that, if I find, first, that such Provisional Government is supported by the weight of character and influence of Peru; second, that it is endeavoring to restore constitutional government, with a view both to internal order and negotiations with Chili for peace, then I am to recognize it as the Provisional Government. Believing from the best evidence I can obtain that each of these hypothetical propositions is sufficiently established in the affirmative, I therefore formally express such recognition on the part of the Government of the United States.

POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP

NOT YET KNOWN WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. JAMES—MR. CHAFFEE AND THE STAR SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The departure of Mr. James from the Cabinet directs attention to those who are regarded as candidates for the office. The President has been very successful in concealing his plans regarding this place. The candidates who are mentioned are ex-Senator Chaffee, ex-Senator Howe, and Chauncey I. Filley [old third-term plugs], and each of these has supporters who believe that he will be successful. Mr. James has begun a great work in the department, and the people desire that his successor shall carry it on. It will not be an easy task to do this. The records show that Mr. Chaffee was quite liberal with his recommendations for those changes upon the ring star routes by which so much of the people's money was fraudulently taken by the ring contractors. His action in relation to these charges does not by any means show that he was in any way acquainted with the fraudulent and unnecessary character of the service. The recommendations were, doubtless, made in a perfunctory way, as many other similar recommendations were made by other Senators and Congressmen. It may be that the results of the star-route investigation have

OPENED MR. CHAFFEE'S EYES,

and shown him the nature of the frauds which were committed by Gen. Brady and the contractors with the innocent and thoughtless assistance given by Senators and Congressmen. Mr. Chaffee's recommendations were not in accordance with the business principles which the people desire to see maintained in the administration of the Contract Office. It may be that if the opportunity should once more be offered he would not again make those recommendations. If his present views of star-route service are in accordance with his recommendations made three years ago it cannot be expected that, if placed at the head of the department, he would take that view of the star-route service which has led Mr. James to accomplish a great reform. There are some indications, however, that the President will take into consideration persons outside of the group of three mentioned above whose names have not been used in connection with the office.

THE SPOILS SYSTEM CURSE.

CASES IN ILLUSTRATION.

New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Republican members of the House of Representatives are greatly exercised in mind these days about two matters: first, whether they will secure desirable and satisfactory committee assignments, and, second, whether they will be "fairly" treated in the "distribution of the House patronage." Regarding the patronage, there has already been considerable grumbling on the part of some of the Representatives, who feel that "the claims" of their respective States have not received proper consideration; and their discontent has been visibly aggravated by the persevering not to say pertinacious importunities of such of their constituents as are anxious to serve their country as doorkeepers, messengers, or in a still humbler capacity.

The army of applicants is neither so large nor so hungry as the horde which gathered in Washington six years ago, when, for the first time since the outbreak of the Rebellion, the Democratic party had patronage at the Capital to bestow. That was indeed a hungry multitude, and the "five loaves and two fishes" which the Democrats had to offer would not, without a miracle, satisfy its ravenous appetite. But the case is bad enough now. Yesterday, while Senator Pendleton was making his speech in favor of civil-service reform, a Western Senator within sound of his voice related to a *Tribune* correspondent

THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT:

"A few days ago my door bell rang, and a servant brought in a well-grown lad whom I at once recognized as a former page in our State Legislature. He told me that he had come to Washington to try and get a place as messenger in the Capitol. I said to him that there was not one chance in a thousand of his obtaining that or any other place, and that the best thing he could do was to go straight back home. He is a bright, smart boy, full of ambition, and I believe about the sole support of his mother and her two children who are younger than he. He seemed completely broken down by what I said to him, and sat there a long time with the tears rolling down his cheeks. I felt very sorry for him, and asked him if he had money enough to pay his way back home. He replied that he had, and went away. The other day he came back again and said that he had heard from his mother, and learned that if he were back at home he could get employment in a wholesale house; 'but,' said he, 'I have no money left to pay my expenses.' I asked him how much that would cost, and he said that his railroad-ticket would cost $17. I gave him that and enough more to keep him in food during the journey, and he went off to take the first train, the happiest mortal I have seen for a long time.

"But this system is all wrong," continued the Senator thoughtfully. "I have paid out in money since last March more than the amount of my salary for two months to relieve cases of distress due to this practice of making Government appointments depend upon political favor and influence. I do not care for the money, for I am able to lose it; but the great majority of Congressmen and Senators are poor men comparatively, and cannot stand such a drain upon their income. It is not strange, then, that they, in order to relieve themselves of a burden, saddle it, if they can, upon the Government, to the detriment, no doubt, of the public service in many instances."

NOTES.

BANKRUPTCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Special Committee on the Bankruptcy law will bear arguments from M. S. Wise, representing the special committee of New York merchants and bankers, tomorrow morning. This committee, which met at the Merchants' Club in New York Thursday, favors what is known as Judge Lowell's bill, which is a codified special bankruptcy law. It has been incorrectly stated that Senator Ingalls had introduced a bankruptcy bill. The fact is, the special committee has not even agreed upon any bill.

THE MAXWELL LAND-GRANT FRAUD.

Further examination of the papers in the Maxwell land grant, wherein settlers claim that a grant which originally did not exceed 100,000 acres has been fraudulently extended to cover 2,000,000 acres, shows that when the Surveyor-General of Colorado undertook to follow the lines of the fraudulent survey made by officials of the Land Office in New Mexico it could not be made to close by eleven miles. Secretary Kirkwood, in a letter to the Department of Justice recommending that the prayer of the settlers be granted and suit be instituted as requested, takes very strong ground against the validity of the grant, and reflects severely upon all the officials who were concerned in it.

W. M. FRENCH.

By letters received in Washington today by members of his family, it appears that the health of W. M. French, Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, who was taken to Minneapolis some week ago apparently much broken down, is rapidly improving, and that in a short time he will be able to resume work. His friends here think it probable that he will make a trip to Europe before returning to his position in the Academy of Fine Arts.

SECRETARY FOLGER

having ascertained that there is a class of clerks at the Treasury paid from what is known as the "lapse fund," and that that fund is almost exhausted, gave orders today to have fifty female clerks of this class discharged at the end of the present month. Many of them are very poor, with dependent relatives.

PATTERSON.

The friends of the late Capt. Carlisle P. Patterson, of the Coast Survey, meet tomorrow at the Capitol to hear the report of a committee appointed to arrange for a public demonstration of regard. Prof. Henry's memory was thus honored by a memorial service at the Capitol and the cost of printing the published account was nearly $12,000.

NEW MEXICO.

The Senate passed a bill legalizing the last election for members of the Territorial Council and Representatives in New Mexico. That election was not in accordance with the laws of the United States, and Gov. Sheldon had urged that enactment of remedial legislation, but it is doubtful whether the bill can be got through the House before the holidays. The Legislature is to meet on the first Monday in January next, but, without this legislation, it cannot legally assemble.

BONDS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Redemption of extended bonds under the 105th call to date $15,-828,600, leaving outstanding only $4,171,400 of extended 6s embraced in that call.

SECRETARY HUNT

orders officers of the navy visiting Washington within twenty-four hours of arrival to register their name and city address at the Navy Department.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON, OF NEW YORK,

and ex-Gov. Boutwell had interviews today with President Arthur.

THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

has authorized the Chicago National Bank, capital $300,000, and the Manufacturers' National Bank of Neenah, Wis., capital of $65,000, to begin business.

THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS

of domestic breadstuffs for the eleven months ended Nov. 30, 1881, were $210,318,432. During the same time in 1880 they were $257,231,045.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND-OFFICE

has ordered the sale of 5,000 acres of public lands near Toledo, Feb. 13 next, in this city.

THE NEW FIVE-CENT GARFIELD POSTAGE STAMP

is pronounced the handsomest stamp ever issued.

DEFREES

is positive that he will be retained as Public Printer, the indorsement of David Davis, which he has, making him, he believes, quite solid. Rounds holds on, however, and is hopeful.

PHYSICIANS' FEES.

The general bill agreed upon by the surgeons in the Garfield case amounts to a little over $100,-000, but they will be glad to take whatever Congress will give. There are many things in the case that they are ashamed of, and they don't want it overhauled.

QUIET CRANKS.

It is remarked at the White House as an interesting fact that President Arthur receives a less number of communications from "cranks" than has any President in the same length of time for many years. The only one who has been heard from thus far is Tachnyutis, a Greek, who had written fifty letters to Garfield asking office. He has sent Arthur twelve. They are written in Moslem Greek and also in English.

CLERKS APPOINTED.

J. F. Steigelman, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Document Clerk of the House, and William Leonard, of Cleveland, Reading Clerk.

MONSTER PETITION.

Senator Van Wyck presented a petition from 3,000 citizens of Nebraska, praying for the passage of an inter-State commerce bill, to prohibit railway discriminating and to regulate rates.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The President pro tem. was authorized to fill vacancies occasioned by recent changes in committee membership and other like vacancies previously existing.

Bills were introduced and referred: For the suppression and prevention of pleuro-pneumonia in neat cattle, and to authorize the erection of the statue to Chief-Justice Marshall.

By Mr. Camden—For a further appropriation to continue the improvement of the Little Kanawha River in West Virginia.

The morning hour expiring, Mr. Logan asked and obtained unanimous consent to say a word. He thought it but just that the lady citizens of the United States should have a committee specially charged to hear their views, which should be organized as favorably to those views as possible, in order that such citizens may have a hearing.

Mr. Morrill asked unanimous consent to allow the resolution to be disposed of.

Mr. Voorhees asked the regular order—namely: the resolutions and bill on the Presidential succession.

The subject was accordingly taken up, but laid over after a statement by Mr. Jones (Florida), who had the floor, that he would yield for a speech by Mr. Voorhees on another subject.

The following assignments in the rearrangements of committees consequent upon the recent vacancies were announced: Windom is substituted for Mr. Edmunds as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and takes the place of Mr. Aldrich on the same committee. He is also assigned to the Committees on Patents and Education and Labor, to fill vacancies, and also Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, in place of Mr. Blair. Mr. Harrison succeeds Mr. Logan on Indian Affairs, and Mr. Sawyer on Territories. Mr. Aldrich takes the place of Mr. Hawley on the District of Columbia. Mr. Sewell is assigned to the Chairmanship of Enrolled Bills; Mr. Sawyer to the Select Committee on Census, in the place of Cameron (Wis.) Mr. Miller (N. Y.) to Epidemic Diseases, in place of Mr. Miller (Cal.); Mr. Hill (Colo.) to the Select Committee on Nicaraguan Claims, in the place of Hawley: Mr. Dawes to Civil Service and Retrenchment, in place of Hill (Colo.); Mr. Saunders to the Select Committee on Civil Service, in place of Mr. Rollins; Mr. Van Wyck to Pensions, to fill a vacancy.

The resolutions of Mr. Jones, calling for information relating to the construction of the Florida Ship-Canal, passed.

On motion, the Garland bill legalizing the election of the Legislature of New Mexico Dec. 2, 1880, passed.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the following special committee on expenses attending the illness and burial of President Garfield: Taylor, Pound, Cox (New York), Joyce, Lefevre, Belford, Blackburn, Page, Springer, O'Neill, and Shelley.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, rose to a question of privilege. He said that he had a resolution that he desired to offer. During the recess of Congress an officer of this Government connected with the State Department had usurped the privileges of the House.

The Speaker—The gentleman has already disclosed his desire to proceed to business.

Mr. Robinson—This is a question involving the privileges of the House.

The Speaker—It is not a matter relating to a member of the House.

Mr. Robinson—It relates to the whole House; it is usurpation by a department of this Government. It involves the imprisonment of our citizens abroad. We can get nothing into this Congress. The rights of our citizens cannot be heard. [Loud cries of order.] I will not press it now, but you will hear from me again.

The call of States then continued at the point where it was left unfinished on Tuesday last.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Hubbell—To amend the act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce the internal-revenue taxes.

By Mr. Williams—To regulate suffrage in the Territories and to fix certain qualifications for office; also, to provide for oaths for jurors in trials for bigamy in the Territories; also, relative to the crime of bigamy and the proof thereof; also, to provide for the registration of the voters of Utah Territory; also, to reorganize the legislative power of Utah; also, granting a pension to the father of the late Gen. Custer.

By Mr. Lord—Repealing the section of the Revised Statutes relating to the tax on banks, bank notes, and National banking associations; also to repeal the tax on bank checks; also to repeal the internal revenue tax on medicines, perfumeries, etc.

By Mr. Burrows (Mich.)—Relating to recovery of damages for infringement of patents.

By Mr. Hazeltine—Providing for the payment of the interest-bearing debt of the United States.

It provides that all the interest-bearing debt shall be paid in lawful money, and that all the money in the Treasury and all the revenues of the United States not otherwise appropriated shall be applied to the payment of the interest-bearing debt.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue non-interest-bearing Treasury notes in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $50, and $100.

Sec. 2 provides that any bank—National, State, or private—shall be relieved from the tax on its deposits, and from the stamp tax on its checks, whenever it will exchange with the United States Treasury all the National bank-notes it may have on hand at the time, and enter into a contract to make monthly exchanges with the Treasurer of all National bank-notes it may receive for Treasury notes hereby issued. The National bank which shall make such exchange shall be relieved from taxation on circulation, and may hold the Treasury notes herein described as its reserve fund.

Sec. 3 provides that, whenever $1,000 or more of National bank-notes have been received into the United States Treasury in any manner except by the voluntary surrender of the bank issuing the same, the United States Treasurer shall demand the payment therefor from such National bank. The said bank shall have the option to redeem its notes either in legal-tender money or in United States bonds; and if any bank shall fail to redeem its notes on demand, the Treasurer shall proceed to sell the United States bonds deposited by such bank and pay for said notes; and all National bank-notes when redeemed or voluntarily surrendered shall be canceled, and no more National bank-notes shall be issued after the passage of this act; but whenever any National bank-notes are canceled which were not purchased by Treasury notes herein provided for, an amount of those Treasury notes equal to the bank-notes thus canceled shall be placed in the Treasury, to be paid out as other funds.

Sec. 4 provides that whenever any National bank shall redeem its notes in United States bonds, such bonds shall be canceled; and whenever it shall redeem its notes in legal-tender money, such money shall at once be applied to the redemption or purchase of United States bonds, which shall then be canceled.

Sec. 5 provides that the United States Treasurer may purchase gold or silver bullion with United States Treasury notes whenever it may be necessary, and shall keep in the Treasury 30 per cent of the amount of the United States Treasury notes and certificates outstanding in gold and silver coin, and all coin in the Treasury in excess of that amount shall be applied from time to time to the purchase of United States bonds of $20, $50, and $100, which shall be made lawful money and legal-tender at their face value for all taxes, revenues, and debts, public and private, which may be necessary in addition to the aforesaid money and revenues to pay the said interest-bearing debt.

By Mr. Bland—For the free coinage of the silver dollar.

By Mr. Buckner—To incorporate the Interoceanic Ship Railroad.

By Mr. Spaulding—Relating to the importation of animals for breeding purposes.

By Mr. Strait—To reduce the price of public lands within the railroad limits to $1.15 per acre; also to equalize the rights of settlers on public lands.

By Mr. Dunnell—Relative to the rights of settlers on public lands within the railroad limits.

By Mr. Washburn—For the entry and sale of public lands for right-of-way to railroad companies.

By Mr. Hatch—For the importation of salt free of duty; also, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle.

By Mr. Chardy—To repeal the tax on bank-deposits.

By Mr. Burrows—To reduce the letter postage from three to two cents.

By Mr. Hewitt—To secure a uniform standard of value (a similar bill to that introduced by Mr. Morton at the last Congress); also, authorizing the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign carrying-trade.

By Mr. McCook—To devote condemned bronze cannon to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to aid in the erection of a statue in Washington, D. C., of President Garfield.

By Mr. Scoville (by request)—For the better protection of the Northern and Northwestern frontier, and to benefit commerce.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the Comtroller of the State of New York bonds to the amount of $15,000,000, redeemable in coin at the end of fifty years, on a pledge of being given by the Legislature of New York for the payment of the canal debt of the State, and for the commencement of enlarging the aqueducts and first tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals to a sufficient capacity to pass war vessels twenty-five feet in width and 200 feet in length.

By Mr. Townsend—Appropriating $50,000 for the relief of the widow of President Garfield.

By Mr. Neal—To incorporate the Garfield Memorial Hospital Society.

By Mr. Miller—For the discharge in bankruptcy of one or more innocent members of a partnership when another partner has been guilty of some illegal act.

By Mr. Shallenberger—To prevent persons living in bigamy from holding any office of trust or emolument in the Territories of the United States; also, regulating marriage in the Territories.

By Mr. Errett—For the appointment of a tariff commission.

By Mr. Ward—To provide for an Assistant Secretary of War.

By Mr. Bayne—For the erection of a statue of the late Gen. Custer.

Bills were also introduced relating to woman-suffrage; to protect the purity of elections; to prevent fraud in carrying the mails; for the exchange of the trade-dollar for the standard silver dollar; to abolish the tax on brandies made of apples, peaches, and grapes; giving all religious denominations equal rights in the Indian Territory; to reduce letter postage to one cent; fixing the rate of duty on barley-malt at 25 cents per bushel; to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service; and by Mr. Geddes, to establish the Court of Pensions.

A resolution was presented requesting the President to communicate to the House all correspondence with the British Government in the State Department with reference to the arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in Ireland; also a resolution calling on the President for the report of M. Newberry and any other communication in the State Department with relation to the fishery award and the alleged frauds in connection therewith.

The call was not concluded, but the thirteen States called today contribute 867 bills.

Mr. Dibble announced the death of his predecessor, M. P. O'Connor.

The usual resolutions of regret were adopted, and the House, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned until Monday.

OBITUARY.

Tributes of Respect from the Local Insurance Fraternity to the Memory of the Late Joseph S. Harris.

The ranks of the local insurance men have again been invaded by death, the latest victim of the grim destroyer being Mr. Joseph S. Harris, an account of whose sudden passing away while in Cincinnati en route for Chicago appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, together with a sketch of his busy, useful, and honored life. Few men in the underwriting profession from one end of the country to the other were more popular than he, and the announcement of his death was received in local insurance circles with feelings of the most profound sorrow. Never has there been a sadder meeting of the underwriting fraternity than that which assembled yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the board to pay a fitting tribute of respect to a departed member. Mr. J. H. Bissell presided, and opened the meeting with a formal announcement of the unwelcome news and a tender tribute to the many virtues of the deceased. A committee appointed for that purpose reported a very eloquent and touching memorial to the virtues of the deceased. Mr. I. S. Blackwelder gave an interesting sketch of Mr. Harris' worthy life, and Judge Davis, one of the most intimate business associates and personal friends of the deceased, followed in an exhortation to those present to treasure and imitate their departed friend's example, and to cultivate that fraternal feeling which had existed in a peculiarly striking way between the deceased and his professional associates. After some further remarks of a similar character by other gentlemen, the memorial was unanimously adopted:

On motion, it was decided to send a suitable floral tribute to Bellfontaine, O., where the funeral takes place tomorrow afternoon, and Mr. H. Z. Zollers was commissioned to attend as a representative of the local insurance fraternity. The meeting then adjourned.

Mrs. Peter Klos, Near Oshkosh, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Dec. 16.—News was received here yesterday of the death of Mrs. Peter Klos at the State Hospital for the Insane near Oshkosh.

She will be remembered as the defendant in the divorce case where the Superintendent of the hospital refused to give testimony as an expert in the plaintiff's behalf without a large remuneration.

Thomas R. Webber, at Urbana, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 16.—Thomas R. Webber, one of the earliest settlers of this county, and for many years a leading Democratic politician, died at his home at Urbana this morning, aged about 75 years. He was the first County and Circuit Clerk the county ever had, and held the office for many years. Of late years he has, owing to ill-health, withdrawn from public life. As a citizen he was highly respected by all parties.

Frederick Muench, at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—Frederick Muench, an old and widely-known German, died at his home near Washington, Mo., Wednesday, and will be buried today. Mr. Muench was 83 years old, and for nearly half a century had been a correspondent of several of the leading German newspapers of the country, and a voluminous writer on political and philosophical subjects.

Maj. Henry S. Turner, at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—Maj. Henry S. Turner, an old and prominent citizen, died today. Maj. Turner was a graduate of West Point, served with distinction in the Mexican war, was connected with the banking firm of Lucas, Turner & Co., San Francisco, over twenty years ago, and has been an active banker and business man here for many years.

THE ST. CHARLES BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—The State Railroad Commissioners have agreed on a report regarding the late disaster at the St. Charles Bridge, and have sent a communication to J. C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash Road, which is understood to practically recommend the reconstruction of the entire bridge, with the exception of the span put up two years ago, to replace the one that fell at that time. This includes the straightening of the approaches, and the filling of the trestle work with earth, and the substitution of wrought iron and steel for cast iron in the Fink spans, which now occupy a position between the approaches and the bridge proper.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—The Secretary of State today issued papers incorporating the Little Dora Gold & Silver Mining Company of Chicago, with a capital stock of $500,000. The names of the incorporators are Winfield S. Patterson, Joseph A. Sleeper, and Henry K. Walton. Certificates authorizing the organization of the Rockford Anatomical Society and the Illinois Mutual Relief Society of Vermont, Fulton County, were issued today.

THE ASSASIN.

Another Day of a Wholly Singular Criminal Trial.

"A Matter of Business with a High-Toned Woman" of New York.

The Assasin Promises to Get Even with Corkhill and Reynolds.

He Never Said He Ranked with Grant, but He Thinks He Can.

He Should Say Fred Grant Was a Bigger Dead-Beat than Himself.

Testimony of Mrs. Grant, a Former Landlady of the Accused ($47).

Corkhill Denominated an "Old Hog" for Calling the Former Wife.

The Fiend, by a Strange Freak, Refuses to Besmirch Her Character.

Contempt of the Assasin for an Expert Who Believes Him Perfectly Sane.

INCIDENTS

IN YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Guiteau was more quiet than usual today, and an intermission of his customary bar-room language is so unusual as to be noteworthy. The toils of the law have been gathering more tightly about him for some days, and it is evident that he knows it. Since the testimony of Gen. Reynolds he has been more subdued and reflective, and those who observe him the closest think that they can perceive in him a consciousness of his approaching fate. Guiteau's defense has been twofold—first, that he was insane on account of an hereditary taint; second, that he was the inspired agent of the Deity. The claim that insanity is hereditary in his family, and that Luther Guiteau, his father, was not of sound mind, has been proven to be groundless. This week it has been shown with equal clearness that the theory of inspiration was an after thought, and that it did not occur to Guiteau until that notable 19th of July, when the assasin first learned, through Gen. Reynolds, of Chicago, that there was not a human being throughout the world who did not denounce him as a murderer, and that those

WHOSE POLITICAL PROSPECTS HE HAD PROMOTED,

and from whose hands he had expected both favors and safety, were among the foremost to denounce him as the vilest of his race. Prior to that the assasin, in a confidential interview with his old perceptor and acquaintance, had calmly spoken of the attack upon Gen. Garfield as an attempted assassination, and in his address to the people, which in his indignation he had hastily penned and given to Gen. Reynolds, he spoke of the reasons which induced him to attempt to assassinate the President. The word "assasin," which he has pretended during the trial is such a terror to him, he wrote with his own hand, describing the act, the very same hour that he learned that the biography, which his fulsome egotism had dictated, was not appearing in the columns of the New York *Herald*, and in a talk for hours he had never for a moment indicated the theory of inspiration. Judge Porter said today, with the utmost confidence, that he was certain that the theory of inspiration first occurred to Guiteau on the night after that interview with Gen. Reynolds, at which he for the first time knew that he was to receive no aid from the faction whose political prospects he had designed to promote, and when he for the first time seemed to realize that

THE GALLOWS

might be his fate. Judge Folger, who has been nearly all his life upon the Bench, sat with Judge Cox today while the testimony was being given, and he said privately that it of itself was enough to hang Guiteau. The testimony by which the second part of Guiteau's defense has fallen to the ground does not depend upon Gen. Reynolds' unsupported evidence. It was confirmed by Guiteau himself, who said that every word of it was true, and who simply sought refuge in the other statement that Gen. Reynolds had proved himself a detective and sneak. The character of Gen. Reynolds is not the issue in this trial, and it needs no defense, and it is a significant illustration of the desperation of Guiteau's cause that neither himself nor his counsel undertook to refute the evidence. They simply blackguard the witness—a lawyer's cheap trick. The two principal defenses of Guiteau have thus failed him.

THE CHIEF EVENT OF TO-DAY'S TRIAL

was the appearance of Mrs. Dunmire, Guiteau's divorced wife, upon the stand. Contrary to expectation, her testimony did not cause a sensation, Guiteau suspending, for some reason which does not very clearly appear, his torrent of abuse, and saying only, as the lady left the stand, what follows: "I have not known anything about this lady for years. She is well married, and has children. She is a high-toned, Christian lady, and I know nothing against her at all. I wish her well."

It is possible that the fact that Mr. Dunmire, a tall, athletic, powerful pioneer, was permitted by the Court to stand by the side of his wife while she was giving her testimony had a quieting effect upon the assasin, for, egotist that he is, he is a greater coward than he is an egotist, and he could not be assured that the vigorous-looking man standing beside his wife might not resort to means which would effectually put an end to the foul-mouthed abuse in which Guiteau is so eminent an expert. Guiteau could not have known that Dunmire might not be the Avenger whom he has so greatly feared.

AT ALL EVENTS,

whatever the reason, Guiteau maintained his silence. Mrs. Dunmire had been dismissed from the witness-stand yesterday, because the official record of her divorce was not presented. Scoville and Guiteau had demanded this. The Government had made use of the telegraph, and the Supreme Court of Kings County, New York, directed its clerk to proceed immediately to Washington with the original decree of divorce. The calling for the document proved to be a bad blunder of Guiteau's counsel, for the text of the decree showed that the divorce was granted because of adultery at various times with a woman named Cora Jennings, and that, under the decree, Guiteau was forbidden to marry until his divorced wife was dead. Guiteau had stated before the investigation began that he did not think there would be a speech in today's trial, yet, directly the decree which recorded his own shame had been read, the foul-mouthed murderer had the audacity to say, in open court: "This woman Jennings is a high-toned woman in New York. It was a matter of money between us. I committed the act of adultery to get rid of my wife, whom I did not love. I thought it was a great deal more moral to do that than to live along, year after year, and have children by her, so it was a matter of conscience that I committed adultery. I have been virtuous for six or seven years, and am a Christian man."

GUITEAU WAS EVIDENTLY CONSCIOUS OF SCOVILLE'S BLUNDER,

for he denounced him as a consummate jackass. He said of the man who has sacrificed so much

(Continued on the Sixth Page.)

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Emma Abbott Grand English Opera Company. Afternoon, "Paul and Virginia." Evening, "Olivette."

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of the Emelie Melville Opera Company. Afternoon, "Bells of Corneville." Evening, "Mme. Favart."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of John T. Raymond. "Fresh, the American." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of John A. Stevens. "Unknown." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Frank I. Frayne. "Muldoon's Blunders." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre. Desplaines street, near Madison. West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre. Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Hall. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Exhibition of models.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1881.

THE assault upon Bourbonism seems to be breaking out all along the line. Virginia having set the example, Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas are preparing to have a shy at it, and now even in North Carolina, where politics are considerably complicated between two or three factions of Republicans, the temperance parties, the county government, and the State Centralization men, there is a strong effort being made to bring about a union upon the basis of opposition to the Bourbon Democracy. Dr. John J. Mott, the Chairman of the State Executive Committee, has expressed the opinion that a liberal policy can be carried out in North Carolina as it has been in Virginia, and is working to that end. It is apparent that the Solid South is fast breaking up.

ONE embezzling bank employé appears to be very like another after all. The teller of the Poughkeepsie bank, who imitated the Newark Cashier in a humble way, had been living in a very rapid manner and accommodating friends without much reference to security. There was a difference, however, between the Poughkeepsie and Newark Directors. The latter knew nothing whatever of the condition of their bank, but the former knew that their teller was living too fast, and yet they allowed him to have the freest control of the bank's funds and books, so that he could steal the one and hide it in the other. Under such circumstances, and having Directors who were accommodating enough to prepare the way for his thefts, it is not much wonder that he stole. In this he had an advantage over most embezzlers, as the facilities were furnished him at first hand. And yet the good, easy Directors appear to be surprised!

THE bill of Senator Hoar for the education of the Indians aims in the right direction, but does it not go too far and include too much? Under his bill it is proposed to educate all the Indian children west of the Mississippi River at a cost of $200 per head. As Indian pappooses and children west of the river are pretty numerous, this wholesale scheme of education would open up an opportunity for a general advance all along the line upon the Treasury that would speedily become appalling. There is an easier and cheaper way of teaching the young Indian ideas to shoot. If the resources of the Indian schools now in existence were so extended that they could select a goodly number of the smarter young Indians and educate them, and then send them out West to educate their fellows under white supervision, the result intended by Senator Hoar would be secured at infinitely less expense; but if we are going to provide Indians with education in the same wholesale way that we have been providing them with supplies we shall only open up new avenues for Treasury raids, and not educate them either.

ONE of the Chicago Congressmen is said to have in preparation a bill for the increase of the clerical force in the Chicago Custom-House and the creation of the useless offices of Surveyor and Naval Agent. The pretext for such a movement is that Baltimore, New Orleans, and Portland have, in proportion to the amount of collections, a very much larger clerical force in their customs service than Chicago has. But the allegation is not sufficient. Most of the imports at the seaports are by ocean-going vessels, and there is a special danger of smuggling which has to be guarded against. The Chicago collections are almost wholly on account of goods brought here in bonded cars, and the risk of evasion has been reduced to the minimum. Moreover, the facts do not go to prove that Chicago needs a larger clerical force; on the contrary, they tend to show that Baltimore, Portland, New Orleans, and the other seaboard cities have more employés in their custom-houses than they need. We have no doubt that this is true. The custom-houses in those cities are filled with barnacles and useless sinecures that ought to be dispensed with. The Government employés work about half time for twice the pay that they could get in any private business. There is no reason why more room should be made in the Chicago Custom-House for ward bummers and political pets, but there is every reason why the number of such creatures in the Government service at the East should be materially reduced.

THE Bourbons in Virginia have attempted to break the force of their defeat in the late election by claiming that almost all of the Readjuster vote was cast by the negroes. But the official tables printed elsewhere this morning show the fallacy of this claim. Some of the heaviest white counties give decided majorities for Cameron, the Readjuster candidate. Thus, Buchanan, in which there are but thirty-three negroes to 5,661 whites, gives a majority of 345 for Cameron, and casts but thirty votes for Daniel. Fairfax, in which the whites are two to one; Floyd, in which they are ten to one; Grayson, in which they are more than twelve to one; Greene, in which they are four to one; Lee, in which they are fourteen to one; Page, in which they are eight to one; Patrick, in which they are five to one; Rockingham, in which they are eight to one; Russell, Scott, Smyth, Shenandoah, Tazewell, Wythe, and other counties in which the whites have a great preponderance, were carried by the Readjusters. The Bourbons carried by large majorities a number of counties in which the races were almost equally divided in numbers. Most of the city counties as a rule were carried by the Bourbons, and the rural districts came up with large majorities for the Readjuster candidate. The total vote was 211,230, or about one in seven of the population—a low ratio, showing the influence of the poll-tax. The total vote was 1,400 less than that cast in the Presidential election of 1880. Undoubtedly a majority of the negroes who voted gave their ballots to the Readjuster candidates, but thousands of them were disfranchised. A little less than one-half of the whole Readjuster vote was cast by white men.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION IN CONGRESS.

There are three propositions before the National Senate affecting the Presidential succession in case the Executive is disabled. The one offered by Senator Garland, of Arkansas, proposes to substitute the Secretary of State and other Cabinet officers instead of the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, as the law now provides, as entitled to succeed to the office of Chief Magistrate when there shall be neither President nor Vice-President able to act. Senator Beck's (of Kentucky) resolution instructs the Judiciary Committee to report whether the present laws providing for the succession are constitutional or adequate. Finally, a resolution introduced by Senator Maxey instructs that committee to report a new bill to cover all emergencies arising from the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President and Vice-President. These propositions form the basis of the discussion which has been carried on in the Senate during the past two or three days, though Mr. Garland's bill, we believe, was under immediate consideration.

The speeches delivered by Messrs. Beck, Maxey, Anthony, Garland, and Jones were able and learned, so far as they touched the historical phase of the subject; but, at the same time, they seemed to be tame and inconsequential so far as they were designed to suggest an enduring and satisfactory solution of the troubles which may grow out of the situation as it stands.

The question raised by Senator Garland's bill seems to be entirely unnecessary, and if settled either way such settlement will not remove the most perplexing element of uncertainty, which is in regard to inability. The Constitution provides that "the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected." In conformance with this authority, Congress passed a law in 1792 providing that, "in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected." Senator Garland's bill, substituting the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of War for the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, is based upon the theory that neither of the last two is an *officer* of the United States as contemplated by the Constitution.

It seems something like folly to raise such a question at this late day. The present law was passed only five years after the adoption of the Constitution, and it is very evident that the lawyers of that day, personally familiar with the meaning and intent of the constitutional phrases, regarded the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House as *officers* of the United States. The theory of our Government warrants the same conclusion, for the Government consists of an Executive, a legislative, and a judiciary system, and an officer in one department is as much an officer of the Government as an officer in either of the other departments. Moreover, the provision that the Vice-President shall preside over the Senate makes it a very natural sequence that the presiding officer chosen by the Senate when the Vice-President is acting as President shall become the reversionary legatee of the Presidential succession. The statement that a Senator or a Representative cannot be impeached, as was decided at an early day, is of no effect, because, when the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House becomes President, he cuts loose from his previous legislative function and assumes the Executive function: for the constitution says explicitly that "such officer [*i. e.*, the officer appointed by Congress] *shall* act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

There is no object in substituting Cabinet officers for the officers now designated as entitled to the Presidential succession, but many objections to such a change which it is not necessary to urge at this time. The trouble apprehended during President Garfield's illness was that the Vice-President's death would leave the office of President vacant, because there was no President of the Senate and no Speaker of the House at that time. If it be thought desirable to guard against a repetition of that somewhat remote contingency, it may be well to pass a bill supplementing the present law, and devolving the office of President upon the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Secretary of War, in the order named, when there shall be neither a President of the Senate nor a Speaker of the House at the time both the President and Vice-President are dead or constitutionally disabled. Such a proposition would be much more to the point than that submitted by Senator Garland, which has merely had the effect to bring on a long and useless debate over an abstract question of no great consequence.

The really important question for Congressional determination is that of "inability." Mr. Garland and some other members of the Senate seem to think that Congress has no authority to decide what shall constitute inability or to prescribe how such inability shall be determined, because the Constitution omits to require specifically that Congress shall do so; and, also, that it will be wiser to allow affairs to drift along into a state of doubt, confusion, and dismay at some future period rather than determine now how a case of inability shall be met and treated. These are very remarkable views, and they do not comport with the popular notion or the historic precedents of Congressional duty. The Constitution makes it the duty of Congress "to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States." One of the powers thus vested in the legislative branch of the Government is the authority to designate an officer who shall act as President in the case of "inability" of the President and Vice-President. If the Constitution leaves any doubt as to what is meant by "inability" (and this it plainly does), then it is the duty of Congress to define that inability or to establish some permanent and trustworthy means for ascertaining when it exists. It is obviously better for the peace and welfare of the country that "inability," when it arises, may be authoritatively determined in order that the proper officer may discharge the duties of the Presidency than it is to leave that condition a matter of uncertainty and subject to intrigue or fraud. It is likewise the duty of Congress to prescribe at the same time a means for ascertaining when "inability" ceases, if it is of a character to be cured, and how the President may then recover the office which has been taken from him during the state of "inability"; for the Constitution declares that the Vice-President, or the officer designated by Congress, "shall act as President *until the disability be removed.*"

It is to be hoped that the Senators, in future discussions, will indulge in less historic and statutory lore, and bring more common sense to bear upon this subject.

THE SANE GUITEAU UNMASKED.

At last Guiteau stands unmasked before the jury sitting to try him for his life. The testimony of Gen. Reynolds, of Chicago, lays bare the assasin's insanity trick. It opens the operations of Guiteau's mind to the gaze of the jury, so that they may be read as if recorded in the printed page of a book.

The damning evidence of Gen. Reynolds convulsed Guiteau with ungovernable rage mixed with terror. With the keen insight of a sane and logical mind he saw at once the whole fabric of his cunning defense melt away like mist before the rising sun. And his hate for the man who had woven the web about him broke forth in awful imprecations. His eyes blazing with rage and his whole form instinct with ferocity, he exclaimed: "This is your work, Corkhill. God Almighty will curse you for this; He will strike you dead as He did Ananias and Sapphira."

But the mouthing and the cursing of the villain do not weaken the force of the testimony; there it stands confronting him from this day forward to the end, and refuting once for all, now and forever, his theory of inspiration as the cause of the "removal" of Garfield. "I visited the prisoner in jail two days after the shooting," swears Gen. Reynolds, "and the prisoner asked me, 'Where were you *on the day of the assasination?*'"

"Did he use the word assasination?" queried Corkhill. "Yes; that is the precise word he used," replied the witness. And he referred to the memorandum of the fact made at the time to refresh and fortify his memory. "He never spoke in reference to any divine inspiration at this interview," proceeded the witness. "But after this," he added, "at subsequent interviews, he always spoke of the 'murder' as the 'removal' of the President."

This is not all, however. The witness swore that at a subsequent interview "he read to the prisoner what Grant and Conkling and some of his [prisoner's] alleged friends said of him [Guiteau] and his crime, and he, walking the floor excitedly, said: 'What does it mean? I would have staked my life that they would have defended me. They know they wanted Garfield removed, and yet they denounce me, and can only see in it the bloody act.'" The witness continued: "He asked me, referring to Grant and other prominent Stalwarts, 'Do they know I have stated that I have no accomplices?' and I told him yes. He seemed dazed, and said, repeating the words several times, 'Most astounding! Most astounding!'"

This is all of the testimony of Gen. Reynolds that it is necessary to reproduce. It shows that Guiteau's mind was as clear as it was devilishly wicked. It shows his motives and his expectations. He assumed, in the utter depravity of his own heart, that the Stalwarts who disagreed with Garfield desired his death! In a word, he applied to the subject in hand the same reasoning which had controlled his whole life. Desiring a certain end, he had no more scruple in the use of means to accomplish it than the Devil of theology has in the use of means to an end. Note the subtlety of his reasoning: "They know they wanted Garfield removed, and yet they denounce me, and can only see in it the bloody act." He is so morally self-perverted that he cannot comprehend the mind that halts short of a desire in the presence of the commission of the crime necessary to its accomplishment. "They can only see in it the bloody act!" he exclaims, "while I see the rich fruits of it." He knows the act is "bloody," a crime. But he desires something which he can only obtain by committing the crime, and he plans and executes it. And he is "astounded" to learn that others are more scrupulous than he is. "Do they know I have stated that I have no accomplices?" queries the "astounded" assasin. He reasoned ingeniously from the standpoint of that conscienceless depravity which by long habit had become ingrained in his corrupted nature, and said to himself: "If I accuse nobody those who benefit by my crime will protect me." And he stood aghast when informed that the Stalwarts were not less shocked at, and not less pronounced in denunciation of, "the bloody act" than Garfield's most intimate political friends. When he realized that he stood alone; that however, in due course of the Constitution and the law, men might benefit by his "bloody act," they would still abhor it, and judge it even more severely than those who deplored it more deeply. Then he shrank from the horrid words, murder and assasination, and called on the Deity, in whose name he had lied, and deceived, and cheated his way through life, for protection. With awful blasphemy, he sought to transfer to God the responsibility for the crime he but yesterday described by its right name and true character. "I am legally insane," shouted this incarnate fiend; "I was inspired by the Deity to do the bloody deed, and He will protect me."

But all this time the evidence that Guiteau's much-vaunted theory of "divine inspiration"—a theory adopted and enlarged upon by his sapient counsel, and paraded in court by both of them—all this time the evidence that it was an afterthought, a blasphemous device, a trick of impudence, was locked in the breast of Gen. Reynolds, and only Col. Corkhill and the other lawyers of the prosecution knew of its existence. And when this evidence is produced it falls like a thunderbolt upon the miserable assasin's unprotected head. He feels the rope tightening about his neck, and for a moment he recoils trembling and choking. But he quickly rallies, and bursts forth in a torrent of vile epithets. He explodes with impotent rage—"This is your work, Corkhill, and God Almighty will damn you for it: He will strike you dead as He did Ananias and Sapphira." This from the man whose whole life has been a lie, a cheat, and a fraud, crowned by an act of atrocity which made all mankind shrink and shiver with horror.

This outburst of rage is not the act of an insane man; it is the brutal cry of a baffled devil caught at last in the meshes of his own cunningly woven net of defense. The violence of Guiteau's rage is the measure of his acute comprehension of the crushing force of Gen. Reynolds' testimony. How fully he appreciated its force is shown by a later remark: "Nice record you'll have, Reynolds, to come sneaking into my cell to get information to hang me on!" Yes, it will hang him. It tears from under him the last prop of his fraudulent defense, and exposes him, an object of loathing and utter abhorrence, to the scorn and detestation of all mankind.

RELIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The business of the National Supreme Court has accumulated to such an extent that the cases on the docket now equal four or five years' business. A new suitor must wait that long before he can hope to have his case reached and considered. This state of things amounts practically to a denial of justice. The machine has almost ceased to revolve, and the court is snowed under and suffocated.

The number of Judges to which the court is entitled is nine; there is one vacancy, caused by the death of Judge Clifford; another vacancy practically exists by reason of Judge Hunt's physical and mental infirmities, and Judge Field, of California, is absent in Europe, leaving but *six* Judges to perform the current labors of the court.

If, however, the bench was full, it would not be half equal to the ever-increasing flood of business imposed upon it, and though there is a general disposition to afford relief to the court, there is a wide difference of opinion as to the best means of doing so. Several plans have been suggested, conspicuous among which is the foolish one of Manning, of Mississippi, who proposes to have three Supreme Courts, one for the "North," one for the "South," and one for the "West"—no judgment of either being final until concurred in by one of the other two courts.

This preposterous sectional plan does not propose any relief to the Supreme Court. It simply provides three little Supreme Courts—giving to any two of them a veto on the other, and involving a hearing of a case in all three courts. Instead of expediting, it is calculated to still further clog, burden, and delay business.

Another plan is to increase the number of Judges, but this will furnish inadequate relief, because, while distributing the labor of writing opinions among a larger number of persons, it will not reduce the time occupied in hearing arguments, and in the discussions of the consultation rooms. Each case requires to be heard by the whole court, and to be determined by the whole court, and the court can only hear one case at a time. And if the court were increased, say, to eighteen or twenty Judges, as some propose, it would become a debating society where time would be fearfully wasted in speeches, contentions, and taking votes. Instead of a rapidly-working court it would become a contentious lyceum.

THE TRIBUNE has repeatedly pointed out that the efficient remedy to relieve the Supreme Court is to reduce the business that comes before it by cutting off a multitudinous class of cases which should properly be determined, if not by the State Supreme Courts, by the Circuit Courts of the United States. The Supreme Court of the Nation should be purely a court before which appeals should only be taken on constitutional questions and points of law. The Constitution sets forth the extent of the "judicial power" of the United States, which power is vested "in one Supreme Court" and in such inferior courts as may be established by Congress; and it further sets forth that in all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction; but in all the other cases mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

In the matter of appeals to the Supreme Court, therefore, Congress has full power to prescribe in what classes of cases, and under what limitations, this appellate jurisdiction shall be exercised. The Supreme Court is now invaded by appeals from a vast mass of commercial cases which ordinarily should be heard and finally determined in the State courts, but which, because they are controversies between citizens of different States, are brought in the National courts. The use of the United States Courts as collecting agencies is an abuse of what was intended for another purpose, but there is nothing which stands in the way of limiting appeals in all such cases to the final decision in the United States Circuit Courts. At the most, no cases except those of which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction should be taken to that court, except upon points of law, specially reserved by the Circuit Court for such appeal. The Supreme Court should be relieved from the consideration of points of "fact" in all cases where the facts have already been determined by juries and considered by the District and Circuit Courts. It is the reviewing of the records of these fact cases which has clogged up the Supreme Court and practically destroyed its efficiency and usefulness as a great National tribunal.

The right of appeal to the Supreme Court should be limited in all cases to constitutional questions of law. The questions of mere fact should be finally disposed of in the lower courts; and the questions of law on which appeals should be allowed should be exclusively those arising under the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, and specifically enumerated in the Constitution.

The right of appeal should be limited by the class and character of cases in which the National laws and Constitution are affected, and not by the amount of money involved in the controversy.

The larger States of the Union have found it necessary in order to enable their respective courts of last resort to dispose of the business before them to place limitations on the right of appeal. This has been done by restricting the classes of questions on which appeals can be taken, and by making the decisions of intermediate courts final in all other questions. Were it not for such restriction the Supreme Court in the large States would be overwhelmed and buried out of sight with appeals, as the Supreme Court of the United States is now. Four years ago the Supreme Court of Illinois was two or three years behind its business, and the docket was constantly increasing. Intermediate Appellate Courts were established with final jurisdiction in certain classes of cases, and the Supreme Court has been enabled since then to dispose of the accumulated business, and is prepared to take up new business as it comes in without much delay.

We think it must be obvious that no "one Supreme Court," as the Constitution provides, can hear and determine the ever-increasing appeals, "both as to law and fact," coming up from the courts of thirty-eight States and a dozen Territories. There being too much miscellaneous business for one court, it can only be relieved by weeding out the "fact" business. Thus reduced to appeals in cases and to questions legitimately belonging to the Supreme Court of the United States, that court would find time to gradually overcome its present postponed docket and dispose also of the new cases arising. For this purpose, if necessary, additional Circuit Judges might be appointed, or even a new Appellate Court of limited jurisdiction might be established.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes that without exaggeration at no time since Law started his company has speculation been such a rage on the bourse. It extends all over France. In the smallest villages the authorities send the bourse quotations which are publicly posted. The peasants look upon bourse gambling as legitimate, and their savings pour thither in a perfect stream. The same correspondent writes that he has tried in vain to obtain a detailed statement of all the securities negotiated on the bourse and outside of it, with the amounts of their nominal capital, their issue price, and the amount of their present price. From what he says, however, as to the three securities most largely dealt in, a faint idea of the enormous total in negotiation may be had. He says:

> Thus the Bank of France has issued 91,250 shares at 1,000 francs, and 91,250 shares at 1,100 francs—that is, 182,500 shares, at an average of 1,050 francs, or a capital of 191,725,000 francs. These shares, which have just fallen, now represent about 1,150 millions. The Suez Canal, with its 400,000 shares of 500 francs and its 100 founder's shares, subdivided first into 1,000 and ultimately into 100,000, together with the *parts civiles*, represents at present prices a capital of 1,300 millions. Lastly, the Union Générale, with a capital first of 50, then 100, and now 150 millions, represents at present prices a capital of 750 millions. Thus, these three companies represent an aggregate of 3,200 millions, while the Credit Foncier would bring up the total to four milliards. It is no exaggeration, but rather below the mark, to say that exclusive of rentes and municipal and departmental loans the bourse securities, including railways, represent at present prices 20 or 25 milliards, or about a thousand million pounds. To add rentes and municipal and departmental loans would considerably more than double this sum.

When it is considered that, excepting railways, the greater part of these securities rest upon nothing solid, it would appear that France has all the elements in readiness for a fearful crash, which may be precipitated by an unforeseen accident at any time.

IN regard to the Presidential disability question now being discussed in the Senate THE TRIBUNE has already suggested one way in which Congress may dispose of this matter. There may be other and better ways, but certainly so important a subject should not be left as the sport of whim or circumstance.

It may be provided by law that a majority of the President's Cabinet may raise the question of their chief's "inability" to discharge the duties of his office. It is safe to assume that a majority of those selected by the President himself as his advisers and the heads of the Executive Departments will never conspire to oust him from office on a charge of inability; but when the question should thus be raised it should also be made the duty of the Supreme Court to institute a judicial inquiry into the case, and to decide whether or not such inability exists as to entitle the proper officer to succeed to the office of President. The Supreme Court should be further authorized and required upon proper information to ascertain when the disability has been removed, and proper provision should be made to enable the President at the termination of disability thus judicially ascertained to recover his office. All this is simple enough, and certainly much less hazardous than to risk dispute and contention in a period of excitement and necessity.

THE Acting President has nominated Mr Benjamin H. Brewster, of Philadelphia, to be the Attorney-General of the United States, vice MacVeagh resigned. Mr. Brewster is an able lawyer and a gentleman of unimpeachable private character. He will be an efficient and faithful officer. Of course he is a third-term Stalwart. His nomination is proof of that fact. The Acting President will have no other Republicans about him. He is apparently not aware that there are any other Republicans. He may have the satisfaction of knowing that the nomination of Mr. Folger, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Brewster and such other nominations of third-term Stalwarts as he may chose to make when James, Lincoln, Hunt, and Kirkwood are decapitated, will be gratifying to the 306. But the 306 reside mainly in Kentucky, Missouri, Alabama, and other third-term Southern States. They may rally to the support of the Administration as one man, and yet not be able to help it much on election-day. The Acting President has the right to make his choice, but he cannot have his cake and eat it. He cannot ignore the Garfield Republicans and expect that they will show him much favor when their turn comes again, as it surely will.

THAT far-away and usually quiet country, Norway, has managed to keep pace with the rest of the world by getting up a political crisis. The trouble has arisen from a dispute between the King of Norway, who is also King of Sweden, and the Storthing, or Norwegian Parliament. The Storthing passed a law which the King refused to sanction. The same law had been passed at three successive sessions, and, by the Constitution, the King can no longer lawfully refuse his assent to it. He has done it, nevertheless, and the Parliament is equally obstinate, so that there is a deadlock, and, as the Norwegians are a very sturdy and persistent body of people, the peasants being strongly democratic, there is likely to be a very bitter struggle. As an outcome of the matter, the press are speaking out very boldly and urging the Storthing to substitute a republican for a monarchical form of government. The Swedes and Norwegians are made out of the stuff that constitutes good republicanism, and the Storthing is very radical in its notions. Should the King hold out too stubbornly, it would be no surprise if he found himself out of business.

MR. JOHN ROACH is itinerating about the country delivering long-winded lectures to small audiences advocating Government subsidies for building merchant steamers under the pretext of protecting and "encouraging American shipping"; but he never has a word to say in favor of helping American shipping by removing onerous duties on shipbuilding materials and ship-stores, and relieving them from oppressive and vexatious port-dues, taxes, and Consular charges. The following letter of Capt. S. Lozier, in the Hackensack (N. J.) *Republican*, will explain the latter. We invite the attention of the members of Congress from Maine and other seaboard States who are clamoring for ship-subsidies, to the remarks of Capt. Lozier, and invite them to introduce a bill abolishing all such burdensome, useless, and injurious charges on American ships. He says:

> The present agitation regarding the decline of the American shipping interest impels me to make public one or two facts from my experience. When I make foreign voyages I am obliged to pay once a year, on my entry at the custom-house, the sum of $24.50 to the United States Government for its protection; also to the Township of New Barbadoes a tax of 3 per cent on the same vessel, as it comes under the head of "personal property." Is this latter amount paid for protection? No; it is because the owner of the vessel lives in Hackensack and is obliged to pay taxes on property that has never been in Bergen County for the privilege of enjoying the blessings of its admirable financial management. Again, for the protection given by the Great Republic, when I arrive at a foreign port I must deposit my register with the American Consul within twenty-four hours, and pay him the sum of $4.66 to lock up the same in his safe. When I made my last voyage to Havre I deposited my register as usual, and the clerk asked me if I wished to note a marine protest. I replied that I did, and he handed me a book which contained blanks for that purpose, to which I affixed my signature. When ready to leave the port I called at the Consul's office to take back my register, and was presented with a bill for 109 francs. Upon inquiring the meaning of this exorbitant charge I was informed that the sum of $4.66 was charged for depositing my register, $2 for noting protest, and the balance for extending the same. Not having ordered the protest extended, I asked for information on this point, and was referred to the blank I signed, and found that I had been "sold," as my cargo consisted of oak staves, which are not easily damaged by salt water. To crown this piece of imposition, the Consul had sent a man to my vessel, during my absence, obtained the log-book from my mate, and copied every word from the commencement of the voyage. For this arduous task the United States Government allowed the Consul a fee of 30 cents for every 100 words, and I was compelled to pay the amount demanded by him. And now, I think we should have one more tax imposed upon us, and that is, a tax to protect us from the American Consul.

The Late Vote of Virginia.

The following is an official statement by counties of the vote cast for Governor in Virginia at the election held Nov. 8. The canvass of the vote was made by the Legislature of the State last Monday, Dec. 12. For purposes of color-line comparison the white and black population of each county is added:

COUNTIES.	Cameron, Readj.	Daniel, Bour.	POPULATION. White	Colored
Accomac	1,447	2,064	15,016	9,848
Albemarle	2,961	2,315	15,951	16,994
Alexandria	300	173	9,968	7,577
Alexandria City	1,066	1,321		
Alleghany	217	281	4,454	1,112
Amelia	491	433	3,032	7,341
Amherst	673	1,349	9,945	8,710
Appomattox	858	749	5,158	4,927
Augusta	1,621	2,390	25,805	9,348
Staunton City	325	483		
Bath	299	259	3,321	971
Bedford	1,782	2,333	18,527	12,673
Bland	642	217	4,730	254
Botetourt	799	1,145	10,158	4,651
Brunswick	1,703	346	5,071	10,633
Buchanan	375	30	5,661	33
Buckingham	1,196	938	6,825	8,715
Campbell	1,756	3,383	17,286	18,964
Caroline	1,149	1,283	7,816	9,677
Carroll	651	1,015	12,977	346
Charles City	467	218	1,760	3,753
Charlotte	1,037	894	5,745	10,908
Chesterfield	1,309	1,283	13,335	10,588
Manchester City	316	410		
Clarke	336	973	5,120	2,992
Craig	254	381	3,558	236
Culpeper	1,251	1,196	6,785	6,623
Cumberland	937	420	3,121	7,419
Dinwiddie	909	477	15,048	20,329
Petersburg City	2,173	1,187		
Elizabeth City	1,030	329	4,136	6,586
Essex	794	717	3,463	7,5.2
Fairfax	1,608	1,526	10,7.4	5,261
Fauquier	1,423	2,149	13,587	9,346
Floyd	974	622	11,161	1,274
Fluvanna	736	502	5,512	5,290
Franklin	1,555	1,568	17,088	8,016
Dickenson City	4 5	35		
Frederick	714	1,479	14,938	2,555
Winchester City	481	486		
Giles	625	718	7,638	1,193
Gloucester	777	927	5,341	6,585
Goochland	868	637	4,038	6,334
Grayson	1,361	626	12,071	167
Greene	496	326	4,445	1,824
Greensville	853	349	2,758	5,649
Halifax	2,197	2,223	13,233	20,235
Hanover	878	1,376	9,246	9,243
Henrico	1,538	1,249	44,830	38,136
Richmond City	3,348	5,129		
Henry	1,725	1,015	8,613	7,336
Highland	490	350	4,717	447
Isle of Wight	857	830	6,010	4,553
James City	375	112	2,227	3,186
Williamsburg City	109	93		
King and Queen	789	877	4,434	6,78
King George	746	392	3,161	3,298
King William	714	739	3,274	5,471
Lancaster	646	447	2,685	3,594
Lee	1,218	643	14,192	824
Loudon	1,323	2,221	16,390	7,244
Louisa	984	971	7,410	11,591
Lunenburg	938	467	4,611	6,524
Madison	1,088	687	6,085	4,557
Matthews	323	787	5,077	2,424
Mecklenburg	2,248	687	8,213	16,328
Middlesex	568	496	2,618	3,634
Montgomery	1,195	1,133	12,464	4,220
Nansemond	1,691	868	7,727	8,177
Nelson	1,094	1,251	9,024	7,512
New Kent	383	238	2,275	3,240
Norfolk County	2,326	1,082	20,281	23,423
Norfolk City	1,836	1,443		
Portsmouth City	882	1,038		
Northampton	950	700	3,839	5,203
Northumberland	641	657	4,445	3,444
Nottaway	1,389	152	3,013	8,143
Orange	654	1,040	6,307	6,844
Page	783	535	8,8.0	1,1 5
Patrick	952	817	10,030	2,734
Pittsylvania	2,868	3,274	25,300	27,199
Danville City	739	6.4		
North Danville	103	168		
Powhatan	806	285	2,739	5,091
Prince Edward	1,532	590	4,751	9,917
Prince George	815	430	2,970	5,831
Princess Anne	842	695	5,129	4,235
Prince William	395	801	6,57.	2,091
Pulaski	582	782	6,238	2,452
Rappahannock	498	908	5,755	3,536
Richmond County	636	430	3,.64	3,434
Roanoke	1,254	608	8,278	4,833
Rockbridge	1,523	1,622	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockingham	2,625	2,127	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russell	1,987	346	12,035	1,271
Scott	1,354	846	16,569	674
Shenandoah	1,888	1,499	17,198	1,093
Smyth	1,138	628	10,5.9	1,640
Southampton	1,562	1,051	7,44.	10,565
Spotsylvania	789	635	8,423	6,4 6
Fredericksburg City	247	509		
Stafford	810	649	5,559	1,051
Surrey	381	561	2,881	4,549
Sussex	327	680	3,361	6,701
Tazewell	1,380	634	10,9.7	1,914
Warren	2.2	980	5,15.	1,441
Warwick	221	85	7.	1,473
Washington	2,253	1,488	21,11.	4,090
Westmoreland	762	563	3,74	5,1.0
Wise	744	186	7,67	101
Wythe	1,401	1,240	11,4..	2,8.3
York	462	242	2,8..	4,512
Total	111,473	99,757	880,8..	631,9.6

Cameron's majority....11,716
Excess of white population....248,814

The totals for other State officers were as follows:

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

J. F. Lewis....111,259
James Barbour....99,629

Lewis' majority....11,630

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

F. S. Blair....112,000
P. W. McKinny....100,627

Blair's majority....12,273
W. E. Cameron's (for Governor) majority in the State....11,716
John F. Lewis' (Lieutenant-Governor) majority in the State....11,630
F. S. Blair's (Attorney-General) majority in the State....12,273
Total vote in State for Governor....211,230
Total vote in State in 1880—
Democrat Hancock ticket....96,912
Readjuster Hancock ticket....31,675
Republican (Garfield) ticket....84,024
212,610

Decrease in vote....1,380

The best estimates are that of the 112,000 votes cast for the Liberal or fusion ticket 65,000 were colored and 57,000 white, and of the 100,000 Bourbon or Democratic votes 15,000 to 18,000 were cast by the negroes and about 85,000 by whites. The Bourbons made immense efforts to capture negro votes, bringing to bear every possible influence. It was argued with great effect that Mahone, Riddleberger, Wise & Co. were not Republicans, and would sell out and betray the blacks. The Bourbons paid the poll-taxes of every black man who would agree to vote their ticket, and employed bribery as well as blandishments quite freely. An inspection of the returns will discover that the Liberal party polled a majority of the votes in many counties where the black population is very small, showing that the bulk of the whites acted with the Liberal party. The Bourbons were fairly and squarely routed notwithstanding the large black vote which they inveigled to their aid.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, which has warmly praised the Acting President from the day he took charge of President Garfield's seat, don't exactly relish the one-sided appointments he is making. It is growing restive and apprehensive; the gush period is over with it, and it begins to dawn on the able editor that "306" is running Arthur into the ground. Says the *Commercial:*

> President Arthur, it is certain, will not do anything violent. He is moving with equanimity and phlegm, according to a purpose that he has thoroughly considered. The fact that he was in the minority at Chicago does not, we should think, suggest to him with irresistible force that he should in the course of his Administration, recognize his associates there as wronged men, who are to be recompensed for their sufferings by all the offices at his disposal. In other words, it seems to us that it may not be essential to the political happiness of President Arthur that he should draw the Stalwart line on the Republican party. When we see that all changes in the Cabinet are recognitions of the "306," and that thus far all rumors of Cabinet appointments are confined to the same tribe, it is taken into account that there are special influences in Cabinet arrangements. And yet President Garfield did not draw the line against the "306." Robert Lincoln and Thomas L. James were of the Stalwarts. And Windom was not a Garfield man. There is very little material here having the brand "306" to select from, and that little is not first-class. If there should be the clean sweep threatened by the old crowd, it will mean that the President turns his back upon the great majority of Republicans here at the political hub of the United States [Cincinnati], and that he proposes to ride a dead horse to the end of his term. Thomas L. Young is not the true representative of the great mass of the Republicans in this corner of Ohio, and the Cincinnati appointments will advertise to the whole country whether it is the policy of the Administration to limit its confidence to those who made a failure in attempting to commit the Republican party to the third-term issue, by which it would have been ruined irretrievably.

The *Commercial* may as well be breaking the unwelcome news to itself by degrees so as to be prepared for the shock when it comes, for Arthur will make no appointments worth having from any but the third-term boss crowd. An exchange thus describes what is taking place:

> The President in announcing his Stalwart Cabinet goes on the principle of the Ethiope who informed his master that his horse Tom had run away. "Likewise Bill," continued the philosophic darky. "And Jim, too," said Sambo, observing that his master still retained his senses. "You black devil," cried the old man, "why didn't you tell me all at once?" "Fore God, massa," responded Sambo, "I'se 'fraid you couldn't stood it." "Fore God" President Arthur seems to be afraid the country cannot stand it.

A DEMOCRATIC paper says:

> No better commentary upon the unwisdom of that clamorous opposition which the banking classes of the country, and their daily press organs, made to the refunding law of the last Congress, by means of which a feeble President was affrighted into interposing his veto, were possible than this proposition of the former Secretary of the Treasury of the same President within the same *year*, to refund $300,000,000 of the public debt in bonds at 3 per cent.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* punctures this criticism thusly:

> You make the enormous mistake of failing to note that Sherman's bill is simply a refunding bill. The Democratic measure was carefully contrived to perplex, harass, and embarrass the National banks. It was a declaration of war upon the National banks under a false pretense of refunding. The Democratic Congressional mind did not seem capable of considering a financial measure without the element of force. Their warlike scheme to disturb our financial system in the name of refunding, was properly vetoed, for it was meddlesome, and, if not brought out in malice, a miracle of ignorance. Sherman's bill is plain business.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says:

> The general bill agreed upon by the surgeons in the Garfield case amounts to a little over $100,000, but they will be glad to take whatever Congress will give. There are many things in the case that they are ashamed of, and they don't want it overhauled.

If Congress gives them one-quarter of that sum they should be well satisfied. The country looks with much disgust at their botchwork and ignorant management of the case. Skillful treatment might not have saved the life of the illustrious patient, but he did not receive the benefit of the chance it would have given him. A bill of $100,000 for their work is a pretty cheeky charge.

THE Carson (Nev.) *Appeal* asserts that not one in a hundred of the pioneers of that State has $500 that he can call his own. The wealthy men of the State today are those who went there after 1865. The bonanza mines are exhausted. Those who made the great fortunes have carried off their money to New York to speculate upon or to Paris to spend and enjoy. Nevada is a played-out State. What is left of it consists of volcanic rocks, sage-brush plains, barren mountains, and a lot of corrupt politicians who sell Senatorships and other offices to the highest bidders.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY is said to have written home to a friend in Alexandria, Va., that a good dentist could make a fortune in Hong Kong, China, in less than ten years, as good dentists are now hard to find there, and the charges for any kind of dental work are enormous.

SOME prying person has discovered that a postal-card received in Lawrence, Mass., one day last week read: "A— is Geten weel Nieslay. Got the Medson al rite. hop you R al Whel."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Fanny Davenport is to appear in a New York theatre Christmas-Day as *Camille*. Even the festal Christmastide has its shadows.

The sale of the crown jewels of France is to take place in Paris next month, and we shall soon know what Chicago plumber's wife will put on the most style this winter.

A London letter says that "as *Rosalind* Mrs. Scott-Siddons is a decided success." This will be glad news to the lady's admirers on this side of the water, some of whom doubted whether her legs were talented enough to assume the part.

"An authority says: 'A kiss is a reflex action without the will being called into action, that the sight of a blooming cheek acting upon the perceptive end of the optic nerve is registered in a ganglion as a sensation, and exteriorizes itself in the muscular act of kissing.' Paste this item in your hats, girls."—*Susan B. Anthony.*

A very simple and useful present is a package of blotters. These are oblongs of mixed colors and caught together at one end by bows of bright ribbon. The upper blotter, or cover, is ornamented with a design in pen and ink, pencil, or color. The favorite designs are the Kate Greenaway figures bearing a letter or basket, with some such motto as

I send my little sewing maiden
With a birthday letter laden.

Such a present as this also offers a pleasant opportunity for original and significant decoration.—*Carl Schurz.*

At last you coldly turned aside and calmly
said that we must part;
You spoke of something petrified, which you
were pleased to term your heart,
With utter needlessness you placed our lives and
loves upon a par—
You said unmoved we'd never loved, you little
jilt—you know you are.

I went away with a broken heart, at least I
thought then that 'twas so,
To study European art, and in that art to drown
my wo.
'Twas quickly drowned. Abroad I met a lovelier
girl than you by far,
And well I see she cannot be the arrant flirt you
know you are.

—*Young Man Who Dropped on Himself.*

"Yes, my darling," said Rupert Riordan, bending tenderly over the girlish form that stood beside him in the bay-window, "kisses, and embraces, and fair words are very pleasant things. Sweet lips, and warm arms, and loving eyes—but truth, and sincerity, and loyalty are much fairer. When a man is discouraged, and tired, and sad it is a delicious thought that somewhere there is a warm, white bosom he can lay his weary head upon, but he wants a true, loving heart beneath it. The clinging kisses of sweet lips can make him forget the black wraiths of the day, but he wants the lips sacred to him, and the pleading eyes that appeal to him must have in them no depths of deceit and doubt."

"And do you really believe this, my own?" asked the girl softly, as she plucked a blush-rose from its parent stem and began idly pulling the flower apart.

"Why, of course I do, little one, else I would not say it."

"Then," said Myrtle Mahoney, the cold, cruel smile of a coquet playing over her finely-chiseled features, "you had better bustle around in some other locality. You are young, and pure, and noble, but no man who learns a dime novel by heart can play it in on me"—and with a heartless laugh she started out to buy some spruce gum.—*From "Up the Wrong Tree," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

A remarkable case of "conscience" is reported from Pella, Ia., two brothers having received a draft of $1,000 from a man in Holland who borrowed it of their father thirty-two years ago.

Mrs. Rebecca Solomon, a San Francisco lady, died last week of pyæmia, resulting from the bite of an insect on her upper lip. The insect is supposed to have been feeding on some diseased animal.

The Catholics of Brunswick, Me., had a fair recently, and a ring worth $7 was to be given to the most popular girl. There were two candidates, one a pretty French girl who saw signs of being defeated, and drawing all her money—$150—from the bank, she bought votes enough to carry the day.

In spite of her many cares and sorrows Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is still as bright and lively as a girl of 18. Though she has been fighting for her rights for the last forty-six years, her light ringing laugh has lost none of its freshness. Her confidence in ultimate success is still unshaken.

Several speakers at the yearly meeting of the Friends now in session in New York City have urged the importance of paying more attention to education. One of them said the time had come to encourage and fit the young Quakers to enter the professions, engage in scientific pursuits, and so make the society's influence felt "in every avenue of life," politics not excepted.

Miss Grundy says ex-Senator Frelinghuysen will be unquestionably the handsomest man of the Administration. At Saratoga, where he spends every summer, he, though making no such pretensions on his own behalf, is considered to rival in good looks the professional beauty, Col. Nick Smith, the late Horace Greeley's son-in-law.

FOREIG[N]

The English Edit[ors] Cracking Aw[ay at] Blaine.

They Consider Ameri[can States]men at Present [...] "Unenlighten[ed]."

The Irish Landlords [...] Work Togethe[r in] Harmony.

Loss of a Boat with F[...] sons Off the Co[ast of] Galway.

Horrible Mistake of [...] Police the Nigh[t of] the Fire.

Movement by the Sub[...] bles to Secure Inter[...] Protection.

Prince Bismarck Su[ffering from] Acute Inflammatio[n of the] Veins.

He Is Not So Ill, Howev[er, ...] He Can Still Plot [...] France.

THE BRITIS[H ...]

SUBMARINE CABL[ES]

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The officers [...] telegraph and cable companies [...] Government to place submarin[e ...] the protection of international [...] panies also ask Lord Granvil[le ...] deputation to present their vie[ws ...] ject.

THE ENGLISH EDIT[ORS]

The *Standard*, in a leading arti[cle ...] gation of the Clayton-Bulwer [...] "The question is simply whether [...] the United States is reasonabl[e ...] startling demands made with [...] of a reassuring pretext. T[...] must regret that Blaine tri[...] his position with argument. In[...] exposed to an attack than is the [...] of America; yet, when has Engl[and ...] exclusive right to control the S[...] gland has taken reasonable pr[...] cure right-of-way. If America [...] our example she will, instead [...] treaties, "take similar precautio[ns ...]

The *News* says: "Blaine's p[...] tains the implication, by no mea[ns ...] considerate towards England. [...] impossible that what at the pre[...] the Panama difficulty has a[...] much from the jealousy of v[...] from the lust of empire. It can[...] the intention of the people of A[...] port the new doctrine of suzerai[nty ...] cle concludes: "Least of all cou[ld ...] gland consent to place the contr[ol ...] commerce in the hands of any [...] friendly, Power."

The *Times* admits that Mr. Blai[ne ...] is not wholly unreasonable, but [...] precautions a just possible d[...] United States cannot trust [...] should England be require[d ...] United States? The temptatio[n ...] of faith is remotely conc[...] one case. It is quite certain [...] And with the existing uneni[ghtened ...] American statesmen on comme[rce ...] it is likely enough that the reaso[n ...] pass current with them would [...] yielding to it. The letter of t[...] side of England.

THE MARQUIS OF L[ORNE]

[...] will remain in Canada anoth[er ...] having made known his desire t[o ...] full term of the Governor-Gen[eral ...] recalled to take up another app[ointment].

DR. CARVER

[...] was the victor in today's shoot[ing ...] stood at thirty-two yards. Gord[on ...] his competitors, stood at twe[...] each using one hand only. Carv[er ...] of 100 pigeons; Gordon, 56; Hob[...]

UNAUTHORIZED AND INA[CCURATE]

The Marquis of Hartington, Se[cretary ...] for India, in receiving a deputat[ion ...] chester urging the total repeal o[f ...] port duties, said the recent state[ment ...] to the intention of the Indian G[overnment ...] unauthorized and inaccurate. T[...] tee, he said, rested on no fixe[d ...] could remain a permanent part o[f ...] tem. He warned chambers of co[mmerce ...] agitating for the abolition of [...]

Replying to a deputation of [...] facturers, the Marquis said i[...] already been given as to [...] cultivation of cotton in [...] had been sent and impro[...] had been made as widely av[...] ble. The Government, he said, [...] with the importance of open[...] sources of India in a cautious a[...] ner. The Marquis regretted [...] Supply Association had been a[...] and said if anything could be [...] the growth of cotton in India [...] bringing its cultivation into m[...] tact with the English consumer[s].

RIFLEMEN.

A committee of the Rifle Asso[ciation ...] Britain was appointed to arrang[e ...] at Wimbledon of the American [...]

THE IRIS[H]

THE CARTOON IN "UNITE[D IRELAND"]

DUBLIN, Dec. 16.—The carto[on ...] this week's *United Ireland*, [...] seized by the authorities, re[...] with a jailer's key in one han[d ...] marked "Kilmainham" in th[...] him stands a figure wearing a [...] with bayonets, and with placard [...] scribed "Martial Law" and "[...] In front there is an army of fe[...] ing the Ladies' Land League, [...] land was seized by direction o[f ...] General, who is of the opinion [...] was a "no-rent" manifesto of [...] seditious, and a direct incitemen[t ...]

The police are seizing copies [...] throughout the country. It [...] the paper will be printed in Lon[don ...] posted to subscribers. Should [...] interfere, the office will be tran[sferred ...] whence copies will be distribut[ed ...] The London agent received [...] *United Ireland* today, disput[ing ...] seizure yesterday.

DUNRAVEN'S RE[...]

The Earl of Dunraven denies [...] his tenants received an abatem[ent ...] of their rent. He says the te[...] thirds of their rent pending a r[...] land.

OWING TO A CONTR[...]

[...] among landlords in regard t[...] meeting to express indignation [...] of the Land act, and demand c[...] meetings will be held—one the [...] the more moderate section, the [...] own presiding, to criticise the [...] cisions; the other the 2d of th[...] Earl Desart presiding, to atta[ck ...] ment.

BIGGAR.

[...] member of Parliament for C[avan ...] *Freeman's Journal* objecting [...] royal family, which is a foreig[n ...] royal, opening the proposed Iri[sh ...] hibition, and saying Davitt or [...] open the exhibition.

THERE WERE TWO [...]

[...] under the Coercion act today—[...] retary of the Mill Street (Cork) [...]

THE MAYOR OF D[UBLIN]

The Lord Mayor has declined [...] of the Corporation to conside[r ...]

FOREIGN.

The English Editors Still Cracking Away at Blaine.

They Consider American Statesmen at Present Entirely "Unenlightened."

The Irish Landlords Unable to Work Together in Harmony.

Loss of a Boat with Fourteen Persons Off the Coast of Galway.

Horrible Mistake of the Vienna Police the Night of the Fire.

Movement by the Submarine Cables to Secure International Protection.

Prince Bismarck Suffers from Acute Inflammation of the Veins.

He Is Not So Ill, However, but that He Can Still Plot Against France.

THE BRITISH.

SUBMARINE CABLES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The officers of twenty-one telegraph and cable companies memorialize the Government to place submarine cables under the protection of international law. The companies also ask Lord Granville to receive a deputation to present their views on the subject.

THE ENGLISH EDITORS.

The *Standard*, in a leading article on the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, says: "The question is simply whether the demand of the United States is reasonable. Never were startling demands made with less affectation of a reasoning pretext. The Americans will regret that Blaine tried to justify his position with argument. India is far more exposed to an attack than is the Pacific seaboard of America; yet, when has England claimed the exclusive right to control the Suez Canal? England has taken reasonable precautions to secure right-of-way. If America cares to follow our example she will, instead of denouncing treaties, 'take similar precautions.'"

The *News* says: "Blaine's production contains the implication, by no means courteous or considerate towards England. It is not at all impossible that what at the present moment is the Panama difficulty has arisen quite as much from the jealousy of vested rights as from the lust of empire. It cannot seriously be the intention of the people of America to support the new doctrine of suzerainty." The article concludes: "Least of all countries, can England consent to place the control of her vast commerce in the hands of any one, however friendly, Power."

The *Times* admits that Mr. Blaine's contention is not wholly unreasonable, but he is taking precautions against possible danger. If the United States cannot trust England, why should England be required to trust the United States? The temptation to a breach of faith is remotely contingent in the one case. It is quite certain in the other. And with the existing unenlightened views of American statesmen on commercial questions, it is likely enough that the reasons which would pass current with them would be found for yielding to it. The letter of the law is on the side of England.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE

will remain in Canada another three years, having made known his desire to complete the full term of the Governor-Generalship, unless recalled to take up another appointment.

DR. CARVER

was the victor in today's shooting match. He stood at thirty-two yards. Gordon and Hobson, his competitors, stood at twenty-four yards, each using one hand only. Carver killed 64 out of 80 pigeons; Gordon, 56; Hobson, 53.

UNAUTHORIZED AND INACCURATE.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India, in receiving a deputation from Manchester urging the total repeal of the Indian import duties, said the recent statements in regard to the intention of the Indian Government were unauthorized and inaccurate. The present system, he said, rested on no fixed principle, but could remain a permanent part of the fiscal system. He warned chambers of commerce against agitating for the abolition of the opium duties.

Replying to a deputation of Oldham manufacturers, the Marquis said instructions had already been given as to the increased cultivation of cotton in India. Seed had been sent and improved processes had been made as widely available as possible. The Government, he said, was impressed with the importance of opening up the resources of India in a cautious and prudent manner. The Marquis regretted that the Cotton Supply Association had been allowed to expire, and said if anything could be done to promote the growth of cotton in India it would be by bringing its cultivation into more direct connection with the English consumer.

RIFLEMEN.

A committee of the Rifle Association of Great Britain was appointed to arrange for a reception at Wimbledon of the American team.

THE IRISH.

THE CARTOON IN "UNITED IRELAND."

DUBLIN, Dec. 28.—The cartoon published in this week's *United Ireland*, which has been seized by the authorities, represents Forster with a jailer's key in one hand and a warrant marked "Kilmainham" in the other. Before him stands a figure wearing a helmet bristling with bayonets, and with placards on its back inscribed "Martial Law" and "More Coercion." In front there is an army of females represented by the Ladies' Land League. The *United Ireland* was seized by direction of the Attorney-General, who is of the opinion that the paper was a "no-rent" manifesto of the worst kind, sufficient, and it direct incitement to murder.

The police are seizing copies of *United Ireland* throughout the country. It is understood the paper will be printed in London and thence posted to subscribers. Should the Government threaten, the office will be transferred to Paris, whence copies will be distributed under cover. The London agent received two parcels of *United Ireland* today, dispatched before the seizure yesterday.

DUNRAVEN'S RENTS.

The Earl of Dunraven denies the report that his tenants received an abatement of 33 per cent of their rent. He says the tenants paid two-thirds of their rent pending a revaluation of the land.

OWING TO A CONTROVERSY

among landlords in regard to their proposed meeting to express indignation at the working of the Land act, and demand compensation, two meetings will be held—one the 3d of January of the more moderate section, the Duke of Abercorn presiding, to criticise the Land-Court decisions; the other the 22d of the present month, Lord Bismarck presiding, to attack the Government.

BIGGAR,

member of Parliament for Cavan, writes the Freeman's Journal objecting to any of the royal family, which is a foreign family to Ireland, opening the proposed Irish industrial exhibition, and saying Davitt or Parnell ought to open the exhibition.

THERE WERE TWO ARRESTS

under the Coercion act today—one the late Secretary of the Mill Street (Cork) League.

THE MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Lord Mayor has declined to call a meeting of the Commissioners to consider a resolution to confer the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon, a question which was so recently decided by the Council.

THE EAST.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH DENIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—Lord Dufferin, the English Ambassador, refused to allow the Turkish authorities to search for explosives on board a British ship anchored here.

TO VIENNA.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A Constantinople correspondent says it is suggested that the Ottoman special mission to Berlin should visit Vienna instead of going to Rome.

NO LOVE LOST ON BISMARCK.

The *Times*, remarking upon the reports from Constantinople relating to a German alliance with Turkey, says: "They are founded on a manifest desire of Bismarck to advertise himself as the principal counsellor and patron of the Porte. There might possibly be contingencies when it would be convenient to detain French troops in Tunis by the menace of a Turkish invasion from Tripoli. As Germany pays nothing for this accommodation, Bismarck does not repudiate the means by which it might be provided."

DR. SAMSON

was examined today on a charge of murder, in having caused the death of a student at Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, with a view of succeeding to his property. Evidence was produced of the fact that a quantity of poison, probably aconite, had been found in the stomach of the deceased. It is now proposed to exhume the body of a brother of the deceased who died recently under mysterious circumstances. Dr. Samson appeared in good spirits.

THEATRES.

The authorities in Liverpool and Glasgow are taking precautions against fires in theatres.

A DISASTER ON THE GALWAY COAST.

A boat containing fourteen persons left Galway last evening for Arran Island. When midway on the passage a storm was encountered and the boat sank, and all hands perished.

FRANCE.

AID VOTED THE VIENNA THEATRE SUFFERERS.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Municipal Council has voted $1,000 to the fund for the sufferers by the Vienna theatre fire. The

PREFECT OF POLICE

has prohibited the public from visiting the De Jazet Theatre until the necessary alterations are made. Similar action has been taken in the cases of four other theatres.

WILL NOT RETURN TO TUNIS.

The papers state that Roustan will not return to Tunis, but will be appointed to another important post.

ROCHEFORT'S TRIAL.

The *Temps* says: "Public opinion will not ratify the verdict in the trial of Rochefort, and, basing its observation on the statement by Rochefort's counsel, points out that the verdict does not imply condemnation of the Tunisian expedition or censure of the Government."

FOUL PLAY.

It is feared a young American who, a month ago, obtained circular-notes amounting to a considerable sum for a long continental tour, has been murdered, as some of the notes with the original name expunged have been changed by a swindler at the money-changers.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—Bismarck is again suffering from inflammation of the veins.

THE CABLES.

The German Minister telegraphs to the States that he has already entered into communication with the proper imperial functionaries with a view to obtain the protection so urgently required for the sub-marine cables.

THE MAY LAWS.

The *Germania* states that Windthorst has introduced a motion in the Reichstag for partially abrogating the May laws, and that the Centre, Poles, and Alsatians support it.

VIENNA.

THE TERRIBLE MISTAKE OF THE POLICE.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—Some sensation has been caused by a baker's statement that after escaping from the burning theatre he purchased three candles and hastened back, in the hope of saving some sufferers, but the police arrested him and refused to let him enter the building.

GORTTEL

is the name of the gentleman who contributed $62,500 for the relief of the sufferers by the theatre fire. He is an Austrian by birth and a naturalized American.

TUNIS.

A PROTEST FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Lord Lyon, the British Ambassador, had an interview with Gambetta, and presented a dispatch protesting against the action of the Tunisian authorities in forcibly expelling the employés of M. Levy, a British subject, from the Enfida estate and putting the French claimants into possession.

HURRICANE.

TUNIS, Dec. 16.—A violent hurricane last evening swept away numerous tents, destroyed telegraph lines, and demolished the wall, killing and injuring twelve soldiers.

MEXICO.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 16.—Congress adjourned yesterday. Its labors were all in harmony with the Executive. It approved all railroad contracts made by the President, as well as those for the establishment of a National bank, and for draining the City and Valley of Mexico. It provided for the issue of $4,000,000 in nickel coin, and for the improvement of Mexican ports.

The International Industrial Exposition at Orizaba has been opened with much enthusiasm.

PERU.

EMBARKED FOR EUROPE.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Señor Rosas, the new Peruvian Minister, announces the receipt of a telegram from Lima stating Pierola has resigned the Presidency of Peru and embarked for Europe.

CUBA.

SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The bandit Sarduy, with thirteen followers, has surrendered unconditionally.

Dueling in Germany.

New York Tribune.

A few weeks ago Lieut. Von Geyso, a young Prussian officer of remarkable promise, was shot to death by one of his comrades in a wholly unnecessary encounter. So popular was this gallant youth in Schwedt, the garrison town where his regiment was stationed, that hundreds followed his body to its premature grave. One afternoon, during some regimental gymnastic exercise, Von Geyso refused a leap that had been taken by several of his fellow-officers. Three of these, more in jest than earnest, shouted out: "You are a coward." Von Geyso, having given frequent proofs of his personal courage, took no notice of these bantering exclamations, but, a day or two later, finding himself shunned at mess by his comrades, he consulted his brother-in-law, Baron Von Blomberg, as to the proper course to pursue, and, by this gentleman's advice, challenged the three officers to meet him in succession and exchange two shots. No serious consequences ensued from the first and second encounters, but Geyso's third opponent shot him through the heart at the first fire, killing him on the spot.

English Princes in Japan—A Grand Tournament in Honor of the Prince of Wales' Sons.

Japan Mail (Yokohama).

On Monday their Royal Highnesses landed very quietly, preserving their incognito—if we may use the expression—so far that no salutes were fired, and some of the good people of Yokohama were disappointed at not having their houses shaken and their nerves shattered by half a dozen salvos of twenty-one guns. The forenoon of the last day was spent in the park at Uyeno, where there was an excellent display of day fireworks, admired and applauded by one of those enormous crowds that always assembles to witness anything unwonted in the north end of the city. After luncheon at the Seiyoken the royal party drove to the Park of Fukiage to witness a grand tournament in the old Japanese style. And a most notable affair it was, indeed. In the centre of the wide parterre, surrounded by glorious trees and charmingly-disposed hills, a large space had been inclosed with black and white cloth as an arena. On one side of this were tents for the spectators, of whom about 100 were present, while on the opposite side was a large booth with refreshments. The combatants were divided into two parties—the Red and the White Knights. They were dressed in the genuine old Japanese style—cuirass, greaves, helmets, and gauntlets—and each man carried, so to speak, two vulnerable points, a small earthen-cup on his crest, and a little leathern target on his right hip. To break these cups by a sword-cut or strike the target with a lance was the grand object each man proposed to himself. At first, the two parties filed into the lists from right and left, marching to the melancholy booming notes of large conches and the solemn cadence of slowly-beaten drums. But very soon this majestic deliberation was exchanged for a scene of the wildest bustle, as two men dashed into the arena, trailing after them leathern bags at which the horsemen discharged their arrows after the fashion of the erstwhile notorious Sna-e-mono. This, being the least amusing part of the program, was speedily brought to an end, and then each side commenced a furious attack upon the other with lances, the great aim being apparently to pursue a flying lancer and catch him unawares on the vulnerable point, a performance to which, when successful, is supposed by a certain etymologist to have suggested the old saying, "Had him on the hip." Certainly a good many combatants were had on the hip most effectually, and a good many others received most malicious thrusts in the back and shoulders faute de mieux. The sword practice was the most entertaining part of the performance, for, though very few of the porcelain cups were broken, some skillful horsemanship, as well as many quaint feats of attack and defense, were exhibited. His Excellency, the acting Chinese Minister, added not a little to the hilarity of the proceedings by trusting too much to a bamboo rail and measuring his length in his wondrous particolored garments on the greensward.

The *Sanitary Engineer* of New York is published Thursday at 140 William st. Interesting to every one. 10c. All newsdealers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wait, Wait.

Wait until Monday afternoon, Dec. 19. Three immense consolidated stocks of men's winter clothing, hats, etc., will arrive from New York and be opened in the large building, 139 Madison street, between Clark and La Salle. The entire stock must positively be closed out within five days. Elegant chinchilla beaver overcoats, $3.99, guaranteed worth $14, or money returned. Men's pants, 99 cents, guaranteed worth $4, or money returned. Hats, underwear, hosiery, and 20,000 different articles for men's wear at 139 Madison street, between Clark and La Salle.

Macalister's Cough Mixture yearly increases in popular esteem despite the number of new remedies almost daily introduced. John P. Lee, corner Halsted and Harrison streets, and all druggists.

$25 to $35,000 used judiciously in grain dealing yields large profits. For pamphlet and electric pen reports write to W. T. Sodis & Co., Brokers, 150 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Use Redding's Russia Salve in the house, and use Redding's Russia Salve in the stable.

LADIES' S LK HOSIERY.

Ladies' Silk Hosiery

AT

Reduced Prices

FOR THE

Holiday Season!

"Best French Thread Silk Hose"

Marked Down!

From $5.00 per pair to

$4.00!

And the $4.00 grades to

$3.50!

"Special Lot!" of best grade

"French,"

IN

Navy, Gendarme, Tea Rose, and Sky Blue, from $5 a pair to

$3.00!

"Spun Silk Hose,"

IN

Black and Colors,

ONLY

$1.50!

Formerly $2 per pair.

Fresh Goods! Rich Patterns!

AND

Extensive Assortment!

OF WHICH

Examination is Invited,

AS WELL AS TO

European, Oriental, and India

"Novelties"

IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Appropriate for

Gifts!

Marshall Field & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

BAKING POWDER.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other burthal drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.

NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,

Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor

"The Professor."

FROM THE

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE,

Where it was played to crowded houses

FOR 150 NIGHTS!

DEC. 19---ONE WEEK.

SOUVENIRS GIVEN TO THE LADIES.
200TH PERFORMANCE IN CHICAGO.
200TH PERFORMANCE MONDAY EVENING.
200TH TRIUMPH IN CHICAGO.
200TH SATISFA TION IN CHICAGO.
ROBERT COLLYER SAYS OF
"THE PROFESSOR":
"THE LEADING CHARACTER IS
TO MY LIMITED EXPERIENCE
PURELY ORIGINAL, AND
SO WONDERFULLY WELL DONE
THAT I HAVE FOUND MYSELF
WONDERING WHETHER YOU HAVE
GOT HOLD OF A GENUINE YALE
SCHOLAR WITH A TURN FOR THE
STAGE. THERE ARE TOUCHES IN HIS
ACTING THAT I HAVE NEVER SEEN
SURPASSED. IN THE FIRST ACT
HE IS REALLY WONDERFUL,
B' DRY AND YET SO JUICY.
PERMIT ME TO THANK YOU
FOR THE ABSOLUTE CLEANNESS
AND INNOCENCY OF THE PLAY.
I SHALL ALWAYS REMEMBER
'THE PROFESSOR' AS UNIQUE
AND AMONG THE BEST THINGS
FOR THE PEOPLE WHO LOVE
WHOLESOME LAUGHTER, I HAVE
SEEN IN MANY A LONG DAY."
THE PROFESSOR IS A
HANDSOME YOUNG MAN AND
THE GIRLS BECOME INFATUAUED
WITH HIS WONDERFUL LEARNING.
HE MAKES LOVE TO FOUR GIRLS
DIRECTLY BEFORE THE AUDIENCE.
FOUR GIRLS MAKE LOVE TO THE
PROFESSOR. BUT HE IS OBLIGED TO
JILT THEM IN PUBLIC SO AS TO
MARRY DAISY BROWNE, THE
MAID OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
SHE GIVES HIM HER WHOLE HEART.
HER LARGE SPANISH EYES GLOW
LIKE SUMMER STARS WHEN HE
PUTS HIS ARM AROUND HER
AND SAYS, "I WILL PROTECT YOU
FOREVER." BUT THIS IS NOT ALL.
THERE IS A REAL WATERFALL
AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
THE ORIGINAL COMPANY,
THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK SCENERY,
AND ALL THAT CAN PLEASE
THE EYE AND DELIGHT THE HEART
FOR A BRIEF SHORT WEEK
IN HAVERLY'S SUPERB THEATRE.
THE PLAY WILL HONOR THE TOWN—
THE TOWN WILL HONOR THE PLAY.
THERE ARE MANY ATTRACTIONS
IN CHICAGO. GO AND SEE
THEM ALL. EMILIE MELVILLE AT
HAVERLY'S; EMMA ABBOTT AT
THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE;
JOHN T. RAYMOND, EVER FRESH,
AT McVICKER'S; JOHN A. STEVENS,
NEVER UNKNOWN, AT HOOLEY'S;
FRANK FRAYNE AT THE OLYMPIC;
AND TOPSY, THE HIGH KICKER,
AT THE ACADEMY. BUT DEAR
TAXPAYERS AND PROUD CITIZENS
DO NOT MAKE YOUR WILLS UNTIL
YOU SEE "THE PROFESSOR"—
THE PLAY THAT CONVULSED
MARK TWAIN FOR THREE HOURS
IN THE MORAL CITY OF HARTFORD.
(HARTFORD IS IN CONNECTICUT.)

A Stenographer who has not been a millionaire and can write a good plain hand for, say, two or three dollars a day, may take the Sherman House Elevator and stop at Room No. 618.

VELVETS AND PLUSHES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

ADDITIONAL

Reductions

IN

Velvets

AND

Plushes,

To Close.

Fancy Striped Velvets

At $1.50; worth $3.50.

Polka Spot Brocaded Silk Velvets

At $1.75; worth $3.50.

Fancy Brocade Velvets

At $3.50; worth $5.00.

Beaded Brocade Velvets

Reduced from $12.00 to $7.00.

F'cy Stripe & Plaid Plushes

For Cloak-Lining

Reduced from $6.00 to $4.50.

Seal-Skin Plushes,

For Cloaks, $5.00.

Black Striped Plushes

Reduced from $5.00 to $3.00.

Best Qualities Black Brocade Plushes

Reduced to $7.00, $8.00, and $9.00.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

CABINET ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN BABY Cabinet Organ,

$22.

Read a few of the Many Testimonials:

"Baby Organ gives entire satisfaction. Just the thing needed for our infant class-room. Would not be without it, if it cost twice the money paid."

"A little gem! As to power and quality of tone it is wonderful and a perfect surprise to all who hear it."

"A wonderful little fellow! His voice is soft, melodious, and very sympathetic."

"Our folks are much pleased with it, and my children are delighted with it."

"Our room is about forty feet square and fourteen feet high. The Baby Organ fills it very well. Answers the purpose of Sabbath-school excellently. Are well pleased."

"Have used them myself and sold several, and in every case they give entire satisfaction, both for chapel service and family circle."

"The Baby Organ purchased of you some weeks since has proved itself a 'well-spring of pleasure.' The teachers of our infant class have long felt the need of a sweet such instrument to lead the songs of the little ones."

Hosts of others of the same sort.

For a Holiday Present

To your little ones or your Sunday-school the Baby Organ is just the thing.

OTHER ELEGANT STYLES

For the parlor, church, or school in great variety and at all prices.

Sold also on easy payments. Call and see them or send for illustrated catalogue, etc., free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,

149 Wabash-av

HOLIDAY STATIONERY.

Holiday Stationery.

Elegant Assortment. Reasonable Prices. OPEN EVENINGS until Christmas.

SKEEN & STUART,

237 MADISON-ST.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GARMENTS.

MRS. M. A. CONNELLY,

7 East Sixteenth-st., NEW YORK,

21 Rue Bergere, PARIS,

WILL CLOSE OUT AT THE

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

Today, Saturday,

The balance of her Magnificent stock of

Imported Costumes,

Dinner, Reception, and Evening Dresses, Wraps, Bonnets, Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

Choice French Dresses from $50 Upward.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Suitable, Serviceable, Sensible

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

AT PRICES MOST CONCLUSIVELY PROVING THAT

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

Positive Reductions

In Rich Imported GARMENTS, as well as the products of our own Work-Rooms, to close the season.

RUSSIAN

Circulars

AND

Dolmans

In Plush, Satins, and Diagonals, at a marked decline from former prices; in some cases as much as 40 and 50 per cent.

Handsome Shawls,

India Deccas, Beavers, Imitation Indias. Some Special Bargains. Below Competition.

LADIES' SKIRTS

In Velvet, Satin Quilted, and Fine Embroidered Flannels, specially suitable for presents.

SPECIAL LINES OF

Gloves, Hosiery,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

Silk Umbrellas

In new choice styles, and put up in suitable shape for presentation.

Lunch Cloths, Table Cloths, Napkins, Sets, Fine Quilts, Fine Fancy Towels, Piano Covers, Table Covers, and Stand Covers, in Wool, Raw Silk, and Jute, at special prices for this Holiday Sale.

Knit Goods.

Pretty Knit Hoods, Fichus, Needle Work, Art Embroideries, Patterns.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Silks! Silks!

A Few Specialties.

Rich Black Satin Rhadames, $1.26 per yd; 49 cts. below value.

Black and Colored Satin Brocades.

Job Lot Fancy Brocade Silks reduced from $1.50 to 95 cts.

Line of Evening Silks reduced from $1.75, $1.50, and $1.25 to 99 cts.

Rich Evening Dress Satin Brocades and Moire Brocades, with Merveilleux to match, reduced from 25 to 30 per cent.

Our $1.32 1-2 and $1.34 Rich Black Gros Grains will equal the $1.75 quality of other houses.

GENERAL MARK DOWN IN DRESS GOODS,

Embracing best shades in nice All-Wool Goods, at 50c, 69c, 75c, and 89c, as well as useful lower price British and American Fabrics at 15c, 20c, 26c, and a line of wide Armures at 37 1-2c, a great sacrifice. Plaids, Stripes, Novelties, and Cheviots at large concessions.

RICH NOVELTIES

In Ladies' and Misses' Lace Neckwear, Silk Hdkfs, and Mufflers, special lots, at 53c, 89c, $1.00, and $1.25.

HANDKERCHIEFS, colored borders, embroidered, initial, and fancy styles.

Fancy Goods,

Dolls, Boxes, Perfumeries, Leather Goods, Swiss Carvings, Jewelry, Albums, Fine Stationery, Baskets, Satchels.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

WINES.

CHOICE AMERICAN TABLE WINES

Of OLD VINTAGE, and

DIRECT FROM THE VINEYARD VAULTS.

C. JEVNE

110 & 112 Madison-st.

Catawba, Angelica, Muscat, Port, Sherry, Cherry, Concord, Reisling, Tokay, Virginia Seedling,

By the Case or in Bulk,

$1.00, $1.50, and $2.00

Per Gallon.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10, 1881.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Commercial National Bank of Chicago" for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1882, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

F. S. EAMES, Cashier.

TEA.

TEA

Jevne's Gold Mandarin Tea gains favor every day, because of its great strength, flavor, low price, and uniform quality. For sale only in sealed and half-sealed air-tight caddy packages.

HONG KONG TEA CO.

110 and 112 Madison-st.

Dealers supplied at wholesale prices.

CANDIES, NUTS, &c.

Fresh Candies.

	Per lb.	5-lb box
People's Mixed	12	$ 55
Fancy Mixed	16	75
Extra Fancy	20	95
Cream Cruet	20	95
Gum Drops	10	45
Peppermint Drops	12	55
Chocolate Cream Drops	20	95
Chocolate, hand-made	25	1 15
Colt's Foot, Rock	20	95
Rock Candy	10	45
Assorted Caramels	30	1 40
Cough, Horehound, Lemon, and Licorice Drops	10	45
Chocolate Cream, in Fancy Boxes, for 25 Customs Mottoes from 25c per dozen.		

A large assortment of Candies in Fancy Boxes of various shapes and designs.

We Make Special Prices on Candies in Large Quantities.

New Nuts

	Per lb.	5-lb box
Almonds, Soft Shell	25	$ 1 20
Almonds, Paper Shell	30	1 40
Almonds, Shelled	60	2 75
Pecans, Texas	20	95
Filberts	15	70
Walnuts, English	15	70
Brazil	10	45
Peanuts, Roasted	10	45
Mixed Nuts, including all the above kinds, per lb. 15c.		

We Make Special Prices on Nuts in Large Quantities.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GROCERIES

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Sweet Oranges, Malaga Grapes, Table Raisins in Small Boxes, Vine Layer Figs, New Prunes, California Pears, French Prunes, Scotch Jams and Marmalade, Pure Fruit Jellies, Mincemeats, Canton Preserved Ginger, Crystallized Fruits, Preserved Fruits in Glass, Pineapple, Edams, Sage and Young American Cheese, etc. etc., etc.

HICKSON'S CASH GROCERY HOUSE,

113 East Madison-st.,

Between Clark and Dearborn.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city without extra charge.

Send for complete Price List, mailed free.

FOLDING BED.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Beds.

Upper Part Improved.

15 Styles. Elegant, comfortable. Save Room. Suitable for use of single folds on 6 inches.

Office Desks, Bank Counters, Etc.

Lawyers' and Ladies' Desks, Architects' Drawing Tables to Special Designs. All work guaranteed of best kind—first-class in every respect, and made by ourselves.

A. H. Andrews & Co., 183 Wabash Av., Chicago.

HOMŒOPATHY.

HOMŒOPATHY.

No place in the city for PURE Homœopathic Medicines at low prices, like DUNCAN BROS., 48 and 50 E. Chestnut-st., Chicago.

THE ASSASIN.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

on behalf of the brother of his wife: "You are about as consummate a jackass as I know. You have not got as much brains as a 10-year-old boy. Get off the case, and I will take it myself. I should have got half a dozen first-class lawyers to take this case if you hadn't in your egotism and vanity shouldered them off.

I HAVE GOT TO DO THE HEAVY WORK MYSELF

before this court and jury." The prisoner then burst into a fit of laughter, and hid his face in his hands. Looking up with his face red with laughing he said: "Ever since you delivered that lecture, Scoville, you have been a perfect fool." Late in the day Dr. Allen Hamilton, of New York, an eminent expert in diseases of the mind and the nervous system, was examined at great length. He had made three personal examinations of Guiteau at the jail, and had watched and examined the prisoner in the court-room during the trial. His verdict was that Guiteau was eccentric and bad-tempered, that he was very quiet in the jail, his manner contrasting remarkably with his conduct in the court-room; that he (Dr. Allen) considered Guiteau was playing in court a part, and that he was a sane man, and capable of knowing the consequences of his crime. It is believed that the testimony of the experts will be concluded next week.

MRS. SCOVILLE'S QUESTION.

After the adjournment of the Criminal Court Mrs. Scoville said that she wanted the public to know what the questions were that she intended to ask Dr. Young: "I wanted to ask him what effect certain medicines would have on the prisoner's mind, and whether they could not be administered without either the prisoner or the jail physicians knowing it. I mean no insinuation against the physicians."

GUITEAU'S APPETITE

is quite as remarkable as his insolence. He has breakfast served in his room at the court-house about 9 o'clock, and, according to the testimony of the officers who attend him, usually consumes at his meal a pound of steak, nine buckwheat cakes, three roasted potatoes, and five cups of coffee. Then, at half-past 12, he gorges himself on roast-beef and mutton.

MR. SCOVILLE

has received by express a suspicious cigar-box loaded with some heavy substance. On the presumption that the box contains some infernal machinery, no one has yet ventured to pry it open. It has been carefully deposited in the backyard of Mr. Scoville's lodging-place on Indiana avenue, where the curious cats and dogs may tempt fate by nosing around it.

THE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Prosecuting Attorney was a little late in reaching the Criminal Court this morning, and Guiteau improved the opportunity to make one of his little speeches "to put in time." Looking over the vacant seat, he said, with a chuckle: "I understand Gen. Reynolds is sick this morning. I wonder if Corkhill is? I guess they got more than they wanted yesterday. It's about time for Corkhill to get sick, and stay sick."

GEORGE D. BARNARD,

Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court of Kings County, New York, took the stand to prove the divorce of Anna J. Guiteau from the prisoner. The witness presented the record of the court and the order of the Judge for his (witness') attendance here.

Scoville objected to the admission of the papers upon the ground that they were not certified by the Clerk of the court, as required by act of Congress. The Court overruled the objection and admitted the papers as originals in the case. The papers set forth the granting of an absolute divorce upon the ground of adultery, no answer having been made by defendant. Guiteau, referring to the woman named with whom he had committed adultery, said: "This woman Jennings was a high-toned woman in New York. It was purely a matter of business between us. I committed adultery with her to get rid of a woman I did not love. I thought it a much more moral course than to live with her and have children year after year. I have been a strictly virtuous man for six years past, and have always been

A HIGH-TONED CHRISTIAN MAN."

Scoville desired to note the exception to the admission of the evidence.

Guiteau (with impatience)—Oh, what's the use of quibbling over that? I admit my marriage and my divorce. I don't care for that; I can get married again anywhere outside of New York State, and, for that matter, in New York too. Under a new law there if a man lives a strictly virtuous life for six years after being divorced the courts will let him marry again. Why, I could get married in New York tomorrow if I wanted to."

GEN. REYNOLDS

was called. Guiteau at once broke in petulantly, saying: "I hope you will cut off Gen. Reynolds and not waste any more time on him. He told all he knows about this case and a good deal more."

Scoville cross-examined the witness. Guiteau frequently interrupted, contradicted, and insulted the witness. At one time he shouted out: "I would have been hung a hundred times in July last but for the National troops, and all through your lying and Corkhill's.

I'M GOING TO GET EVEN WITH BOTH OF YOU, TOO.

Witness explained that when he visited Guiteau his trial had not been arranged. President Garfield was still living, and he (witness) had no thought of being subpœnaed as a witness.

"You lie!" shouted Guiteau. "You came to my cell as a spy in the employ of the District-Attorney."

Gen. Reynolds read from notes he had taken on the occasion of his first interview with Guiteau. Quoting the prisoner's words, he read: "If there is a Stalwart in the land, I am he. Grant, Conkling, Logan, and Gov. Cornell are big guns among the Stalwarts, and I rank with them."

Guiteau retorted: "I never said I could rank with them; but as

A MATTER OF FACT I THINK I CAN."

A number of newspaper slips which witness had read to the prisoner at this interview, to show him what were the sentiments of Grant, Conkling, and others in regard to his (the prisoner's) crime, were then read by the District-Attorney.

When the letter of Gen. Grant was read, in which the writer, speaking of Guiteau, said: "My son tells me he is a deadbeat," Guiteau became very angry, and shouted: "That is what Fred Grant says. He's a nice pill, isn't he? hanging around his father. I should say

HE IS A BIGGER DEADBEAT THAN I AM."

Another passage was read, which spoke of Guiteau's crime as a "most audacious act." Guiteau interrupted: "And so it was, to enter that depot and shoot down the President of the United States, surrounded, as he was, by all his friends. I have wondered at it a good many times—how I ever did it. I thought to myself this morning I would not undertake it again for a million dollars, but I was in such a desperate state of mind I could not resist. I was impelled upon the President by a pressure I could not resist."

Ellen C. Grant was called, and Guiteau shouted: "Mrs. Grant is the lady I boarded with prior to the 1st of July. She is a very fine lady,

AND I OWE HER $47."

I trust I shall pay you soon, Mrs. Grant. As soon as these fellows holding fat offices shall respond to my call (striking the table excitedly). I made them. If they don't soon contribute I shall call out their names in meeting."

Witness never suspected the prisoner was insane.

THE FORMER WIFE.

Mrs. Anna J. Dunmire Guiteau's divorced wife) was then called, and several ladies arose to leave the court-room. Guiteau moved uneasily upon his seat, and, looking angrily toward the audience, cried out: "There won't be any smut on this examination. The ladies need not go out. They have no business to put this woman on the stand, unless Corkhill wants to stir up filth. I say it's an outrage on decency for Corkhill to drag this lady in here and have her character ripped up, as it will be. Corkhill ought to be ashamed of himself.

HE IS WORSE THAN AN OLD DOG.

I appeal to the Court to intercept this infamous action of Corkhill's. Arthur ought to kick him out. I made Arthur President, and I have a right to demand he shall put some reputable lawyer in the place of this infamous Corkhill."

Very much to the surprise of every one, but two or three questions were asked witness, and her statement in reply to the last question: "I never saw any signs of insanity in the prisoner while I lived with him as his wife," closed the examination by the prosecution.

GUITEAU, WITH A SIGN OF RELIEF,

said to Corkhill: "Thank you, Mr. Corkhill, for the sake of her children. This is the most decent thing you have done on this trial. I expect, however, that Judge Porter and Davidge insisted on it, and they are both supposed to be decent men."

Then, turning impatiently to Scoville: "Now, cut this short and let's have something else."

The cross-examination of Mrs. Dunmire was tedious and wholly fruitless. As she left the stand Guiteau shouted after her: "I have not seen this lady for eight years. So far as I know she is a high-toned Christian lady, and I have nothing against her. I wish her well in whatever station she must be."

DR. FRANCIS B. LORING,

in charge of the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Washington, made examinations of Guiteau's eyes soon after his arrest, and did not find any indication of any disease of the brain.

DR. A. M'LANE HAMILTON, OF NEW YORK,

had made diseases of the mind and nervous diseases a special study the past nine years. The witness made three examinations of the prisoner at the jail, and had also closely scrutinized him in court since the 28th of November, when he (the witness) arrived in the city. The witness found no defects in the physical conformation of the prisoner's head or face, nor any physical peculiarities or symptoms of congenital disease of the brain. On the contrary, he found, from accurate measurements, that the prisoner had a symmetrical and exceedingly well-shaped head. The witness found no external evidence of any mental or physical disease in the prisoner. He considered him an eccentric man.

Guiteau—

EXCEEDINGLY ECCENTRIC WHEN I AM ABUSED.

I've had to take more abuse since this trial began than during my whole life before. I don't take much stock in this head business. [Striking the table and flashing his eyes upon the witness.] You study up on spirituology instead of craniology, and you will learn something. It is the spirit that gets into the brain and behind it that actuates a man.

The witness was then asked: "What is your opinion upon the prisoner's sanity?"

Answer—I believe the man sane, though eccentric, and

FULLY ABLE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN RIGHT AND WRONG,

and to realize consequences.

Scoville noted an exception, and Guiteau, with an air of solemn seriousness, added: "With all respect to this Court and Jury, this kind of examination don't amount to a snap. Was my free agency destroyed? That is the question for this jury to decide. I swear my moral agency was destroyed. How is this prosecution going to prove it was not? That's the short and sharp of it, and that's all there is in this case."

Pending the cross-examination of this witness, the court adjourned until Monday.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

Unusually fair weather prevailed during the day east of the Rocky Mountains. Northeasterly winds are reported in the South Atlantic States, easterly in the Gulf States, and elsewhere southerly. The temperature has fallen slightly in the South Atlantic States and Northwest, and risen slightly from the Lake region to the Rio Grande Valley. It was 20 degrees above the mean for the month in Minnesota and Iowa, and 30 degrees above the mean for the month in Dakota, where the warm wave extending to the South and East is now central. Fair weather is indicated for the Middle, South Atlantic, and East Gulf States and Tennessee and the Ohio Valley for today and Sunday.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer fair weather, southerly veering to westerly winds, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, fair weather, southerly veering to westerly winds, stationary or higher temperature, and generally lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, southerly veering to westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, fair weather, winds mostly westerly, stationary or lower temperature in north portions, and higher pressure.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'ther.
Albany	30	28	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Alpena	41	33	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Bismarck	39	21	N	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	37	30	S. W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Cairo	48	44	S. W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	43	33	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	46	40	S. W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	46	44	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cleveland	39	39	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Davenport	50	41	S. W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Deadwood	41	28		Calm	0	Clear.
Denison	54	48	S	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	50	35	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	53	41	S. W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Detroit	44	42	S. W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Dodge City	55	46	S. W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Duluth	..	30	S. W.	Light	0	Hazy.
Erie	39	33	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Escanaba	34	34	S	Light	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	37	27	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	35	31	S. W.	Gentle	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	45	42	N. W.	High	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	12	—1		Calm	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	54	42	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Galveston	55	54	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	43	43	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	40	32	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	45	39	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	51	44	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Las Animas	..	31	S. W.	Light	0	Fair.
La Crosse	46	40	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	54	42	S	Brisk	0	Fair.
Louisville	50	45	S	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	43	38	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Memphis	51	46		Calm	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	45	42	S. W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Moorhead	28	19		Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Nashville	49	39	S. E.	Light	0	Haze.
North Platte	50	32	N. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	58	46	S. W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Oswego	35	35	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	40	37	S	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	60	57	E	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Port Huron	36	35	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Rochester	38	38	S. W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
San Antonio	60	50		Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	41	37	S. W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Shreveport	54	44	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield	49	40	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Louis	53	43	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	41	34	S. E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	10	13	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	48	40	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	53	47	E	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	40	38	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.262	35.8	64	S	12	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.262	41.0	57	S	21	0	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.165	45.7	57	S. W.	19	0	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.177	42.9	67	S. W.	13	0	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.18	40.2	65	S. W.	18	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 47.0.
Minimum temperature, 35.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.214.
Mean daily thermometer, 41.6.
Mean daily humidity, 61.0.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Independent Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—T. D. McKee, Chairman of the State Committee of the Citizens' Republican Association, has issued an address to the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania inviting them to send Representatives from each county to a State conference to be held in this city Jan. 18 to take into consideration the wisdom of placing in nomination proper persons for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Supreme Court Judge, and such other matters as may come before the committee looking to the overthrow of "boss rule."

Chief-Justice Hunter, of the Utah Supreme Court, Again Declares Cannon an Alien.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 16.—Chief-Justice Hunter today refused to set aside or modify the order heretofore made by him in Campbell vs. Cannon, in which he held that the certificate of naturalization held by Cannon was obtained by fraud, and had been fraudulently used, and was void on its face. This reaffirms that Cannon is an alien.

The Hotel-Keepers at St. Albans, Vt., Close Their Establishments.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Dec. 16.—The hotel proprietors have closed their establishments rather than stop the sale of liquor. The citizens in mass-meeting tomorrow discuss the temperance question.

America in Paris.

M. Simonin, a warm advocate of American institutions, recently gave a lecture before the Geographical Society in Paris, in which he dwelt with some eloquence on the startling growth of the population of the United States. In three centuries, he said, if the present rate of progress was maintained, the United States would have sixteen hundred millions of people. At this statement some one in the audience protested, and sneered at the American Nation as a mushroom, which was likely soon to decay. Others disputed the accuracy of his assertions about the actual growth of the population. "Wait," said a third, "until we get Africa opened—and Africa will be opened—then the emigration from Europe will all be directed thither, and America will see her numbers diminish!" "The colonization of the African continent is a dream; it cannot be realized!" cried a fourth. "It is, on the contrary, infinitely healthier than America!" asserted a fifth—and so the meeting broke up in a tumult.

NEW YORK.

Anxious Inquiries for Maurice Mauris, the Journalist.

It Is Alleged that He Has Forged Several Bank Checks.

Ben Butler Has at Last Arranged the Sprague Estate's Affairs.

It Is Thought Chaffee's Chances for the Interior Department Are Bad.

He Has Too Many Irons in the Fire in the Southwest to Suit Arthur.

MAURICE MAURIS.

HE IS A FORGER, SO IT IS ALLEGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Maurice Mauris, a forger, who has been until recently a frequent contributor to the New York press, is sought for by the police. It is charged that he is a forger, having committed his crimes chiefly in this city, Baltimore, and Boston. Two weeks ago Mauris was in Baltimore, where he asked a newspaper friend of his to cash a check for $125. The editor did not have so much money, but he introduced Mauris to a friend who did. The check purported to be signed by Charles Scribner's Sons, and Mauris said that it had been paid him for an article which had just been accepted by them. He announced that he was on the way to Washington to write a sketch of the Guiteau trial for the *Evening Post.*

THE GENEROUS ITALIAN

then gave his editorial friend and two companions a dinner at Mount Vernon, at which the choicest wines and viands were served. The next morning it was learned that the check for $125 was forged, but Maurice had disappeared. Within the last two weeks Mauris has passed forged or worthless checks upon a number of persons—for $75 upon a restaurant-keeper at Philadelphia by the name of Joseph Maltesta; for $75 at the same place upon a Mr. Paul; and for $150 upon Irving Evans, of Boston. Three of these checks purported to be signed by Charles Scribner's Sons. He has also borrowed money of several persons under false pretenses. The police have been looking for him carefully in this city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, but he leaves no traces behind him. When Mauris first came to this country, he caused it to be rumored that he was the son of Victor Emanuel. On a book which he compiled, one of the handy volume series called "Frenchmen of Letters," he gives his name as "Maurice Mauris (Marquis de Calenzanzo)."

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

PROSPECT OF A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Information was obtained this evening to the effect that the complicated Sprague litigation was about to come to an end, and that Gen. B. F. Butler had progressed so far in his negotiations as to warrant the announcement that the settlement with the creditors is virtually accomplished. The effect of the settlement will be to secure to the creditors of the Spragues 30 per cent of the debt, which amount, added to what has already been received, will net them nearly 50 per cent of the principal of their claims. There was, until within a few days, a prospect of almost interminable litigation, which, even if interrupted, would have probably resulted in so clouding the title that any sale of the property must have yielded less than the sum which the creditors may now expect to receive. Six months ago the claims of the creditors were selling in the market for from 15 to 20 cents on the dollar. Under the present arrangement the Spragues will unite in the title, which will perfect it. Without their consent the title would have been subject to dispute.

Mr. Chaffee himself as Trustee, it is contended,

COULD HAVE GIVEN NO OTHER TITLE

than was communicated to him by the trust-deed, the validity of which title has been uniformly denied by the Spragues and directly impugned in a suit just commenced to set aside the deed. Moreover, the entire Sprague property was incumbered by the judgment of the Franklin Savings Bank to the amount of $1,000,000, which judgment is in hostility to the title of Chaffee. The Hoyt heirs, in addition, are asserting a claim against the Spragues which, if valid, would still further have incumbered the estate. All these adverse litigations are solved, it is said, in the interest of the creditors of the Spragues.

THE EXACT DETAILS

of the settlement could not be obtained, but it is understood that Gen. B. F. Butler purchases the entire property and assumes certain liabilities which will oblige him to pay in the aggregate about three millions of dollars. This is estimated by creditors to be more than could be realized by selling the property at auction and in parcels, since a considerable portion of the property is entirely unproductive, and would, it is thought, have yielded a very moderate price. The arrangement, as far as it has progressed, is made with the consent of the creditors' committee.

THE CABINET.

CHAFFEE'S CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A *Times* Washington special says: "The President has now chosen three of the members of his Cabinet—Mr. Frelinghuysen, Mr. Folger, and Mr. Brewster. There are the best of reasons for believing that those who are to occupy the remaining four places have already been selected, and that President Arthur's Cabinet will be made up as follows:

"Secretary of State, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.

"Secretary of the Treasury, Charles J. Folger, of New York.

"Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.

"Secretary of the Navy, George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

"Postmaster-General, Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin.

"Secretary of the Interior, Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado.

"Attorney-General, Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Pennsylvania."

IT WILL BE SEEN

from the foregoing that Mr. Chaffee is still booked for the Interior Department. A prominent Senator from the West, when in New York, a few days ago, said to a friend: "You need never expect to see Chaffee in the Interior Department. There are a great many Spanish claims lying in New Mexico to be passed upon by the Interior Department, and it is not deemed wise to put a man there to sit upon cases in which he has a personal interest. He will never become Secretary of the Interior."

ITEMS.

RELIEF FOR THE VIENNA THEATRE FIRE-SUFFERERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The General Committee for the Relief of the Vienna Sufferers organized by electing as President the Austrian Consul-General Havemeyer; Vice-Presidents, German Consul-General Schumacker, John Jay, and August Belmont; and Secretary and Treasurer, Hugo Fritsch. The total amount of subscriptions is $2,567, of which $1,000 has been forwarded to Vienna. The committee are to get up entertainments.

STREET CLEANING.

Commissioner Coleman, of the Street-Cleaning Department, has decided to let by contract the work of cleaning all the streets south of Fourteenth street. The city south of Fourteenth street will be divided into two districts. The contractors will be required to keep all the streets in this district clean, and remove ashes and garbage at least once a day. They will be required to furnish their own carts and horses, and this, Commissioner Coleman says, "will give us a chance of increasing the force of men at work in the upper part of the city."

Professional Amenities.

San Francisco Post.

When the poor, emaciated invalid has reached the point where his physician gives him up, and death and the undertaker stare him in the face, what chance has he left? Why, lots. Let him just call in another doctor. There is always sufficient difference of opinion in the medical fraternity to give him grounds of hope.

"You made a very narrow escape," said Dr. Potts the other day to a patient who had dropped in to pay his bill; "a very narrow escape, sir. I shudder when I look back to it."

"Why, Doctor, a simple boil on the neck is not considered as fatal generally, is it?"

"Well, not—nor the boil exactly, but your office boy told me that he was to call in Dr. Snodgrass in case I was not at home. Thank heaven I was!"

FINANCIAL.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Nininger & Co., of Miles City.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—Gen. John B. Sanborn, Joseph Leighton, and several other gentlemen arrived from Miles City today, and a TRIBUNE reporter had a lengthy interview with the former, the result of which shows the status of matters in relation to the failure of A. R. Nininger & Co. Messrs. Auerbach, Finch & Vanslyck, and Beaupre, Keogh & Co. have replevined such goods in stock as they could identify, each firm giving the necessary bonds. It is thought that from 33⅓ to 50 per cent of the entire claim of each can be thus identified and replevined. Writs of garnishment against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as garnishees for A. R. Nininger & Co. were sued out by the firms of Forepaugh & Tarbox, Beaupre, Keogh & Co., Campbell & Burbank, Decoster & Clark, and Auerbach, Finch & Vanslyck. Among the notes was found one for $24,000 given by the mercantile house of A. R. Nininger & Co. to the Miles City bank; but, as it is as if a man were to give a note to himself, it is not figured either in the assets or liabilities. There can be no question that the amount of cents on the dollar eventually paid depends very largely upon the creditors themselves. If a big battle is inaugurated, and the preferred creditors and assignee fight tooth and toenail with the unsecured, it is stated that 25 cents on the dollar would be plenty to pay for claims. If a spirit of accommodation is shown and interminable lawsuits avoided (the attachment suits anent the real estate transferred are now referred to), whilst the best possible care is exercised to secure a profitable disposition of the effects, there seems to be no reason why three times 25 cents should not accrue to each creditor. A meeting of creditors will be held in St. Paul as soon as affairs are sufficiently straightened, and Capt. Nininger expects to be present. The following is a summary of a long tabulated statement of the assets and liabilities: Preferred and secured claims, $85,212.67; assets, as given, $242,000; balance, $156,783.33; total of outside claims, $124,565.42; deficit, $17,768.09. These figures are as accurate as can possibly be given at this time, and were obtained from the best-posted sources. The assets in detail are as follows: Value of stock in store, $100,000; real estate in Miles City, $20,000; bank accounts (face value), $72,000; bank accounts (principally cash), $82,000; Alabama plantation, $20,000.

Heavy Failure at Baltimore, Md.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—The business circles of this city were astonished today by the announcement of the failure of R. W. L. Rasin & Co., who are among the largest manufacturers of fertilizers in the United States. The liabilities are variously estimated from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Their deed of trust was made to Thomas W. Lanahan, of this city, for the benefit of all creditors. The first intimation received by the public of any trouble was the return of a check for $3,400, drawn by the firm on the Fourth National Bank of New York. The failure is attributed mainly to the short cotton crop, they having sold largely for future delivery. The cotton which they were to have received was in exchange for fertilizers furnished by them to planters throughout the South. The bulk of the firm's business is done through Inman, Swan & Co., of New York, and their branch house at Atlanta, Ga., and their liabilities are mostly in New York and the West. Their assets consist of their factory property, worth to them fully $150,000, and a large number of mortgage notes, the value of which depends upon the manner in which they are collected. The firm is composed of R. W. L. Rasin, with Capt. Edward K. Cooper as special partner in the sum of $100,000. Capt. Cooper is the original discoverer of the guano deposits in the Navassa Islands. About 350 men are thrown out of employment by the failure.

Suspension of a Cincinnati Advertising Firm.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 16.—E. N. Freshman & Bro., general advertising agents, have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to John A. Trimble and W. G. Williams. Bond was fixed at $30,000. The assets are estimated at $20,000 in book accounts. The liabilities are not known, but are held mainly by newspapers.

Swain's Creditors.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of creditors of Paul M Swain, broker and commission dealer in drugs and chemicals, recently failed, it was shown that the stock of the debtor had all been hypothecated to secure certain creditors. The total indebtedness is $444,785; unsecured indebtedness, $186,495.

Failure at Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16.—G. Hofheimer & Son, wholesale clothiers, have made an assignment. Liabilities, $75,000.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Opera-House at Columbus, O., Destroyed.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 16.—Fire was discovered in the Grand Opera-House at 3 o'clock this morning, and was not controlled until daylight. It originated from the furnace beneath the entrance-door on the first floor, burning the office and spreading to the amphitheatre. The firemen worked hard, but the building was gutted, and the only thing saved was the stage drop-curtain. The interior of the house is a mass of ruins. E. T. Mithoff, the owner, suffers a loss of $75,000, which is fully covered by insurance. He will arrange to rebuild at once, but cannot get ready for further business this season. Theodore Morris, the lessee, loses considerable personal property, and, with the season's business, puts his loss at over $5,000. The house was packed last night to hear "Fun on the Bristol," and, had the fire broken out at the entrance during the performance, there would have been a great calamity. It is thought the fire started soon after midnight. As it was, no one was hurt. Lawrence Barrett was to have begun an engagement of three performances tonight, and dates were secured for every night for next month and late in the season.

A Leaky Gas-Pipe and a Handy Lantern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 16.—A fire at Custer City, two miles south of Bradford, this forenoon destroyed the Straight House, the Atlantic Hotel, the Messrs. Gehrings' millinery store, and four dwellings. The Custer City House was gutted. Loss $50,000; partially insured in Canadian and British companies. The fire had its origin in a leaky gas-pipe and a handy lantern.

Batesville, Miss., Has a Narrow Escape from Destruction.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 16.—Fire tonight at Batesville, Miss., burned the store and livery stable of S. Burchard & Co., and the *Blade* newspaper office. Except for the efforts of citizens and favorable winds a large portion of the town would have been destroyed.

Two Factories and Six Dwellings Burned at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 16.—The hat-factories of Cummings, Barry & Co. and Sparrow, Venins & Co., and five dwellings, burned this morning. Loss $50,000; insured. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

"MARK TWAIN."

The Canadian Authorities Refuse to Grant Him a Copyright for His New Book.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—The application of Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) for a Canadian copyright of his new book has been refused by the Department of Agriculture and Arts. Clemens has therefore no Canadian copyright, and cannot get one. The claim for copyright was made on the strength of Clemens' visit and domicile for two weeks in Montreal. The authorities decide that such residence is not "domicile." All attempts to come within the letter of the law will be dealt with similarly. The authorities here, it is understood, also decide that if Clemens obtains a copyright in Great Britain by first publishing there, that that copyright extends to Canada. Doubt is, however, expressed as to what the Supreme Court would decide in case the matter came up before them. The decision in the case of S. Miles vs. Belford, given in Toronto, was based upon English decisions, and the question as to whether Canada by the passage of the British America act could exercise independent judgment through her Legislature was not discussed.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

An Increase of Wages to Be Demanded.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 16.—Secretary Howard calls a special meeting of the Spinners' Union for tomorrow night to consider a 10 per cent advance in wages. The Secretary says: "Let us unite as one man in throwing off the shackles which chain us down into a condition little better than servile bondage. It will be an indication of cowardice on the part of those who absent themselves, unless through unavoidable circumstances." The spinners of Lowell are also moving for an increase of wages.

THE POLICE CHIEFS.

Selection of Permanent Officers and a Program for Discussion.

Testing the Patrol System, and the Good Things at the Sherman House.

The convention of Police Chiefs held its second day's session yesterday, opening at 11 a. m. Mayor Harrison called the meeting to order, but retired in favor of Chief Beck, of Milwaukee, after the reading of the minutes, having municipal business to attend to.

The Secretary read letters of regret from Chief Speers, of Kansas City, and Chief Matson, of Peoria.

Chief Rogers, of Detroit, then submitted the report of

THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The preamble was as follows:

This organization shall be known as the National Police Association, formed for the purpose of better securing the safety, peace, and convenience of the entire people of the United States by the prevention of crime, and for the pursuit, arrest, and conviction of offenders against the law; the preservation of order, and to assist the executive and judicial officers of the State and Nation in preventing and punishing crime; and for the further purpose of giving mutual information and assistance to the several members of the organization in furtherance of carrying out the objects as stated in this article.

Before the document was taken up section by section, Chief Heisel, of Pittsburg, offered a resolution to the effect that no one present except Chiefs of Police be allowed a vote in the convention. As there were several representatives present who had not attained the dignity of chiefs, the resolution created a lively discussion. Chief McGarigle favored giving all delegates a vote, as he thought there were old police officers present who could give points to some of the new Chiefs, and Clerk Doyle made an eloquent appeal for the subordinates. Chief Morse, of Toledo, believed in giving cities representation according to their population. Finally, Chief McGarigle moved that each city represented in the convention have one vote on the organization of the association. This was carried, and the constitution and by-laws were then taken up section by section.

The question of membership qualifications in the new association was discussed at some length, and finally the following section was adopted:

"Members of the association shall consist of all the heads or any members of all organized police or detective departments of all incorporated cities or State department of the United States."

Chief McGarigle submitted the following as a third section of the constitution, and it was adopted:

"The representation in conventions of this association shall be as follows: All incorporated cities shall have one representative, and one additional representative, as named by the respective Chiefs of Police, for every 50,000 population, and all heads of detective agencies holding commissions from the government of any State."

The minor sections of the constitution were then read and disposed of as a whole.

Chief Schmidt reported for

THE COMMITTEE ON SUBJECTS,

which was appointed to select subjects for discussion. The report was as follows:

"The matters embraced within the scope and intent of the call, as well as the address of his Honor the Mayor and Superintendent McGarigle, may be enumerated under the following heads:

"1. The grand jury system and legal delays in trials of criminals, and the present difficulties of extradition between the various States of the Union.

"2. Our private detective agencies.

"3. Interchange of facts between the various departments, and exchange of photographs of leading criminals.

"4. For improving the condition of neglected and abandoned youth of the country of both sexes.

"5. To provide a systematic plan of transmitting detective information throughout the several cities of the Union for the better prevention and detection of crime.

"6. For the consideration of the question of the social evil.

"7. On the subject of rewards.

"8. For a perfect system of police telegraphy.

"9. The propriety of establishing police-insurance.

"10. The appointment of members of police forces.

"11. Increase of the punishment in certain cases of felony.

"A consideration of the subjects above mentioned being of primary importance, your committee would respectfully recommend that they be referred in their order to special committees, to be appointed for that purpose, and to report at a meeting, the day and place to be fixed by this convention, and, in case a committee cannot report in person, forward said report in writing to the Secretary."

The report was unanimously adopted as read.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

was then proceeded with, and the following were elected: President, Chief William J. McGarigle, of Chicago; First Vice-President, Chief F. B. Kennett, of St. Louis; Second Vice-President, Chief E. E. Morse, of Toledo; Third Vice-President, Col. Shaumberg, of New Orleans; Corresponding Secretary, Clerk Austin J. Doyle, of Chicago; Recording Secretary, Clerk Joseph Mitchell, of Pittsburg; Treasurer, Chief J. W. Schmidt, of Cleveland.

Votes of thanks were given to Mayor Harrison and Chief Lyman, of Lincoln, Neb., for their services as Chairman and Secretary respectively; to the Council of the city for the use of the Council Chamber during the sessions of the convention; and to Superintendent McGarigle for courtesies extended.

MUTUAL AID.

Superintendent McGarigle offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the police departments of our respective cities, in convention assembled, pledge ourselves to use all legal measures in our power to assist any and all officers from other cities who may have legal papers for the extradition of any criminal or fugitive from justice from their State or Territory, and that we deplore any and all technicalities used by the legal profession to prevent or obstruct the extradition of said criminal to his or her destination, giving them a speedy trial, and we urgently recommend that laws be so amended as to remove such technicalities.

It was decided that the official proceedings of the convention, together with the necessary committees, to be appointed hereafter by the President, be printed, and that copies be sent to the Chiefs of Police in all cities of over 10,000 population.

Prof. Barrett then briefly explained the workings of the police telegraph system in use in Chicago, which was highly interesting to the visitors.

The convention then adjourned.

CALLING THE PATROL.

At 2 p. m. a parade of the police force was given for the entertainment of the visiting delegates. Some 250 men assembled on La Salle street, near the City-Hall, and marched from there on Adams street to Michigan avenue. The delegates were driven in carriages to the Exposition Building, where they took a position on the main balcony, and the police, under Maj. Heinzman, were marched in review, headed by Maj. Nevans' drum corps. They presented a very fine appearance and marched well, giving the visitors a good impression of the Chicago force.

Entering the carriages again the delegates were driven back to the City-Hall, from thence to the Armory, and finally to the corner of State and Twelfth streets, where an alarm was turned in from the police patrol box. The Armory wagon reached the spot in three minutes, and it was discovered that the driver had been thrown off on the turn at the corner of State and Harrison streets. He had been picked up and had driven the remainder of the way in the remarkably quick time mentioned. Driving to the corner of Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street, an alarm for the Twenty-second street wagon was turned in there, but it failed to show up. Lieut. Shea started after it with a carriage, and on coming back reported that it had been overturned in rounding the corner of Clark and Twentieth streets. Fortunately no one was hurt.

At the corner of Canal and Twelfth streets the West Twelfth-street wagon was called up, and reached the box in one minute and fifty seconds. The box at the corner of Sangamon and Madison streets was pulled, and the West Madison street wagon responded in two minutes and fifty-three seconds. The box at the corner of Sheldon and Fulton streets was next turned in, and the West Lake street wagon galloped up in one minute and forty-three seconds.

The visitors were then taken to the West Lake Street Station, where the manner of receiving the alarms was explained. The men in charge of the wagon gave an exhibition in hitching, and it was done before Chief Morse, of Toledo, the timer, could get his watch out. A visit was then paid to the engine-house next door, and the fire laddies entertained the delegates. They went to bed, and in nine seconds from the sound of the gong were on the engine and ready to leave the house. The standing hitch was done in three and one-half seconds. This rapid work fairly bewildered the visitors, and they were obliged to take a little liquid refreshment before they recovered.

Carriages were again boarded, and all hands were driven to the Sherman House.

THE BANQUET.

The delegates assembled at the hotel in the evening, and about 8 o'clock repaired to the dining-room, where a bounteous supper was served, and it was highly enjoyed by all. About half-past 9 o'clock the members of the Council put in an appearance, and were given seats at the table after being introduced by Superintendent McGarigle in an appropriate speech.

After the appetites of all had been satisfied toasts were the order of the evening, and the following were responded to: "Our Visitors," Ald. Burley; "Chicago and Her Police Force—Each Worthy of the Other," Col. Schaumberg, of New Orleans; "Our Worthy Chief—the President of the National Police Association of the United States," Chief Kennett, of St. Louis; "The City of Chicago," Ald. Everett; "The Press," H. F. Donovan. Speeches were made by Ald. Wickersham, Ald. Dean, and Mr. John I. Martin, of St. Louis. The guests dispersed shortly after 11 o'clock, well satisfied with the labors of the convention.

CASUALTIES.

Collision of Two Freight Trains on the Western & Atlanta Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—Last night two freight-trains collided on the Western & Atlanta Railroad two miles south of Dalton, which point is the junction of the East Tennessee and Virginia & Georgia Railroads. Both engines, as well as several cars of each train, were totally wrecked, and the track piled up by the débris until an early hour this morning, when the track was cleared and the southward bound passenger-train allowed to come on to Atlanta. No one was hurt. The engineer and firemen jumped from the train in time to save their lives. The accident was caused by the failure of the southward bound train to flag the train coming on in the rear.

An Owner of a Mill Caught in Shafting and Instantly Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Dec. 16.—James Galentine, a prominent citizen and owner of the flouring-mill at Bourbon, was instantly killed today by being caught in some shafting that he was repairing. He was drawn over a large wheel and his body crushed to a shapeless mass. He leaves a wife and three children.

Five Cars Jump the Track and Tumble Down an Embankment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line Railroad, near Gainesville, by which five freight cars with their contents were wrecked. The cars jumped the track and tumbled down a steep embankment, knocking down several telegraph poles. The damage was repaired today.

Loss of an Arm and Leg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—John Folleynoki, assistant foreman of the south yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, fell from a moving freight train, and one leg and an arm were cut off.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Small-Pox at St. Charles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—A St. Cloud dispatch says: The small-pox, by those most competent to judge, is considered practically under control. There have been in all 157 cases and twenty-six deaths, of which 118 cases have been in Springhill, with eighteen deaths in the same town. There have been cases in the Towns of Lake Henry, Lake George, Getty, Melrose, and Zion, but Springhill, where the disease first broke out, has been the greatest sufferer. At the meeting of the County Board of Health bills were presented for services, supplies, etc., aggregating $4,161.85. The total expenses will not fall far short of $5,000. Too much praise cannot be given A. G. Jaques, County Commissioner, in charge of the infected district, for his efficient services. There are now remaining but twelve cases, and most of these convalescent.

No Small-Pox at Fargo, D. T.

FARGO, D. T., Dec. 16.—The following is signed by the leading physicians and surgeons of Fargo: "The citizens request you to give publicity through the Associated Press, to in part counteract the false impression given out, that there has not been a single death from small-pox in Fargo. We, the undersigned, physicians and surgeons of the City of Fargo, hereby declare that the said city is wholly free from the disease of small-pox, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, and we hereby brand as infamous falsehoods the statements made by certain interested parties who have filled the country with lying reports concerning the ravages of small-pox here for the purpose of making money."

Small-Pox at Braidwood, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—The Secretary of the State Board of Health has been informed that there are four cases of small-pox at Braidwood, and has directed the customary precautions to be taken. The disease is believed to have been taken there from Chicago.

CHILIAN WARFARE.

American and English Sailors Robbed by Chilian Soldiers of Their Wages—Americans Starved and Denied Permission to Attend Church by Chilian Officers.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The story told by the gunner of the Mexican gunboat Democrata, now in port, in a voice which for resonance and profundity would seem to be capable of making itself heard above the din and roar of a battle, corroborates in detail the general charges of cruelty and inhumanity of Chilian officers made in a recent number of the *Chronicle* by Señor Guillermo W. Swayne, who held a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Peruvian army during the late war with Chili. The bronze-visaged mariner was a gunner on the 8th of October, 1879, of the Peruvian monitor Huascar in that memorable naval conflict off Point Ingamas, on the Bolivian coast. The Huascar, which had only two guns, was surprised by a considerable portion of the Chilian fleet, comprising the six-gun ironclad monitor Almirante Cochrane, the gunboats Blanco Encalada and Covadogno, and the transport Martez Cusino. The gallantry of the men of the Huascar, who were forced to succumb to the vastly superior number of the enemy, has passed into history. However, they were taken prisoners of war. The gallant seamen were taken on board the Blanco Encalada and landed at Valparaiso, and then shipped by railroad to Santiago, the Chilian capital, where they were confined for two nights in the artillery barracks. Then they were shifted to the grenadier barracks, and the commissioned officers and the Inspector of Machinery to San Bernardo. The seamen and petty officers were incarcerated for ten weeks in the barracks. With the gunner were the third engineer, Richard Treneman, and two other engineers, fourth in rank, namely: Archie McCullough and William Lewey, besides sixty-two American and English-born sailors.

They had received while in confinement one month's pay from the Peruvian Government, Treneman, $100; McCullough and Lewey, $65 each in Peruvian money; the gunner, $60 in English gold, and seamen, on the average, $20 each in Peruvian money. Trusting to the integrity of the Chilian officers, the engineers and the gunners gave their money to them for safe-keeping upon discovering that the soldiers were robbing them during their sleep. The imprisoned Peruvians had caught Chilian soldiers in the very act of despoiling them. One day the officers were ordered to the front and a demand was made on them for the money in their keeping. They answered with the greatest sang froid imaginable that the cash-box had been broken open and the money stolen. The prisoners knew better, for they had seen them spend money, and were fully apprised of the fact that the Chilian officers had not received any pay from their Government for some considerable time previous. For a time the indignation of the prisoners was quieted. The officers gave them receipts upon the Colonel of the regiment for the amounts stolen, and the matter was then hushed up.

But it was soon discovered that these receipts were forged. The Colonel so told the prisoners who, of course, lost their money. Treneman, being so lucky as to receive some money from friends, was aroused from his sleep one night by feeling a strange hand in his pocket in search of it. The robber was a Chilian Sergeant. He confessed that he was ordered to do the stealing by the officers, who wanted money to spend. The prisoners also learned from body servants subsequently that the cash-box had been robbed by the Chilian officers. Inducements were held out to the prisoners that if they would enter the Chilian service their liberty would be granted them. Every Englishman and American refused. They had no respect for Chilian officers such as they met with during their incarceration, and could not obey them. The batch of prisoners were confined in one room, with a sentinel always standing guard over them. This guard, so the gunner states, would not allow them to attend to the demands of nature. The treatment was varied, and the prisoners were at the mercy of the whims and passions of the commandant. The confinement was so close that the prisoners finally rebelled and asked to be allowed to exercise themselves in the yard. The officer had no instructions to that effect, and refused the humane appeal. The gunner told him he and his comrades were not murderers, but chance prisoners of war.

The commandant basely replied that murderers and prisoners of war were in the same category. The prisoners remonstrated daily. They were not allowed to wash themselves, were not given soap, were denied shoes to cover their bare feet. Some of the seamen were Christians, and the Colonel denied them the request to be allowed to go on parole to attend a house of worship on a Sunday. He said that there was no salvation for such characters as the prisoners were. The food furnished the prisoners was insufficient in quality. The contract to feed them was let to a restaurant at $6 a month for every man. When the crew complained of the insufficiency of the food they were told that the more they growled the less they would receive. Afterwards the contract price was reduced to $5 a man. Twice a day at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m., every man received a half-pound of bread and some soup, the three ingredients of which were water, potatoes, and sea-mud. Sometimes, the periods being few and far between, the gunner said they received by accident a bit of meat. Finally, when the ten weeks had expired, an exchange was brought about by the exertions of the English Ambassador at Lima, and the prisoners were set free.

VICTIMIZED.

Two Strangers Taken In and Done For.

A fellow well-known in gambling circles as "One-armed" Schimmel, or Shumway, was locked up at the Armory last night upon complaint of J. T. Cheatam and J. F. McCullough, two of the guests at the Palmer House, who charge Shumway, or, as they know him, J. W. Starke, with obtaining the sum of $1,750 from them by false pretenses. The story is a long one, but shorn of its unnecessary details is as follows: Last October a man representing himself as George W. Post visited Atlanta, Ga., and while there made the acquaintance of Mr. Cheatam, to whom he represented himself as a member of the firm of Post, Bartam & Co., of this city. Gradually gaining the confidence of the gentleman he explained that his firm was desirous of introducing into the Southern States a new style of mechanical baby-tender, and thought they might make him, Cheatam, their Southern agent, with a salary of $3,500 a year. Through Mr. Cheatam Post became acquainted with Mr. McCullough, who, with Mr. Cheatam, is interested in cotton matters. To his new friend Post unfolded a magnificent scheme. He had in this city he said a wealthy friend, Mr. J. W. Starke, who, having been notified by a friend connected with the Treasury at Washington that paper-money would soon be worthless, desired to invest it in cotton, and wanted representatives to buy for him through the South. Some other details were mentioned and then Post came up here to see "Starke." The result of his conference was that Cheatham and McCullough were informed that Starke would form a company with $10,000 capital, and that they might invest what they liked. Starke having promised to make the amount up to the full $10,000. This pleased them, and yesterday they arrived in the city from the South, putting up at the Palmer House. They met Post, who took them over to the Sherman, and introduced Starke. The affairs of the proposed company were discussed, and the newcomers agreed to put in $1,750. This seemed to satisfy the "wealthy" gentleman Starke, and the cash that was handed him was put into a small sachel carried by Cheatam. Then it was suggested that they visit a neighboring lawyer and draw up the papers. All started out, but being unable to find the legal gentleman for whom they were searching, Starke and Post excused themselves, promising to let the Southern gentlemen hear more from them. When they went away Post was carrying the sachel with which Mr. Cheatam had intrusted him, and that was the last they saw of their $1,750. Later Post returned, and alleged that the money had been sent down to Mr. Cheatam's Georgia home by mistake, and that it would be impossible for that gentleman to get hold of it until it could be shipped back. Not liking the looks of things, the Southern gentlemen called in Detective Elliott, who arrested Schummel, alias Shumway, alias Starke, and locked him up pending investigation.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Interview Held in Paris with One of the Directing Engineers—Exact Nature of the Obstacles, and Means Taken to Surmount Them.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—This morning, while walking down the Avenue de l'Opéra, I ran against one of the chief engineers engaged on the Panama Canal works, M. Roux, who has just returned to Paris. M. Roux fills the post of Chef de Sondages et des Rochements—in other words, he has charge of the canal soundings and rocks, and it is his special duty to study the nature and position of the rocky strata along the canal route. The opportunity was too good to be lost. I at once suggested an interview. M. Roux made a demur, and we adjourned "to another place," where we had the following conversation. Said he:

"The geological formation of the Isthmus had been laboriously studied before I myself went out by the German, Dr. Moritz Wagner, by Garella and by M. Boutan. I can only claim to have completed the labors of these eminent men. I find that from Colon to Tiger Hill the route adopted for the canal runs almost entirely through alluvial soil. Here and there you have volcanic tufa, however. From Tiger Hill to San Pablo we have conglomerate soil, clays, etc. Between San Pablo and Matacuin we come to the alluvial formation of the Chagres, whence for some distance the level of the district traversed is very little above that of the sea—twenty-five metres, or say eighty feet at most. At Matacuin the canal will run through the most difficult part of the route. Here we have to do with solid rock—a most characteristic specimen of which is met with close to the cataract of the Rio Obispo. The rock is hardest just beyond the cataract—on the Panama side. Next comes more clayey tufa, overlying the dolorite of the Serro Culebra, the highest point on the canal route. From Matachin to Culebra the cuttings will be extremely deep—in parts as deep as eighty-seven metres (roughly 300 feet), and hereabout we have been brought face to face with a most difficult problem—perhaps the most difficult we have had to deal with: What inclination should the canal banks have? This point has had my most careful consideration. On a superficial view of the question it would seem natural to cut down in as nearly perpendicular a line as possible."

"To come to more general questions," said I, "may I ask you how much work has been really done so far?"

"Certainly. As regards the actual execution of our plans," said M. Roux, "we have as yet not done very much. But the ground has been thoroughly prepared and we shall now go ahead fast. Operations, as you know, have been begun on the Colon side of the Isthmus. The excavators are at work and workshops have been erected for fitting together and repairing the immense quantity of machinery we have ordered. The excavators and drags selected by Messrs. Couvreux and Hersent are of the most powerful kind. The drags will be capable of removing from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic metres of subaqueous alluvial matter daily. From this you will see what amount of manual labor we shall be able to dispense with, and, as a consequence, how great will be the economy effected. This is all-important in a country where the unhealthy climate is so great an obstacle to labor. As regards the rock, my idea was to use the compressed-air perforators employed so successfully at Freggio, the Prato, the Mont Cenis, and St. Gothard. Nothing is yet definitively settled about these perforators. We had not pierced through any rock. Up to the present we have been busied with preliminary investigations, soundings, hydrographic surveys, and so forth."

"How long, I inquired, do you think it will be before the canal is finished?"

"About seven years, if the health of the workmen continues fairly good. This, of course, depends greatly on the climate."

"That is a point I am most anxious to hear something about, I continued."

"I will tell you all I can," answered M. Roux, "and I speak from experience. We have two distinct seasons—the rainy and the dry. It rains, as it rains in the tropics, for about five months in the year. Contrary to the stories set afloat yellow fever is not epidemic on the isthmus. We have had a few cases, to be sure, but several of them were imported from countries where the 'yellow jack' is an epidemic—the Antilles, for instance.

"The local fevers are chiefly these: First, a fever peculiar to the country and called the calentura or Panama fever. It is not dangerous, and comes generally from wearing wet clothes and living in damp districts. A more serious disease is the remittent bilious fever. This is often mortal, but it chiefly affects drunkards. Paludean fever occurs, too, and as in all parts of Central America people with liver complaints will find the climate dangerous. I may remark," added M. Roux, "that all I am telling you merely confirms the data supplied by the local papers."

"How many men have you at work on the canal route?"

"We have at present between 1,500 and 2,000 men in our employ. The majority are natives—negroes or Indians. Among the number are also a great many Jamaica blacks (who, by the by, make excellent workmen), some Chinese, and a number of Europeans—English, French, and Germans principally. The mercantile instincts of the Chinese, however, lead them generally to prefer opening stores to working. The influx of Europeans to the Isthmus from Peru and Chili has been one of the most curious and disheartening facts in our experience so far. The war has, as I need not tell you, ruined most of the Europeans who had settled in Peru, and there has been a sudden rush to the canal. The misery that has resulted from this overcrowding has been fully described by the Panama *Star and Herald*, so I will not say much about it except this: The supply of labor is so much in excess of the demand that if the company were inhumane and chose to do so, they could lower wages to almost nothing."

"The death of M. Blanchet, Director of the Canal Works, is announced, I see?"

"Yes, unhappily, M. Blanchet is dead. He died after a short illness of a liver complaint brought on by overwork. It is a great blow to us. M. Blanchet's experience was of incalculable service to the company, and he was greatly liked and respected by all his fellow-workers."

"Has his successor been fixed upon yet?"

"Not yet. I don't know who will take his place."

DEATH OF A CONDUCTOR.

LIMA, O., Dec. 16.—A. W. Clark, a freight-conductor on the Dayton & Michigan Road, was struck by a freight-car while walking on the track and killed.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Arrived, the Alsatia, from London, via Halifax.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The steamships Pennland, from Boston, and Rhein, from New York, have arrived out.

THE RAILRO[AD]...

Partial Solution of the Commission Pro[blem]...

The Reformers Agree Not to ... Agents to Receive ...

A Temporary Truce in the Passenger War...

The Ticket-Commission ... They Agree that Their ... Shall Not Receive Com[missions] ... Will Continue to Pay Co[mmissions] ... Those of Other Roads.

The General Ticket and P[assenger agents] were considerably put out whe[n] yesterday morning's TRIBUNE ... contained a full and accurate ... proceedings at the meeting ... When the meeting had been call[ed] yesterday morning quite an ... sion took place. A number of ... wanted to know how in thunde[r] ... managed to get the report of ... and the names of those present ... and spoke on the various sub[jects] ... meeting, when the doors were l[ocked] ... and every member was pledge[d] ... anything to the reporters. ... made to find out the leak, but al[l] ... innocence with the most solem[n] ... of the brave ones who were ... down upon themselves the wrat[h] ... ticket agents said they felt rath[er] ... TRIBUNE had obtained and pu[blished] ... of the proceedings, as they had ... surround their proceedings with ... They had been doing nothing ... needed to feel ashamed, and th[e] ... of the proceedings should have ... the press, and so much as was ... terest only should have be[en] ... Angry as most of the General ... were that they had been compl[etely] ... and their identity with this ... known to the ticket agents, ... they dreaded, yet they all ad[mitted] ... TRIBUNE report was eminently ... the subject under discussion in ... Since it was no longer a secret ... meeting and took part in ... the delegates assumed a ... The castigation they receive[d] ... in their tents and refusing ... true colors had a marked effect ... and what was accomplished wa[s] ... Although the work done yester[day] ... the commission evil, a good ... nuisance ultimately has been ... subject of abolishing the pay ... sions for the sale of tickets ... again came up for discussion, ... that portion of the agreement ... before—that the roads parties ... should take their tickets off sale ... which refuse to join the agree[ment] ... in allowing their ticket agents ... missions and continue to pay ... those of other roads—could not ... cause a large majority seemed ... such action would injure th[e] ... more than those which ... punish. They were all perfect[ly] ... hibit their own agents from re[ceiving] ... sions from other roads, but the[y] ... ing to agree to stop the pay[ment of commis]sions to the agents of other ro[ads] ... large a number of roads remai[ned] ... the combination. These ... Agents were all alive to the ... great difference whose ox was ... no reluctance in taking ... against their own agents, ... power to injure them, but ... gender the enmity of the ticke[t agents] ... roads, who could injure them ... against their roads.

Since those present at the ... placed themselves in the ... formers, they could not ... to adjourn without doing ... to show that they were ... by a desire to wipe this ... out of existence, they decided to ... mess which left out those ... vided for the stopping of the p[ay of com]missions to other lines not part[ies to the agree]ment. They took the position ... was better than no bread at all. ... Consequently the following ... drawn up, considered section ... finally adopted by a nearly un[animous vote]:

Memoranda of agreement ... after Feb. 1, 1882, unless other[wise] ... our managing officers:

The undersigned, for himsel[f] ... road company he represents, ... himself and his company to ... the following agreement:

First—On and after Feb. 1, ... will not permit any ticket age[nt] ... of his company, for himself or ... other person for him to accep[t] ... tion or gratuity whatever ... whatever, save from the comp[any] ... of which he is the publicly re[cognized] ... authorized ticket agent.

Second—To at once cause ... absolute discharge of each ... of his company who may hav[e] ... or have been known to viol[ate] ... Clause I of this agreement.

Third—To cause such orders ... ticket agents of his company ... ticket agents to sell to pas[sengers] ... the routes selected by the pas[sengers] ... all other business ticketed ... fear or favor by the route or ... be designated by his General ... ger Agent.

Fourth—To prevent, by ... power, all discrimination in ... agents of his company, and ... mary dismissal of any ticket ... pany who may be guilty of ... tions.

Fifth—To request all railro[ad and trans]portation lines not to pay ... his company any commissio[n or remu]neration for any real or pre[tended] ... connection with the sale of ... vertising, or for any real or ... in connection with the sale of ... vertising, or for any real or ... in connection therewith, an[d] ... them that he will use his best ... vent any form of discriminati[on] ... by his ticket-agents in case ... pay commissions to said agen[ts].

Sixth—It is agreed that the ... ets by any railway or trans[portation line] ... points foreign to its own ter[ritory] ... the lines of any railway or tr[ansportation com]panies issuing coupon ticket[s] ... the company so doing is a rev[ersion] ... rect principles of trade, an[d] ... transportation company so do[ing] ... sidered a common enemy of ... ing to sustain the principles ... and shall subject said line to ... all commercial relations wit[h] ... parties to this agreement u[pon] ... vote of the members thereof ... for the purpose of consider[ing] ... same penalty shall apply in ... line which may by the payme[nt] ... to outside agents divert the ... tickets from the regular au[thorized] ... that company.

Seventh—No baggage shall ... the destination of ticket by ... the baggage agent having ch[arge] ...

Eighth—We agree to prohi[bit] ... ticket agents from giving ... railroad company, or to ... commission, voucher, or oth[er] ... gives all or any portion of ... also to prohibit said ticket ag[ents] ... any person, saving the prop[er] ... cers of his company, to ... books, ticket-cases, or other ... tody, by which it would be po[ssible] ... sales to be known.

Ninth—It is further agree[d] ... ticket agent be dismissed f[or] ... agreement, he shall not for ... dismissal be engaged, employ[ed] ... company party to this ... capacity connected with th[e sale of] ... tickets.

The agreement was signed ... tives of the following roads ... ton & Quincy, Indiana, Bloo[mington] ... Michigan Central, Union ... Northwestern, Wabash, St. ... Cincinnati Southern, Penn[sylvania] ... Texas & New Orleans, ... Santa Fé, Scioto Valley, ... ville, Sioux City & Pac[ific] ... St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, ... St. Louis, Iron Mount[ain] ... International & Great North[ern] ... Joe & Council Bluffs, Easte[rn] ... pati, Indianapolis, St. Louis ... ton & Missouri River in Ne[braska] ... Iowa, Pennsylvania Company ... nati & St. Louis, Vandalia L[ine] ... Joe, Illinois Central, Lake ... Southern, Grand Rapids & In[diana] ... ley, and Hocking Valley & T[oledo] ...

The Atchison, Topeka & S[anta Fé] ... Cedar Rapids & Northern, L[ake] ... and Canada Southern had re[presentatives at the] meeting, but they did not ... or sign it.

It was suggested that the ... agreement should form into ... be known as "The Internat[ional] ... General Passenger and T[icket] ... permanent organization, bo[th] ... Mr. W. H. Dixon, who deser[ves] ... the herculean work he ... about a reform in the c[ommission business] ... was rewarded by the electio[n] ... lem. Mr. Dixon was instr[ucted] ... agreement printed and send ... gether with a record of all ... the meeting, to the roads no[t] ... meeting, asking them to ... and return it to him. He w[as] ... call another meeting, to be ... Pacific Hotel, in this city, So[me] ... day in February.

Mr. Dixon received a vote ... able and efficient manner ... performed his dual duties ...

THE RAILROADS.

Partial Solution of the Ticket-Commission Problem.

The Reformers Agree Not to Allow Their Agents to Receive Bribes.

A Temporary Truce in the Kansas City Passenger War.

The Ticket-Commission Reformers—They Agree that Their Own Agents Shall Not Receive Commissions, but Will Continue to Pay Commissions to Those of Other Roads.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents were considerably put out when they took up yesterday morning's TRIBUNE and found that it contained a full and accurate report of their proceedings at the meeting the day before. When the meeting had been called to order again yesterday morning quite an animated discussion took place. A number of those present wanted to know how in thunder THE TRIBUNE managed to get the report of the proceedings, and the names of those present, and who voted and spoke on the various subjects before the meeting, when the doors were locked and bolted and every member was pledged not to reveal anything to the reporters. Great efforts were made to find out the leak, but all swore to their innocence with the most solemn faces. Some of the brave ones who were not afraid to call down upon themselves the wrath of the dreaded ticket agents said they felt rather glad that THE TRIBUNE had obtained and published a report of the proceedings, as they had no business to surround their proceedings with such mystery. They had been doing nothing of which they needed to feel ashamed, and therefore a report of the proceedings should have been furnished the press, and so much as was of no public interest only should have been suppressed. Angry as most of the General Passenger Agents were that they had been completely given away and their identity with this measure made known to the ticket agents, whose vengeance they dreaded, yet they all admitted that THE TRIBUNE report was eminently fair, and treated the subject under discussion in the proper spirit. Since it was no longer a secret who attended the meeting and took part in the discussion, the delegates assumed a bolder attitude. The castigation they received for sulking in their tents and refusing to show their true colors had a marked effect upon them all, and what was accomplished was due to that fact. Although the work done yesterday does not cure the commission evil, a good start to abate the nuisance ultimately has been made. When the subject of abolishing the payment of commissions for the sale of tickets to ticket agents again came up for discussion, it was found that that portion of the agreement submitted the day before—that the roads parties to the agreement should take their tickets off sale from those roads which refuse to join the agreement, and insist in allowing their ticket agents to receive commissions and continue to pay commissions to those of other roads—could not be adopted, because a large majority seemed to be afraid that such action would injure their own roads far more than those which they sought to punish. They were all perfectly willing to prohibit their own agents from receiving commissions from other roads, but they were not willing to agree to stop the payment of commissions to the agents of other roads as long as so large a number of roads remained outside of the combination. These General Passenger Agents were all alive to the fact that it made a great difference whose ox was gored. They felt no reluctance in taking any action desired against their own agents, who have not the power to injure them, but they would not engender the enmity of the ticket agents of other roads, who could injure them by discriminating against their roads.

Since those present at the meeting had all placed themselves in the attitude of reformers, they could not very well afford to adjourn without doing something, and to show that they were really animated by a desire to wipe this commission nuisance out of existence, they decided to adopt an agreement which left out those sections which provided for the stopping of the payment of commissions to other lines not parties to the agreement. They took the position that half a loaf was better than no bread at all.

Consequently the following agreement was drawn up, considered section by section, and finally adopted by a nearly unanimous vote:

Memoranda of agreement in effect on and after Feb. 1, 1882, unless otherwise ordered by our managing officers:

The undersigned, for himself and for the railroad company he represents, hereby pledges himself and his company to faithfully enforce the following agreement:

First—On and after Feb. 1, 1882, his company will not permit any ticket agent in the employ of his company, for himself or by or through any other person for him to accept, any remuneration or gratuity whatever from any quarter whatever, save from the company or companies of which he is the publicly recognized and duly authorized ticket agent.

Second—To at once cause the summary and absolute discharge of each or any ticket agent of his company who may have been shown to, or have been known to violate, in any way, Clause 1 of this agreement.

Third—To cause such orders to be given to the ticket agents of his company as will cause said ticket agents to sell to passengers tickets by the routes selected by the passenger, and to sell all other business ticketed at his office without fear or favor by the route or routes which may be designated by his General Ticket or Passenger Agent.

Fourth—To prevent, by every means in his power, all discrimination in sales of ticket agents of his company, and to cause the summary dismissal of any ticket agent of his company who may be guilty of such discriminations.

Fifth—To request all railroads and all transportation lines not to pay any ticket agent of his company any commission or other remuneration for any real or pretended service in connection with the sale of tickets, or for advertising, or for any real or pretended service in connection with the sale of tickets, or for advertising, or for any real or pretended service in connection therewith, and also to certify them that he will use his best endeavors to prevent any form of discrimination in their favor by his ticket-agents in case they continue to pay commissions to said agents.

Sixth—It is agreed that the placing of its tickets by any railway or transportation line at points foreign to its own territory and local to the lines of any railway or transportation companies issuing coupon tickets over the line of the company so doing is a revolution of all correct principles of trade, and the railway or transportation company so doing shall be considered a common enemy of the lines endeavoring to sustain the principles of the agreement, and shall subject said line to the withdrawal of all commercial relations with it by the lines parties to this agreement upon a unanimous vote of the members thereof at a meeting called for the purpose of considering the same. The same penalty shall apply in like manner to any line which may by the payment of commissions to outside agents divert the control of sale of tickets from the regular authorized agent of that company.

Seventh—No baggage shall be checked beyond the destination of ticket by the road employing the baggage agent having charge of the checks.

Eighth—We agree to prohibit our respective ticket agents from giving or sending to any railroad company, or to any individual, any commission, voucher, or other statement that gives all or any portion of his ticket sales, and also to prohibit said ticket agents from allowing any person, saving the properly authorized officers of his company, to have access to his books, ticket-cases, or other property in his custody, by which it would be possible for his ticket sales to be known.

Ninth—It is further agreed that, should any ticket agent be dismissed for violation of this agreement, he shall not for one year after his dismissal be engaged, employed, or paid by any company party to this agreement, in any capacity connected with the sale of coupon tickets.

The agreement was signed by the representatives of the following roads: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Indiana, Bloomington & Western, Michigan Central, Union Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Cincinnati Southern, Pennsylvania Railroad, Texas & New Orleans, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé, Scioto Valley, Louisville & Nashville, Sioux City & Pacific, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, International & Great Northern, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, Eastern Illinois, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, Chicago & Alton, Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, Vandalia Line, Hannibal & St. Jo., Illinois Central, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Grand Rapids & Indiana, Lehigh Valley, and Hocking Valley & Toledo.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Lake Erie & Western, and Canada Southern had representatives at the meeting, but they did not vote on the agreement or sign it.

It was suggested that the roads parties to the agreement should form into an association, to be known as "The International Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents." No permanent organization, however, was effected. Mr. W. H. Dixon, who deserves much credit for the herculean work he has done to bring about a reform in the commission system, was rewarded by the election of Secretary pro tem. Mr. Dixon was instructed to have the agreement printed and send a copy thereof, together with a record of all other action had at the meeting, to the roads not represented at the meeting, asking them to sign the agreement and return it to him. He was also instructed to call another meeting, to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, for the third Wednesday in February.

Mr. Dixon received a vote of thanks for the efficient manner in which he has performed his dual duties of Chairman and Secretary. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel for courtesies extended. Before adjournment it was resolved that the Secretary furnish the members of the press with a report of the proceedings of yesterday's meeting, as THE TRIBUNE would be certain to get the proceedings anyway. The Spartan band which did such herculean work during the last two days feel much elated over their achievement. They think a good beginning has been made, and better results will speedily follow. Although their number was small compared with the total number of roads in the country, yet they claim to control about 50,000 miles of road, which is not to be sneezed at. They calculate that nearly all the other roads in the country will speedily join the combination. The only roads which are dead-set against the movement are the Erie, Atlantic & Great Western, Grand Trunk, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. It is anticipated that at the next meeting from 100 to 150 roads will be represented, as the General Managers of most roads are known to favor this reform movement.

A Temporary Truce in the Kansas City Passenger Fight.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads leading east from Kansas City and the Kansas City Ticket Agents met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon for the purpose of settling the troubles regarding passenger rates east from Kansas City. One or two of those present thought that owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. James Charlton, of the Alton, no definit action should be taken at this time. Although his representatives were present and claimed to have full instructions, yet it was thought it would be better to have Mr. Charlton himself present. It was argued on the other hand that the meeting should be held now, as it is almost impossible to prevent the cutting of rates from Kansas City any longer. The deposit of $100 which the local agents at that point had deposited to insure their good faith in maintaining rates had been withdrawn, and if any one cut the rates he could not well be punished unless his road might see fit to take him to account for it. It was finally resolved to adjourn to a date not later than the second Tuesday in January, by which time it is expected that Mr. Charlton will be able to attend; in the meantime the various roads were to strictly maintain the sheet-rates now in force.

A Denial from the Pennsylvania Company.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—The statement which has been going the rounds of the press, and which had its origin in Chicago papers, that the Pennsylvania Railway Company had established rates on the basis of 15 cents from Chicago to New York, is denied by William Stewart, General Freight Agent, who says the statement is incorrect and so general in character as to mislead in so far as the inference is held that, because of a reduction in provision rates, the rates on all other articles will follow. On the contrary, the Pennsylvania Company has not since Oct. 25 transported flour, grain, or other leading staple commodities at less than the tariff adopted on the above date, of 20 cents on grain from Chicago to New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The reports that a reduction of through rates, either on the limited or unlimited tickets, will be made by the Pennsylvania Railroad is denied by the officials.

The Baltimore Merchants and the Trunk Line Freight War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16.—At a largely-attended meeting of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore held today the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The New York Board of Trade and Transportation have adopted certain resolutions indorsing the course taken by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company in refusing to come to terms with the other trunk lines in regard to freight except at equal rates to all seaboard cities, thereby ignoring differential rates, which we claim is due our markets; therefore,

Resolved, That this association earnestly indorse the course of the Presidents of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies in contending for what Nature has given us, and that this association urge the officers of these corporations to continue to demand such differential rates in any settlement of the question.

The International & Great Northern Completed to the Rio Grande.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 16.—Dispatches received at the headquarters of Gould's system say the International & Great Northern Railroad is completed to Laredo, on the Rio Grande, and trains will run through in a few days.

Resignation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—S. M. Felton, General Superintendent of the Pan-Handle Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at once. Mr. Felton severs his connection with the Pennsylvania Company entirely, and will assume the position of General Superintendent of the New York & New England Railway.

A New Road in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—A charter has been granted the Red Bank & Youngstown Railroad Company, capital $4,875,000. The road will run from a point one mile east of Red Bank, Clarion County, to a point on the boundary-line between Pennsylvania and Ohio, near where the Mahoning River crosses the line in Warren County, a distance of sixty-five miles.

Miscellaneous Items.

It was a picnic day yesterday for the boys in the Burlington offices. Every man in the building was required to bare his arm for the little vaccine teaser.

Col. A. C. Davis, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, left for St. Louis last night and from there will go to New York.

The Alabama & Great Southern Railroad announces that on and after Jan. 1 the local passenger fare of that road will be reduced from four to three cents per mile.

Next Monday, in addition to changing the time of the Hyde Park trains, the Illinois Central Road will put on one or two entirely new suburban trains, to be run between Chicago and Grand Crossing.

It is believed that the trip of ex-President Forbes, General-Manager T. J. Potter, and Chief-Engineer R. J. McClure, of the Burlington, to California has something to do with the building of a road from Denver west by the Burlington Company.

The Chicago & Alton Road announces excursion rates from all stations to all stations during the holidays. Tickets for Christmas to be sold Dec. 24, 25, and 26 are good to go on day of sale only, and good to return up to and including Dec. 27. A similar rule applies to the New-Year tickets.

Mr. George McMillan, formerly with the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Baltimore & Ohio Railways in this city, and during the last two years Southeastern Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago at Cincinnati, has been compelled to tender his resignation on account of ill-health.

Next Sunday the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad will give effect to a general change in time at the intermediate stations on the Galena, Iowa & Western Iowa Divisions. No changes will be made in either departures from or arrivals in Chicago. The object of the change at the intermediate points is to better facilitate connections.

The Northern Pacific Company announces that having completed its road to Miles City, a limited amount of business will now be taken to the following additional points, subject however to its convenience of the construction department west of Glendive: Milton, Fallon, Terry, Morgan, Tilley, Miles City, and Fort Keogh.

There came in by the Rock Island yesterday three car-loads of silk-worm eggs, which represented a value of $2,000,000. This valuable cargo left Council Bluffs by the regular Rock Island passenger train Thursday evening, and arrived here yesterday afternoon at 2:30. The Star Union Line takes them east by the Pennsylvania route, and they started on their journey again at 9 o'clock last evening. These silk-worm eggs came from Japan, and are destined for France.

It is reported that on Jan. 1, 1882, Mr. M. H. Smith will assume the position of Traffic Manager of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company. Mr. Smith was formerly General Freight Agent of this road, and about three years ago he resigned to accept the position of General Freight Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. A few months ago he resigned this position, and at present is the General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at New York. Mr. Smith has the reputation of an able and efficient freight man.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gives notice that the following new stations on the Council Bluffs Line are now open for business: Hague, Ia., fifteen miles from Marion, C. P. Illingsworth, Agent; Van Horne, Ia., twenty-seven miles from Marion, Eugene F. Jackson, Agent; Vining, Ia., forty-three miles from Marion, Louis Hull, Agent; Rhodes, Ia., eighty-six miles from Marion, Frank F. Bates, Agent. In using distance tariffs the above distances are to be added to Marion mileage. The following new stations on the Prairie du Chien Division and Prairie du Sac Branch are now open for business: Sauk City, Wis., nine miles north from Mazomanie; Prairie du Sac, Wis., ten miles from Mazomanie. Mr. Chapin Morse is Agent at both stations. In using distance tariffs the above distances are to be added to Mazomanie.

WELCOMED INTO THE REFORM RANKS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—George William Curtis in a lecture tonight on civil-service reform, welcomed President Arthur into the reform ranks, and trusted to see him carry out the declarations in his inaugural message.

Nervousness, debility, and exhausted vitality cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

SUBURBAN SQUIRES.

Chicagoans Dragged Out to Blue Island to Answer Unjust Claims.

Bold Attempt to Nullify the Law Regarding Fees in Garnishment Proceedings.

Let Every Man Stand on His Rights and Demand What the Law Gives Him.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a reporter of THE TRIBUNE entered a blind door leading up a dark flight of stairs over a grocery store in the Town of Blue Island, sixteen miles distant from the city. A sign on the blind door bore the inscription, "Asa Farnham, Justice." The use of the latter word is considered a parody, a mockery, and the refinement of satire by many who have been compelled to answer to the unreasonable summonses issued by the judicial luminary whose name precedes it. There was about the whole place a chilly, grasping, and mean feeling. In a small room beyond another blind door at the top of the stairs were gathered about a dozen persons, and ten of the dozen were indulging in unrestrained profanity.

Justice Farnham, with a huge pair of spectacles, a hickory shirt, and a loud voice, sat behind a rickety table. Another individual, with long black locks and flowing whiskers, answering to the name of Barnhard, and a lawyer by profession, sat at the opposit side of the rickety table, facing "his Honor."

As the reporter entered the room he was eyed with suspicion by the oracle on the bench and the lawyer opposit.

The representative of justice said: "If anybody having business here has just come in his case will be heard first if he will announce who he is."

The reporter stood around and did not make his identity known.

The Justice leaned over and said carefully to the attorney:

"I got a letter this morning from Swett & Bates,

THE ATTORNEYS OF HASKELL BROS.,

stating that they would not appear and defend the Jaickisch garnishee. Here it is."

The reporter saw the letter. It set forth that Haskell Bros., the Dearborn street trunk manufacturers, had been garnisheed by the firm of collection agents, Cornell & Spencer, for a debt alleged to be owed by George Jaickisch, one of their employés, and that after having demanded their witness fees and mileage from the Constable, as allowed by law, and being refused the same, they had compelled him to note the demand on the back of his summons, and thereupon had decided to pay no further attention to the suit, except to notify the Blue Island Justice, where Cornell & Spencer secure most of their judgments, of the demand and refusal of fees duly made. The letter closed as follows:

"Haskell Bros. have repeatedly been harassed upon this same suit by the men Cornell and Spencer, who claim to be doing a law and collection business. We are frank to say we regard such practice as a disgrace to the law of Illinois, and trust you, as a judicial officer, will do what you can to see that this outrage is abated."

The lawyer, with a grin that was ghastly yet jubilant, observed: "They seem to take it hard. Next time we will fetch 'em."

"W. W. Watson," called "Justice" Farnham. There was a lull in the murmur of dissatisfaction as Mr. Watson took the stand and narrated how he had twice been

SUMMONED TO LEAVE IMPORTANT BUSINESS

and go to Blue Island to answer to a garnishee upon an employé, when he had repeatedly sworn and could show by his books that the said employé was in his debt over $50.

Said Mr. Watson, who is the well-known restaurateur: "This thing is an outrage. These collection sharks, Cornell & Spencer, have made a threat that they will force me to settle my employé's account or discharge him from my service. I have shown that I do not owe him anything, and I demand that the judgment rendered against me, notwithstanding, be set aside."

After an effort on the part of the lawyer to show that Mr. Watson's books were wrong, and that he did not understand his own business, Justice Farnham set aside the judgment, having no other resource.

The case is cited as an example of half a dozen others that followed.

Mr. George W. Pitkin, proprietor of a paint manufactory on Clinton street, had been taken away from his business to defend a garnishee judgment against him on account of a bill owed by his engineer. Two weeks ago his bookkeeper was dragged to Blue Island on the same case. The case was again continued.

H. J. Anderson, of No. 340 South Jefferson street, appeared to defend a garnishee of house rent claimed to be due from him to a Mrs. Barrett, who owed some one a grocery bill. Mr. Anderson had

NEVER HEARD OF SUCH A WOMAN AS MRS. BARRETT.

R. J. Burke, proprietor of a vinegar and pickle manufactory at No. 793 West Madison street, was in Justice Farnham's office for the third time to defend himself against a garnishee judgment for the amount of a liquor bill of a cooper in his employ, who worked irregularly under no especial contract, and who was in his employer's debt.

On some thirty other cases judgments of default were entered, and in a few continuances were ordered.

Among the latter were judgments and garnishment processes against a large number of prominent business-men who have already been called to Blue Island several times.

AMONG THE JUDGMENTS RENDERED

were two or three of $8 to $15 each against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, one of $21 against Jansen, McClurg & Co., one of $5 against Charles MacDonald, and others of greater and less amounts against various prominent firms, who will be compelled to settle or appeal at their own cost. If they ignore the proceedings entirely and allow the Constables to seize upon their property to satisfy the judgments, and then proceed against the entire gang of collectors for trespass, it will do them no good, for the collectors are worthless, and nothing can be recovered from them. If they appear and contest the judgments and get them set aside, it will only be a week or two before the collectors will begin new proceedings in the same cases. Under the existing laws the pestiferous collection agents have unrestrained license to harass business-men, obtain illegal judgments, and live well themselves by the sweat of the brows of others.

"Justice" Farnham was highly indignant at what he termed the presumption and impudence of Swett & Bates in writing him such a letter. The reporter asked him what he should do in the case of Haskell Bros., and he replied: "If the summons had been returned and was in my possession I would

SHOW YOU MIGHTY QUICK WHAT I WOULD DO."

The case against Haskell Bros. is a peculiarly aggravating one. Their employé, Jaickisch, rented two rooms in a house leased by his father-in-law, John Field, of [illegible] Goodrich. He staid one week in the rooms and tendered one week's rent, which was refused by William McLaughlin, the agent of the house. He was then sued, judgment secured, and his employers have repeatedly been summoned to answer in garnishment, although they as often prove that they owe the employé nothing. The firm of Cornell & Spencer is one of the most conspicuous in carrying on the business. In all respects their business is as bad as that carried on in Dolton, which place has become a byword and a scoffing on account of the objectionable Justice-shop collection business carried on there.

DEMAND YOUR FEES.

In the case of Haskell Bros., the Blue Island Justice left the inference to be drawn that if the summons had been returned he would have entered up judgment against them, notwithstanding the fact that they had demanded and failed to receive their witness fees and mileage. There can be little doubt that the Justice felt that the majesty and dignity of the law, as represented by himself, had been outraged and insulted by the letter of Messrs. Haskells' attorneys, and yet it is scarcely probable that he would have rendred judgment against the defendants, as by so doing he would become liable to impeachment, and might perchance be dragged from the Bench and cast into jail like a common law-breaker. The last amendment to the Garnishment law, in force July 1, 1881, specifically provides that, in all cases the person or persons for whose use a garnishee summons is issued, shall advance, through the Constable or other officer serving the same, to the person or persons so summoned as garnishee or garnishees, the sum of $1 for each person so summoned, and, in addition, five cents per mile for each and every mile of necessary travel to and from the office of the Justice of the Peace issuing the summons, or before whom the case is tried. Business-men and employés generally subject to the annoyances of the horde of rapacious collection men that infest the city should profit by the example set by Haskell Bros. and entirely ignore any garnishee summons unless the Constable serving the summons shall advance them the fees they are entitled to under the law. For the benefit of many intended victims of the collection agents, it is here stated that every person served with garnishee summons is entitled to demand and receive from the Constable for accepting service to go to Wilmette $2.40; to Blue Island, $2.60; to Dolton, $2.70; and to Lemont, $3.50. If the Constable refuse to advance the money he should be required to note the demand upon the back of the summons before it is returned to the Justice.

President Garfield's Masonic Record.

The following is the official Masonic record of the late President Garfield: He was initiated Nov. 19, 1861, and passed Dec. 3, 1861, in Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, Columbus, O. At the request of this lodge he was raised Nov. 22, 1864, in Columbus Lodge, No. 30, of Columbus, Franklin County, O. During the year 1866 he was a visitor in Garrettsville Lodge, No. 246, of Garrettsville, Portage County, O. He affiliated with this lodge Oct. 10, 1866, and continued a member until 1870, having served as its Chaplain during 1868 and 1869. He was a charter member of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, of Washington, D. C. He petitioned Columbia R. A. Chapter, No. 15, Maryland and District of Columbia, April 4, 1866, and under dispensation was elected and received the Mark degree on the same date. He received the Past and M. E. degrees April 14, 1866, and was exalted April 18, 1866. He petitioned Columbia Commandery, No. 2, K. T., of Washington, D. C., April 27, 1866, and was elected May 4, 1866. He received the orders of R. C. K. T. and K. of M. May 18, 1866. He was elected a member of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. A., June 1, 1869, and received the degree of Select Architect and Most Excellent Architect in that lodge Feb. 2, 1871. He received the fourth and fifth degrees in Mithras Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. S. Rite, May 3, 1871, and eight other degrees during 1871, and the fourteenth degree Jan. 2, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Miss Emma Abbott and her company gave last night the English version of Donizetti's grand tragic opera in five acts, "Lucia di Lammermoor." When last given here Mlle. Marimon sang the title rôle, and before her Gerster and Campanini gave to its beautiful score new meaning and the perfection of artistic interpretation. "Lucia" deserves to rank with the best of this remarkable and prolific composer's work. For many years an open borrower from Rossini, this opera is rather suggestive of the new feelings in its author's mind when he came under the influence of Bellini. Being a defeated candidate for a high reward, Donizetti was on his mettle when he wrote the music of "Lucia." Its instant success compensated in some measure for his previous disappointment, and its popularity appears to have literally increased with age. It is richly endowed with pure melody, and, in fact, for the fullness and variety of his melodies and in appreciation for dramatic fitness in single or concerted scenes Donizetti stands almost unrivaled. To properly interpret music of this nature requires almost perfect vocalization. To reach the spirit of the master's thought taxes the capacity of the best-trained singers. It is only by a perfect rendering of a melody, in itself the perfection of harmony, that the auditors can appreciate the beauty of the composer's ideal. So that "Lucia," though often given, is seldom appreciatively sung, and the opera has become worn not by its use, but by its abuse.

The part of *Lucia* is a favorit one with Miss Abbott. Its intense dramatic coloring at times carries the music, and its cadenzas and embellishments afford an opportunity for what is sometimes termed "vocal pyrotechnics." Now, Miss Abbott is very intense in her acting, conscientiously even if mistakenly so, and her vocal organs have been well cultivated, so that the tours de force, when demanded, are carefully and accurately rendered. There is much to commend in Miss Abbott's impersonation of the unfortunate *Lucia*, even while unable to indorse it as a remarkable performance. Her part in the sextet and her vocalization with flute obligato in the third act was very skillfully done, and won her the honor of a double recall. So, too, the duet with *Ashton* in the second act, and that with *Edgar* at the close of the first, were pleasingly interpreted. But Miss Abbott's voice lacks body and volume; it is thin and unsatisfactory, and lamentably weak where it should be strong, in the middle register. This defect is one that can neither be successfully concealed or remedied. Owing to the illness of Mr. Conly, Mr. Olmi took the part of *Raimond* at very short notice, and much of his score was necessarily omitted. Mr. Appleby does not improve on acquaintance, and was very weak as *Arturo*, while Mr. Stoddard seems incapable of sustaining his notes and makes his singing somewhat spasmodic. Sig. Fabrini made a good impression in the first act, and has some notes of sweetness and power combined. But his voice did not last, and was unsatisfactory toward the close. The *Norman* of Mr. Crane could not have been worse. A very good house witnessed the performance. This afternoon "Paul and Virginia" will be given with both prima donnas, and tonight "Olivette."

BANQUET TO MR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 16.—At the Commercial House tonight some of the intimate friends of Mr. William Young tendered him a complimentary banquet in honor of the recent success of his new play in blank verse, "Pendragon," so recently produced at McVicker's in Chicago. There were about sixty invited guests present, including many of the most prominent citizens. The banquet was served at half-past 9, while the Monmouth Marine Band furnished music for the occasion. Dr. S. M. Hamilton was toast-master of ceremonies, and the Hon. J. L. Bryden gave the address of welcome, to which Mr. Young made a feeling and appropriate response. The other regular toasts were, "The Modern Drama" and "Our Monmouth Star Artists," after which impromptu speeches were made. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and testifies the approbation in which Mr. Young is held here, where he has always lived, and the pleasure his friends feel at his recent success.

"THE PROFESSOR."

"The Professor," which gives its two-hundredth performance at Haverly's Theatre on Monday evening, is to be played during the week. This piece had an uninterrupted run of 150 nights at the Madison Square Theatre in New York, and reports of its success in other cities have been printed from time to time. Souvenirs are to be given to ladies on Monday night, and an elaborate display of scenery is promised.

CAPTURED.

A Detective Gains the Confidence of a Gang of Coin Counterfeiters in Iowa and Causes Their Arrest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 16.—A gang of counterfeiters have been operating quite extensively in Poweshiek County, Iowa, of late, and Deputy United States Marshal Root, of this city, having been called on by the citizens of Brooklyn, in that county, to work up the case, sent a private detective out in the guise of a traveling silver-plater. The detective, Mr. Vermilya, ingratiated himself into the confidence of some of the gang, was admitted to their haunts, and became their boon companion. After getting all the evidence necessary for conviction Deputy-Marshal Root was summoned, and arrested John Butts, Thomas I. McKey, and John Connor, all of whom confessed their guilt, as they realized that they had been neatly trapped. The Deputy-Marshal arrived in Keokuk with his prisoners today. They were taken before United States Commissioner Leech, waived examination and were sent to jail in default of $1,000 each. Their operations in Poweshiek County were quite extensive, and it is thought there are other members of the gang still at large. The Town of Brooklyn was literally flooded with the counterfeit coin, even one of the banks being badly bitten.

MATRIMONIAL.

John H. Ives and Miss Rosa E. Moor, at Niles, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 16.—The wedding of Mr. John H. Ives, of Chicago, and Miss Rosa E. Moor, formerly of the same city, occurred at Trinity Episcopal Church, this place, Wednesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Tate, pastor of the church, officiating. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Otto Moor, an aunt of the bride. The bride and groom left on the 12:45 train for the East. The ushers were Mr. Alex Graham, Mr. Harry Brainard, Mr. John Betts, of Chicago, and Mr. Ira B. Moor, of Niles. Mr. Harry Grassie, of Chicago, acted as "best man." There were also present from Chicago Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Brainard, Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, and Mr. Smith. The presents were numerous and costly.

IN THE PICTURE-GALLERY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

My love and I one day did stray
Into a picture-hall,
Intent to see—so we did say—
The paintings on the wall.

When there, we found ourselves alone—
No others there to see
The famous pictures, sculptured stone,
And quaint-carved ivory.

Before the choicest canvas there
Two chairs were close arrayed;
So temptingly the reease to share,
We could not them evade.

And so we sat us down to view
The paintings on the wall,
When I my chair so near her drew—
How well I see it all!

And then I looked into her eyes—
They were so near to mine—
And pictures there of Paradise
I saw within them shine.

Such pictures could no artist paint—
I saw none else that day;
I cared not for the ivory quaint
That in its cases lay.

Of all the pictures on the wall
I can remember naught;
She was the fairest of them all—
A very Queen, methought.

No other pictures did I prize,
In all that pleasant place,
Than those I saw within her eyes,
And that of her sweet face.

And, when I fain would bring to mind
Those paintings on the wall,
My memory can nothing find,
And but her face recall.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 19, 1881. NEWTON S. OTIS.

BOGUS BUTTER.

Hauling Up the Retail Grocers Who Sell the Vile Stuff.

A Section of the Day of Judgment in Store for the Makers.

Wholesale Adulteration and Enormous Profits—How the Fraud Is Worked Off.

Mr. Harry T. Howe, City Inspector of Butter, yesterday appeared before a Justice of the Peace and swore out warrants for the arrest of the following retail grocers, who have been dealing in butterine and other butter counterfeits: S. Solomon, No. 7 West Madison street; J. E. La Fond, No. 250 West Madison street; Orville Holden, No. 255 Halsted street; Clark Bros. & Co., corner of Halsted and Monroe streets; Lon Merrill, No. 382 Halsted street; O. H. Ahlgren, No. 2307 Archer avenue, two cases; and Richard McDonough, No. 116 West Madison street, two cases.

The complaints upon which these warrants were issued are made out on the usual blanks, the written portion reading as follows: "Did knowingly, fraudulently, and unlawfully sell and deliver to —— an article consisting of a mixture of lard or other animal fat with butter, which said article was then and there intended for human food, as and for butter, without at the time of such sale and delivery informing said —— of the fact that such article was such a mixture, and the proportions in which said lard or animal fats and butter respectively entered into the composition of the same, and that said lard and animal fat, or either, are not harmless coloring matter, and were not used to color said article."

The warrants will be served by a Constable today, and the grocers above mentioned may as well make arrangements for furnishing bail as soon as this article meets their eyes. And while they are about it they might as well make a resolve to

HANDLE NO MORE OF THE SPURIOUS COMMODITY

under any circumstances whatever. Mr. Howe, and the butter interest among commission men by which he is backed, are thoroughly determined to break up the infamous traffic. Mr. Howe intends to swear out other warrants, and cause other arrests, as fast as he is able to accumulate the evidence necessary to bring about a conviction. The retail grocer who disposes of "bull butter," and the millionaire who manufactures it without affixing the brand are to be prosecuted alike to the full extent of the law. All prosecutions are to be made under the adulteration statute passed by the State Legislature last winter, which prescribes for the first violation a fine of not less than $25 nor more than $200; for the second offense a fine of from $200 to $500, and not more than six months in the County Jail; and for the third violation a fine of not more than $1,000, and a term of not more than one year in the County Jail.

The evidence against the above-mentioned grocers is of the most convincing nature, and has been carefully worked up by Mr. Howe and a corps of Pinkerton's detectives. In nearly every instance counterfeit butter has been purchased of them under representations that it was the genuine article, but Prof. Mariner, upon testing the samples furnished him, has invariably furnished a certificate that the butter was largely adulterated with foreign fat and from 50 to 80 per cent lard. The majority of the samples tested showed from

75 TO 80 PER CENT ADULTERATION.

This state of facts can be proven when the cases come to trial, and, the guilt being clearly established, the fines imposed by the magistrate certainly ought not to be the lightest under the law, for there are large profits in butterine, and a grocer with only a moderate trade in the article might well afford to pay a light fine every time he was caught. These are the first arrests made under the new enactment. The law should be rigidly enforced in all these cases, and the magistrate, if unwilling to impose the highest fines in every case, should take into consideration the fact that the business is very profitable, and impose fines heavy enough to make violation of the law unprofitable in comparison.

No one supposes that these grocers have either the time or the ability to make the commodity, and the question naturally arises, "Why does not Mr. Howe strike at the root of the evil by causing the arrest of the makers instead of the sellers?" In an interview with a TRIBUNE reporter last evening, Mr. Howe vouched that this would be done, and speedily too. The principal counterfeiters of butter were N. K. Fairbank & Co., Peck & Bausher, Armour & Co., D. Richards, Ross & Robinson, G. W. Clark, and L. E. Fitts. Fairbank & Co. and Ross & Robinson were the pioneers in the business, and the former had capacity for making 30,000 pounds daily. The plan or formula for adulteration was to add to every pound of butter four pounds of lard, and water and salt to mix. The arithmetic of the thing is: One pound of butter at 21 cents, four pounds of deodorized and purified oil of leaf lard—"neutral" as it is called by the makers—48 cents; mixing, working and coloring, 3 cents; total 75 cents.

THE ADDITION OF SO MUCH LARD

requires the addition to the mixture of nearly one pound of water and salt before it becomes salable butter. Thus six pounds are produced at a total cost of 75 cents, or a shilling per pound—a price so ruinous that it would drive pure butter out of the market entirely were its sale not restricted by law. In addition to its sale being a palpable swindle, its use is absolutely injurious to the public health. Lard is very difficult of digestion, and melts only at 120 degrees, while butter melts at 84. It is the opinion of experts that the human stomach cannot put up with butterine in any quantity, or for any length of time, and continue well regulated. This, of itself, is sufficient reason for abolishing its sale.

Hitherto, when Mr. Howe has attempted to bring venders of the vile compound to justice, they have endeavored to evade punishment by swearing to have sold butterine only as such, and not as pure unadulterated butter. In proof, they have produced from dark corners in their stores firkins and pails branded with the odious derivative of the good old word butter. The bare fact that they sold the stuff to their customers at market rates of good and wholesome butter is sufficient evidence of their dishonesty. In many cases it was so held, and fines were imposed under the city ordinances. It is highly desirable that the prosecutions be made entirely without the pale of the City Government; troublesome political influence is thus gotten rid of. The State law is much more severe, and it is anticipated that, when guilt is shown, things can easily be made

SO UNPLEASANT FOR THE CULPRITS,

that he will be glad to quit the business altogether. If some of these retailers can be punished, Mr. Howe intends to immediately cause the arrest of the manufacturers, and he is already in possession of evidence against most of them. A day or two since himself and a detective purchased at Armour & Co.'s house, at the Stock-Yards, a roll of butter weighing twenty ounces, which was adulterated 80 per cent. It was sold for genuine butter, and the price paid was 25 cents per pound—more than 10 cents above its cost.

Mr. Howe tells some interesting stories as to how these butterine makers manage to throw their large product on the market. Each of them has a number of agents who make the rounds of the city, drumming up the trade and selling the counterfeit butter wherever they can induce a sale or force a purchase. Some of these drummers are the most persistent sort of chaps, and when they run across a grocer who from principles of honesty or other reasons refuses to have any dealings with them, they go to every house in the immediate vicinity, and to every customer of the grocer's whose address they can obtain, and sell them butterine for butter at exceedingly low prices. When the butterine is well made and fresh, it is difficult for any but an expert to detect the difference. Another favorit resort of drummers for the butterine-trade is to disguise themselves as farmers, and with a farmer-looking rig go the rounds of the neighborhood.

THE RECALCITRANT GROCER

soon finds his butter-trade completely gone, and, seeing just how his former customers are supplied, he concludes that, if they are going to buy butterine, they might as well buy it from him, and so he recedes from his former antagonism to the butterine men. These cases are, however, rare, and too often the grocer goes into the business deliberately, because of the handsome profits. The manufacturers take good care to deliver the commodity to them out of covered wagons, so that no one will "tumble," as the saying is. They take back all that the grocer is unable to dispose of, as soon as it becomes a little stale, and, by churning it over again in fresh milk, make it as good as new. Mr. Howe is on the track of a drummer who has made his boast of having cleared over $700 in one season by disposing of butter rolls from a common market basket, which he carried about with him in his disguise of a small country farmer, and also has evidence against another "made-up" farmer who for several months past has supplied with butterine a house containing forty boarders.

It is only not in Chicago that prosecutions of the kind are to be rigorously conducted this winter. The butter and dairy interest throughout the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of

SUPPRESSING THE SALE OF BUTTERINE,

like unto the manner in which the manufacture of adulterated cheese was put a stop to not long ago. In convention at Cedar Rapids, Ia., two weeks ago, a committee of thirteen was appointed to prepare a petition to Congress and a bill designed to further protect the legitimate business and severely punish the counterfeiters. It was thought feasible to have Congress impose a revenue of, say, 15 cents per pound on all butterine manufactured. This committee appointed a sub-committee of six, consisting of A. C. Knopf, W. W. Dexter, J. N. Adams, Charles Baltz, Philip Alexander, and George E. Gooch, for the prosecution of violations of the State law, so far as it relates to butter. Chicago contains only ten or twelve adulterators, and there are not more than 100 firms in the business throughout the country. It ought, therefore, to be an easy matter to stamp the manufacture and traffic out of existence.

If Mr. Howe is attended with as much success as he met with in fighting the adulterated-cheese men he will be entitled to the gracious thanks of a very long-suffering community. He deserves not a little praise for the work he has already done for the butter interest, and, as he says himself, there are remaining only two commission firms who will handle butterine at all. These are George P. Braun & Co., corner of Market and Randolph streets, and J. S. Meister & Co., of No. 221 South Water street.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Illinois Dairymen's Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 16.—The Illinois dairymen met this morning at 9 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to visit the farm of Jesse Oltman & Sons, where they inspected a silo and ensilage and watched the cows greedily eat their rations. The dairymen almost unanimously favored the system of preserving green fodder in this way. On reassembling at the hall, D. C. Adams, of Dundee, read an excellent paper on "How to Manage a Dairy-Farm for Profit." C. H. Larkin, of Elgin, and R. M. Patrick, of Marengo, gave their views on the necessity of the States fostering the dairy industry just as it does the horticultural interest. R. P. McGlincy gave a lengthy and interesting report of the transactions on the Elgin Board of Trade for 1881, showing sales of over ten million pounds of cheese and nearly four million pounds of butter, of a total value of over $2,000,000. Officers were elected as follows: Dr. Joseph Tefft, of Elgin, President; R. P. McGlincy, Secretary; R. M. Patrick, of Marengo, Treasurer; C. C. Buell, of Rock Falls; Israel Boies, of Genoa; Gen. L. B. Parsons, of Flora; E. H. Seward, of Marengo; N. Eldred, of Gilman; H. C. Edwards, of Dundee; Isaac H. Wanzer, of Elgin; H. W. Meade, of Hebron; and C. H. Larkin, of Elgin, were elected Vice-Presidents. After the usual resolutions of thanks to the citizens and the Northwestern Railway Company, the convention adjourned sine die.

Michigan Wool-Growers and Sheep-Breeders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 16.—At the wool-growers' and sheep-breeders' meeting last evening a union was effected between the Wool-Growers' and Sheep-Breeders' Association and the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association, by which it was decided to unite both societies under the name of the Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association. The new organization assumes the debts and receives the assets of the others. Ninety-four flocks have been offered for registration, of which sixty-two have been accepted and thirty-two are under advisement. This afternoon the following officers were elected: President, C. M. Fellows, of Manchester; Secretary, W. J. S. Dean, of Hanover; Treasurer, A. D. Taylor, of Romeo; Directors, William Ball of Hamburg, E. Decamp of Ovid, A. A. Wood of Saline, and E. H. Welch of Paw Paw; Pedigree Committee, D. P. Dewey, of Grand Blanc, three years; E. W. Hardy, of Osceola, two years; William Radford, of Marshall, one year.

Michigan State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 16.—The State Grange, which has been in session here several days, will adjourn this evening. The election of members of the Executive Committee resulted in the election of the Hon. Thomas Mars, of Berrien County, and William Satterley, of Oakland, and of Judge J. G. Ramsdell, of Grand Traverse, in place of John Preston, of Grand Rapids. The Hon. Charles E. McKeley, of Lenawee, was installed as Lecturer, in place of C. L. Whitney, resigned. Thomas F. Moore, of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee upon the Agricultural College, made an exhaustive report on the condition and progress of the institution, and asked for it the hearty support of all the farmers of the State.

The Seamen's International Union.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—At the session of the International Seamen's Union Convention today a memorial and resolutions were reported and acted upon asking Congress to establish the signal bureau on an independent footing, and praying that better protection be afforded seamen and sailors on the great lakes.

THE PRAY DIVORCE CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEWISTON, Ill., Dec. 16.—The hearing of the Pray divorce case came to a conclusion this evening. The testimony was virtually closed yesterday, but this morning Mrs. Pray was recalled, and testified that she is the owner of the house on Wabash avenue where she and the defendant lived, and that she has rented it and the furniture. Mr. Barriere then made a brief and business-like address to the jury, followed by Messrs. Johnson and Gray for the defendant. In closing it, Emery A. Storrs made a strong appeal to the jury. He did not conclude before adjournment, and the case goes over until tomorrow morning.

FATHER SHEEHY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The Academy of Music was crowded in every part to-night on the occasion of the reception to Father Sheehy.

SCALES.

U. S. STANDARD Scales.

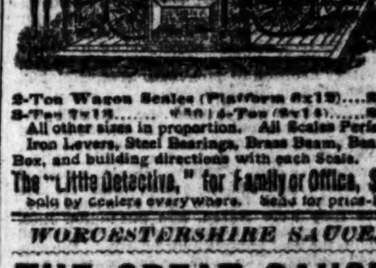
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

147, 149 & 151 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago,

Manufacture more than

300 Different Varieties.

THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.



2-Ton Wagon Scales (Platform 6x12)....$40
3-Ton (7x13)....$50 | 4-Ton (8x14)....$60
All other sizes in proportion. All Scales Perfect. Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Beam, Beam-Box, and building directions with each Scale.

The "Little Detective," for Family or Office, $3.

Sold by dealers everywhere. Send for price-list.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

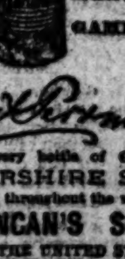
THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.

CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's CATARRH CURE.

The Only Known Real Cure.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

THURSDAY EVE, DEC. 22,

GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION, THE FAMOUS

SWEDISH LADY QUARTETTE,

EMILIE GAVIN,

DRAMATIC READER,

And the

PAINE-BROCOLINI OPERA CO.

IN CONCERT. Tickets on sale Monday morning, Dec. 19. HENRY L. SLAYTON, Manager.

FAIRBANK HALL.

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 21, 1881, at 3 O'Clock,

PIANO CONCERT,

BY

WM. H. SHERWOOD,

"America's Greatest Pianist,"

And conceded to rank with the Great Pianists of the World.

Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats. Tickets at the hall.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

The Largest, Handsomest, and Leading Theatre. Established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago. J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.

THIS GLORIOUS SATURDAY,

The Brilliant Saturday Matinee!

The Popular Saturday Night!

Remember—No Sunday performances at Haverly's.

Last Two Performances of the Favorite

Emelie Melville Opera Company.

LOCKE & BLANCHETT, Proprietors.

This Saturday Matinee the success,

The Bells of Corneville!

This Saturday night only performance of

MME. FAVART! MME. FAVART!

Emelie Melville and entire Troupe.

Reserved Seats without extra charge at Box-Office.

Monday—Madison Square Company. The Professor.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st. opp. Court-House.

LAST DAY OF THE

EMMA ABBOTT

Grand English Opera Co.

This Saturday, Grand Abbott Matinee at 2 p. m.,

PAUL AND VIRGINIA,

EMMA ABBOTT as VIRGINIA.

Rosewald, Olmi, Stoddard, Hindle, and Castle.

This Evening at 8,

OLIVETTE.

Julie Rosewald as Olivette.

Tomorrow, SUNDAY, Night, Dec. 18—The Hoey & Hardie Combination in A Child of the State.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SECOND FRESH MATINEE TODAY at 2 o'clock, and this Evening at 8 o'clock.

The Eminent Comedian,

JOHN T. RAYMOND

In A. C. Gunter's Comedy,

FRESH THE AMERICAN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES!

Matinee this Saturday Afternoon at 2, this Evening at 8 o'clock, of

JOHN A. STEVENS

AND COMPANY IN

UNKNOWN!

Tomorrow (Sunday) night—First appearance in Chicago of Haverly's British Operatic Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Large audiences and shouts of laughter nightly greet the Eminent Comedian, Mr.

JOHN T. RAYMOND,

In his Latest and Greatest Success, A. C. Gunter's Comedy,

FRESH, THE AMERICAN.

Second Fresh Matinee Saturday. Secure seats during the day.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.

Every evening at 8, and matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,

Harry Miner's Frank I. Frayne Combination.

Monday, Dec. 19, one week, Bryant & Hoey's Comedy, "MULDOON'S BLUNDERS."

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY,

American Express Building, 73 Monroe-st.

Private Classes and Private Instruction. Glide, Five-Step, Racquet, Polo, Society, etc. Fine waltzing a specialty, and taught with unequaled method and accuracy of instruction. For particulars call from 11 to 1 o'clock.

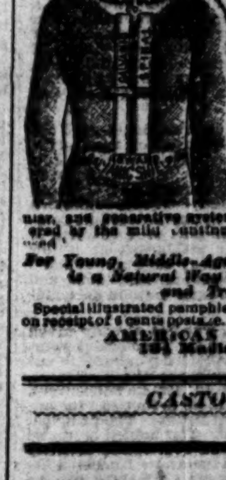
GO TO HERSHEY HALL

and see the Wonderful Mechanical Cathedral and Villa, all in motion.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicine



OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are conceded to be the ... effective ... and diffusing a mild, continuous current ... the system ... restore the natural ... forces ... WITHOUT DRUGGING THE STOMACH ... NATURAL ... and thoroughly ... restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems ... by the mild continuous currents.

For Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.

Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free.

AMERICAN GALVANIC CO., 134 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CASTORIA.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children.

MOTHERS. Castoria is a remarkable preparation; Purely Vegetable. It is pleasant, effective and perfectly harmless. It assimilates the food, cures Sour Stomach, Constipation, Flatulency, and Diarrhoea, and gives robust health and natural sleep. Possessed of such a reliable remedy, wakeful fretfulness may be avoided and the mother obtain needful rest.

Dr. Alex. Robertson, 317 Second-av., New York: "'Castoria' is especially adapted to children."

Dr. H. A. Archer, 8 Portland-av., Brooklyn: "I prescribe it as superior to any known remedy."

Dr. A. J. Green, Royerton, Ind.: "Pleasant, harmless, and wonderfully efficacious."

Castoria is not Narcotic; formula with every bottle; it cures Feverishness, and destroys Worms. "Castoria" is superior in its effects to Paregoric, Morphine Syrups, or Castor Oil, without being nauseous or dangerous.

Millions of Delighted Mothers

pronounce Castoria the most prompt and satisfactory preparation ever used. 900 drops in a bottle. 35 doses, 35 cents. Druggists are authorized to refund the cost if it fails to relieve or cure cases for which it is recommended.

MINING OUTFITS.

ORES ASSAYED

And General Chemical Analysis performed and reported.

C. GILBERT WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

H. J. Odell, of Boston, is at the Palmer.

James S. Mason, of St. Louis, is at the Sherman.

S. F. Washburn, of New York, is at the Pacific.

The customs collections yesterday footed up $1,073.

J. T. Bayley, of New Haven, Conn., is at the Sherman.

John Fitzgerald, of Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

Gov. Cullom registered at the Pacific on his way home.

Thomas H. Dodge, of Worcester, Mass., is at the Pacific.

Charles E. Stewart, of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Sherman.

B. F. Shaw, Dixon, Ill., Canal Commissioner, is at the Pacific.

Peter White, President of the First National Bank of Marquette, Mich., is at the Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Wilson, of Milwaukee, are at the Palmer.

The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening by C. C. Bonney on "National Regulation of Inter-State Commerce."

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $24,934, of which 20,5?9 was for spirits, $2,109 for cigars, $1,851 for tobacco, and $185 for beer.

William Smith, lately released from the County Jail, was fished out of the river at Clark street bridge last night, where he had fallen while intoxicated.

F. M. Seixas, of New York; J. S. Smithson and family, of Dublin, Ireland; H. McConnell, of Cleveland; and Capt. L. H. Rickert, U. S. A., are among the arrivals at the Leland.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was: 8 a. m., 38 degrees; 10 a. m., 40; 12 m., 44; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 45. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.80; 8 p. m., 29.75.

Patrick Langan and Anna Blake, who were found to be insane by a jury in the County Court Thursday, were transferred from the jail to Elgin yesterday. Neal Freil, a demented pauper, was sent to Jefferson.

Collections of North-Chicago taxes start off better this year than ever before, the receipts of Collector Vogt for the second day being $3,000. No notices for realty have been sent out, but those for personalty were mailed yesterday.

A runaway horse dashed into the rig of Mr. M. Schneider, of No. 2125 Archer avenue, last evening near the corner of Harrison and Sherman streets, upsetting the buggy, slightly injuring Mr. Schneider and damaging his horse so badly that it had to be shot.

William McCarthy, 5 years of age, of No. 162 Sebor street, had his left arm crushed between the elbow and shoulder by a crowbar falling upon it. He was removed to the County Hospital by the Twelfth street patrol, where his arm was amputated at the shoulder.

At 8:25 yesterday morning, while engaged in repairing the Burlington track near Ashland avenue, William Walsh, an employé of the road, was accidentally struck by a switch-engine and instantly killed. The body was removed to his late home at the corner of Wright and Canal streets.

"Rhodum Fundidos" is the unique title of a holiday book, the author of which is Mrs. Bianca C. Mitchell, of Milwaukee. It is handsomely printed and illustrated. It comprises two juvenile tales, the first of which gives title to the little volume, the other being christened "Antonia." Jansen, McClurg & Co. have it on their counter.

A. E. Burnside Post, South Chicago, No. 109, G. A. R., elected the following officers at their last meeting: James Henshaw, Commander; A. Wilson, S. V. Commander; G. W. Richards, J. V. Commander; A. J. Scott, Quartermaster; The Fay, Surgeon; C. E. Bradford, O. D.; W. H. Ford, O. G.; A. Wilson, delegate to department encampment; G. A. Wilson, alternate.

The Rock Island express, which was late in reaching the city yesterday afternoon, ran into a freight train which was standing on the main track between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, telescoping the last car filled with kerosene in barrels and badly smashing the locomotive of the passenger-train. Traffic was delayed on the incoming track for some time till the wreck could be moved.

Christian August Larsen, or Christoffersen, aged 21, molder and carpenter by trade, has been missing since last May. He arrived from the old country (Norway) about this time. He was temperate in his habits and speaks very slowly. He is tall and slender, and has heavy sandy hair; he was dressed in a dark suit with peak cap. Any one knowing of him will please send information to L. Christoffersen, No. 188 West Indiana street.

In speaking of young Clara Greenwood, who was started for her home Thursday evening, the types gave to Capt. Koersold the credit that belongs to Capt. Bonfield, of the Madison Street Station. It was he who by his personal efforts secured the young woman passes to her friends and a snug little purse of money, that will go a good ways toward replacing the clothing carried away by the procuress from whom she so fortunately escaped.

John Tierney, a brother-in-law of Richard Barnes, who was shot by a citizen named Whitty, whom Barnes assaulted and attempted to rob, was arrested last night by Officer M. J. Crowe, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, and is fully identified by Mr. Whitty as Barnes' partner. Tierney, who lives at No. 12 Twenty-sixth street, disclaims any connection with the assault, and says he can prove an alibi. Barnes continues to improve.

Mr. John Hise, the retiring Cashier of the Department of Public Works, leaves this evening for Arizona, and last evening some of the boys in the Water-Office, after business hours, escorted him to "The Drum," where they presented him with a rich gold fob-buckle and seal as a token of remembrance and respect. Mr. Walter Williams made the presentation speech, and Mr. Hise was too much overcome to respond. Afterwards there was a couple of hours of thorough sociability.

Louis Smith, a negro, was arrested and locked up at the Armory last evening by Detectives Ender and Long upon a charge of burglary. Some time ago the residence of "Billy" Bassett was burglarized, the thief getting away with a lot of wearing apparel, and leaving behind him a cuff which was peculiar in that it was made of a cloth covered with red polka dots. This cuff was turned over to Detectives Ender and Long, who succeeded in finding its mate in Smith's possession. It was upon the strength of this that he was arrested.

George Richard Elder, a wooden-legged old negro familiar to the frequenters of the Northwestern depot at Wells street, was arrested last night by Detectives Elliott and Wiley, who found him in the possession of a blue silk dress, three silk waists, and a bolt of cloth identified by the Berlin Suit Company on State street, as part of $800 worth of stuff stolen from their establishment a few nights ago. The old darky says he "found" the plunder, but his actions are suspicious, and the police do not place much faith in his statement.

Cyrus H. McCormick, who has already given $150,000 to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, yesterday added to his generous donations by giving to the Treasurer, Mr. James Otis, Room 10, 132 La Salle street, $50,000 more, which will go to increase the endowment fund of the institution. The principal is never to be touched. The money is to be loaned out on long time on real-estate security in Chicago, or improved farms in Northern Illinois, and the interest thus obtained will be used in paying the salaries of the professors.

Dan Magee, a man employed at Pullman, and who has an uncle living at No. 3533 Prairie avenue, was found lying unconscious upon the Illinois Central track, near Pullman, yesterday morning, badly injured, and was carried to St. Luke's Hospital. Being refused admission there, he was taken to the County Hospital, where he revived sufficiently to state his name and residence, and to explain that he was accidentally struck by an engine. Shortly afterward he expired, his neck having been partially dislocated. The body will be taken in charge by his friends.

The Painters' Union held a regular meeting last night at No. 192 Washington street. The chief topic of discussion was the wages for next year. The past season painters have been getting almost any wages they could, the average being about $2.50 per day. The decision of the meeting was that after the 1st of next April a uniform price of $3 per day shall be charged for their labor. An address will be prepared and sent to the bosses at once informing them of this action. Then, in due time, a committee will wait upon them to get their answer. It is expected the reply will be favorable. The painters have fixed their wages thus early in order to give all interested due warning.

The Saloonkeepers' Association held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon at "Quincy No. 9," and transacted routine business, at the close of which a general meeting was held, with President Clemens in the chair, when views were exchanged on the license question. Mr. Theodore Oestefeldt addressed the meeting at considerable length on the subject, after which a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of four, comprised of the Presidents of the four Saloonkeepers' Associations in Chicago, to wait upon the Mayor and ascertain whether the license question would be referred to a commission or not, and, if so, if the Saloonkeepers' Associations could not be represented on the commission.

Frank T. Nelson, lately an employé of Bristol, Lamb & Co., hardware dealers, was before Justice Brayton to answer the charges of forgery, embezzlement, and obtaining goods by false pretenses preferred against him by that firm. He waived examination and went to jail in default of bonds in the sum of $6,500. A representative of the firm refused to state the circumstances which prompted the prosecution, but said that Nelson had taken about $500 worth of revolvers. Nelson himself, who is a young and intelligent-looking man, treats the matter very lightly, and says that the matter is one of very little importance; that he will clear himself when the time comes; and that meanwhile he prefers to remain in jail.

Gov. Cullom arrived in the city at noon yesterday, on his return from his trip to Dundee. A reporter called a few minutes after his arrival at the Grand Pacific Hotel and asked for his views and opinions on the matter of the request for the resignation of Gen. Torrence. In reply he said, "Gen. Torrence is still the Brigadier-General. I cannot say more than that." The Governor was subjected to a categorical question as to whether he had or had not requested the General's resignation. His only answer was, "I cannot consent to be interviewed on that question. In the present condition of the militia, I do not think it advisable to reply to any questions," and the reporter bowed himself out.

The Ladies' Flower Mission, which since last Monday has been holding daily meetings at the Athenæum for the purpose of making evergreen wreaths with which to decorate the hospitals and other charitable institutions of the city Christmas day, finished its labors yesterday. The meetings throughout the week were well attended, and the industry of the ladies resulted in the completion of 500 beautiful tributes, which will be distributed, one for each cot in the various hospitals, Christmas Eve. The County Hospital will receive 380; Hospital for Women and Children, 20; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, 60; St. Joseph's Hospital, 50. St. Luke's and the Home for the Friendless, instead of "cot wreaths," will receive festoons, and larger wreaths for the adornment of the wards. Before adjourning the mission extended thanks to the management of the Athenæum for the gratuitous use of the hall, and also to non-members who kindly assisted in the work and contributed material.

The Parish Aid Association of St. James' Episcopal Church desire to warn a benevolent public against listening to the story of a certain Mary C. Fagan and her husband Maurice. The former is in the habit of calling at private houses, asking to see the lady resident there (whose name she is generally provided with), and, producing a prayer-book and a newspaper, tells a pitiful story of the death of all her children at Memphis, and her own need of assistance until work can be obtained. In the newspaper is an account of these supposed deaths with some verses appended in memoriam. The story is well told and her references are so good that she almost invariably gets the assistance she asks for. But the stories are not true, and the references have no foundation. Work has been obtained several times for both man and wife, but they don't accept it, and prefer to seem forever seeking it. These people have succeeded in getting so much money from the charitably disposed, and are known to be such complete frauds, that this publication has been deemed a duty.

The Citizens' Association has a committee on the subject of public buildings, including theatres and other places of amusement, whose report was put in type some time ago, and has only been withheld from publication because the manager of one of the theatres desired a short time to make the alterations suggested by the committee when they visited his house. The recent calamity in Vienna, the most appalling which has been recorded in the history of public buildings, has awakened further interest in the subject, and the committee, which is composed of Messrs. Fred Baumann, P. B. Wight, Ed Burling, J. M. W. Jones, Marx Wineman, George M. How, and H. N. Holden, met yesterday afternoon, and directed the Secretary to keep back the report until further examination is made of some of the structures in the light of recent developments. A sub-committee was appointed who will immediately make the proposed examination, and if it be deemed necessary will give the results of their investigation to the public in advance of the regular report.

A DOCTOR CENSURED.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Daniel McLellan, the Grand Trunk switchman, the mishap to whom was mentioned in yesterday's Tribune, returned the following verdict:

"That the said McLellan came to his death Dec. 15 from shock resulting from injuries received on the night of Dec. 14 by being struck by engine No. 98, drawing passenger train No. 1 on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at or near the horseshoe factory, Brighton Park. We, the jury, find from the evidence that neither the railroad company nor its employés are in any way to blame for the accident, but we find that Dr. Price, who was sent to attend the deceased, was guilty of great cruelty and neglect in permitting him to lay twelve hours without attempting to relieve his sufferings in any way."

In justice to Dr. Price it should be stated that one of the witnesses testified that he (Price) came to the round-house, where McLellan had been taken, and remained three-quarters of an hour. He said that the case was absolutely hopeless—that the man would die within an hour—and that nothing could be done to make him easier. McLellan, however, was kept in the cold round-house with nothing over him all night. He was unconscious when found beside the track, with his skull crushed in and one leg off, and remained so until his death at 9 the next morning.

THE CIGARMAKERS.

The representatives of the Cigar-Manufacturers' Association have sent to Collector Harvey a copy of their memorial for a reduction of the tax, as already printed in The Tribune. It represents that before 1875 the tax was $5 per thousand. The present rate of $6 was established by a law passed March 3, 1875. They point out the fact that in March, 1879, the tax on manufactured tobacco was reduced from 24 to 16 cents per pound. They argue that this discrimination works an injury to the cigar-manufacturers in favor of the manufacturers of smoking-tobacco. They, therefore, ask that the tax be reduced to $5 per thousand for all classes of cigars. They state that 1,500 manufacturers in thirty States have signed the memorial. The association is represented by H. B. Franklin, G. Wagenfuehr, and John M. Wenke. They ask the Collector to forward the memorial to Commissioner Raum.

THE CITY-HALL.

There were thirty deaths reported at the Health Office yesterday.

The Controller will commence paying interest due in January at the City Treasurer's office Monday morning.

Assistant City-Attorney Knight will go to Indianapolis this evening to take depositions in the Hensley cases.

John W. Lyons has been appointed Cashier of the Department of Public Works, to succeed Mr. Hise, who goes to Arizona. Mr. Lyons was for ten years in the the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad, and for four years its Assistant Cashier here. He had no difficulty in qualifying in bonds of $20,000.

The Mayor said yesterday that the idea of putting all the telegraph poles and wires along the lake-front was not a new idea, as he had suggested such a scheme to President Evans, of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, but the Illinois Central Railroad owned too much along its right of way even to listen to such a proposition.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows: H. S. Nichols, two-story and basement barn, 24x48 feet, southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-eighth street, to cost $4,000; A. J. Snell, six three-story and sub-cellar dwellings, 100x55 feet, Sheldon street, between Washington and Madison, to cost $24,000; C. B. Dupee, four-story addition to flats, 25x30 feet, No. 1616 Wabash avenue, to cost $6,000.

Ald. Riordan was around the City-Hall yesterday with war-paint on. He denied to The Tribune reporter that he had violated the law, and defied any one to show that he did. All he claims to have done is to have changed a peaked to a flat roof, and raised a shed wall. He also took out the sills on one side of a shed barn, where they were rotten, and put in new ones. Furthermore, he took the old boards off and laid them on the roof and put new boards on the side of the building. The building, he claims, is now but twenty by twenty-four feet and sixteen feet high. He had no permit to do the work, and in that he violated the law. However, Ald. Riordan will have a chance to explain before Justice Ingersoll, as Inspector Crowne was compelled to enter a complaint.

The Committee on Harbor and Bridges met. They determined to request an estimate of cost of a swinging bridge at Deering street. The ordinance for the filling up of the river to grade from the north line of Lake to south line of Harrison street, and cutting a canal sixty feet wide from the Chicago River to Sixteenth street direct to the lake, was recommended to be placed on file. The Committee recommended that a four-track bridge be built over Jackson street, to be operated by steam. They had a number of plans of bridges before them, prepared by A. Toelner, of Milwaukee. The Committee recommended that the city pay a premium of $5,000 for an approved plan for bridges, the Council to approve of the plan.

The Committee on Railroads met. The proposition of the Fort Wayne Railroad to shift its tracks on Stewart avenue and widen the bridge on the same street was discussed, and a long opinion on the subject by Corporation Counsel Adams was read by Chairman Bond. The matter was laid over until next meeting. The ordinance of the Wabash Road for a track on Thirty-ninth street and along Stewart avenue to the river was again discussed, and there was present a large delegation of Fifth Ward property-holders, who are opposed to laying the track, and Mr. John C. Gault, President, and Mr. Edwin Walker, General Solicitor of the railroad company, who advocated the company's interests. Ald. Sheridan moved that the ordinance be placed on file. Ald. Sheridan, Riordan, and Meier voted in the affirmative and Ald. Bond in the negative.

Mayor Harrison said yesterday that he had, within the past few days, received numerous complaints from people who believed that Haverly's Theatre was unsafe. He determined, therefore, to look through it, and yesterday afternoon quietly strolled in and made a careful examination in company with one of the watchmen. He found the means of exit far better than even he (the Mayor) was aware of, and he thought that this was something that the public should know. The exits from the sides and stage were perfect, and the doors all opened outward, so that in case of a stampede there could be no barricade formed. While he was in the building Mr. Carson came in, and the Mayor suggested to him the necessity of an ordinance requiring the printing on all bills and programs of a diagram for each floor showing the exits, so that persons would know where to go to escape in case of an alarm. Mr. Carson favored the suggestion, and the Mayor believed that the theatres could be induced to take this precaution without an ordinance.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Collectors of Cicero and New Trier filed their bonds yesterday and got their books.

Michael Whalen, of the Stock-Yards, was yesterday arrested by Sheriff Mann, at the instance of ex-Ald. Mallory, to satisfy a claim for about $250. He gave bail and was subsequently released.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts yesterday opened bids for calcimining and painting the Dearborn avenue wing of the Criminal Court building. The bids ranged from $592 to $1,585, and it was agreed to recommend that the award be made to the lowest bidder, Henry Kelley, if he should come forward and satisfy the committee of his responsibility.

Commissioner Mattocks has been consulting the various Judges on the question of per diem of the Commissioners, and they are reported to have all concurred with him in the view that they have the power to fix their own pay. The result of his examination and inquiry will be laid before the board at an early day, and the prospects are that the per diem now allowed—$5—will continue to be drawn with the greatest regularity.

STILL AFTER THE SHERIFF.

Commissioner Mattocks took another turn at Sheriff Mann yesterday, the occasion being the consideration of the dieting bill for the last three months, amounting to $5,550, by the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, of which he is a member. What made the bill especially objectionable to him was the fact that it was accompanied by a request that the price allowed for dieting prisoners be raised, while he was satisfied that the present allowance was too large. In considering the bill he went into statistics somewhat to maintain his position, and cited that three years ago the allowance at 35 cents footed up only about $15,000 annually, whereas now, with an additional Criminal Court and a reduction of the price, the cost was over $20,000, all of which he could not understand. Following up his objections to the order of things, he presented figures going to show that the expenses of the Sheriff's office had increased from year to year, while the business done had fallen off, and also to show that the receipts, as reported to the board, had been reduced nearly one-half. Sheriff Agnew's annual receipts, he held, had been about $8,000, Kern's had been $5,5?0, and Hoffman's about $7,000, while Mann's for the past six months had been only $2,954. From this he went on to speak of the price allowed for dieting prisoners in other cities and in the Bridewell, which was much less than Sheriff Mann was being paid. He then repeated his arguments of the day before against the number of the employés of the office being as large as they were, and to ridicule the idea of their presuming to ask that their salaries be increased. He was allowed to do all of the talking, and the other members looked mutely on; but the result was the bill was approved, and the other points raised against the office management were respectfully turned over to the Committee on Public Service, which has charge of the fixing of the dieting and salaries, the understanding being, however, that Mr. Mattocks would lay a communication before the board at its next meeting covering the whole question for the future, upon which he would ask that action be taken.

THE REPUBLICANS TO CAUCUS.

The movement of the last few days looking to the holding of a caucus of the Republican members of the board to fix up a "slate" for the election of county employés took shape yesterday afternoon, and today an attempt will be made to do something. A meeting was held in the office of the Clerk of the Board, at which Messrs. Ender, Farren, Knopf, Clark, Klehm, Albright, O'Neill, Rheinwald, and McClaughry were present, the object being to talk over matters and agree upon a caucus, and the conclusion reached was as above. The absentees were Messrs. Senne, Purington, and Hutt, who could not be reached in time; but it is thought they will fall in line and come up smiling in the interest of harmony and their friends. The interests to be subserved are numerous, and the wrangle promises to be bitter, especially on the question of selecting the Warden of the hospital and committee clerk. No one can foretell what the result will be. The chances against their being able to agree, however, are remarkably good, and if they should agree the chances are equally good that the arrangements they may enter into will not be carried out, for the reason that some of the members, in any event, will leave the caucus in bad humor, and for the further reason that it is extremely doubtful whether McClaughry will join them, especially since he is understood to have an arrangement with Democrats. The situation, therefore, may be said to be decidedly precarious for the seekers after place, for whatever the caucus may do is liable to be undone. Mr. Mattocks, for instance, who will be upon the outside, of course, is promising four solid votes for any and everything, if he can only be given Judge Moore for County Attorney, and if four members should be dissatisfied with the result of the caucus—and more than this number is likely to be—all they will have to do will be to join him, as Clark and his friends did, to get whatever they want. The result will be looked forward to with some interest.

THE PREVAILING DISEASE.

IT WILL BE STAMPED OUT IF POSSIBLE.

Dr. De Wolf says he will fight the small-pox so that when the cold weather is over there will hardly be a trace left of the disease. Yesterday Drs. De Bey and Wilson were added to the working force in the Southwest Division. They will go, however, wherever they are called. Dr. Washington, who once had ambition to be Master of the Pest-House, is a voluntary vaccinator among the people of his own race.

A man from No. 413 Clark street and another from No. 221 Third avenue walked into the City-Hall yesterday forenoon with two well defined cases of small-pox, and were placed in the retension room, opposite the Mayor's office.

Since small-pox patients are placed temporarily near the Mayor's office it is noticed that he is not so much troubled by office-seekers. The Mayor has been vaccinated.

During the afternoon another man walked into the City-Hall suffering from small-pox. He came from No. 3729 Butterfield street. He was taken to the Pest-House last evening.

About 5 o'clock last evening another "spotted case" came into the Health Office, and he, too, was placed in quarantine. Persons visiting the City-Hall should avoid the public water-closets, as they are visited by small-pox sufferers coming into the building. There should be no open water-closets in the building at present, and Mr. Fogarty, the custodian, might see that all the institutions of the kind in the building are locked up.

Ten new cases of small-pox were reported yesterday, as follows: Four came to the City-Hall; from No. 252 North Halsted street, No. 289 Milwaukee avenue, No. 206 North Green, No. 62 Wesson, No. 85 Emma, and No. 871 West Twelfth street. Deaths were reported from No. 145 Halsted street, from No. 193 Hermitage avenue, and at the hospital, a case taken from No. 583 Carroll avenue.

CONTAGION ON THE STREET-CARS.

A gentleman complains of the practice of health inspectors visiting houses where there are small-pox cases and then getting on a crowded street-car and going down to the City-Hall to make their reports. Such a case occurred, he said, day before yesterday on a North Side car. One of the inspectors, a man with dark-blue glasses, got on a car filled with people, exposing scores, or perhaps hundreds, to small-pox infection. This is undoubtedly an evil, and yet it is hard to see how it is to be avoided. It is rough to compel an inspector to walk all the way from Western avenue or Fullerton avenue to the City-Hall, and equally rough to come down in a street-car. Perhaps it might be well for the officers of the Health Department to wear a striking uniform—say yellow coat and pantaloons—so that they could be recognized at a glance, and when they got into a street-car everybody could make room for them, so that the danger of contagion might be avoided or at least lessened.

HEALTH-OFFICER FLOOD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—In this morning's Tribune I read a paragraph charging Mr. Flood, of the Health Department, with dishonestly extorting money from a poor woman for fumigating her house.

I attended the woman's husband and have from her own lips, as well as from the nurse, the statement that Mr. Flood never asked her for money and did not receive one cent from her or any person in her house.

The statement that she is poor and receiving aid from the County Agent is also wrong. She is in good circumstances.

It is a shame that the character of a painstaking, hard-working man like Mr. Flood should be injured by such false statements.

I feel certain The Tribune will consider it an act of justice to endeavor to remove the reflection cast upon Mr. Flood's character.

J. B. Phelan, M. D.

RELIGIOUS.

FOREIGN MISSIONS ON MEXICO AND JAPAN—CHURCH DEDICATION.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Northwest was held in McCormick Block yesterday morning, Mrs. Hoge, the President, in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Ogden, who with his wife are about to go to the City of Mexico as missionaries, made a few remarks, and returned thanks for the interest the ladies had manifested in them.

A letter was read from Mr. B. B. Stiles Jr., who gave an account of the inter-collegiate convention at Allegheny City, stating that, as the result, twenty young men had already dedicated themselves to foreign missionary work.

Mr. Wisnart, of New York, spoke about the College Young Men's Christian Association, the purpose of which is to stimulate the missionary spirit in students.

Mrs. Gulick, a returned missionary, gave an account of the work in Japan. The Government no longer objected to the people becoming Christians, and had aided in securing an observance of the Sabbath by ordering all the public schools to close on that day. There were 2,000 converts on the island now, and in fifty years she expected the Gospel to be preached throughout its length and breadth by native ministers.

The dedicatory services at the new Lincoln Street Methodist Church in Lincoln street, near Twenty-second, will take place Sunday. The Rev. C. H. Fowler, of New York, will preach in the morning, there will be a Sunday-school jubilee with addresses by Mr. O. H. Horton and others at 3:30 p. m., and revival services, a sermon by Dr. Edwards, and the actual dedication in the evening.

THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY

of the Eighth Presbyterian Church met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the church parlors. Mrs. Heim, the President, conducted the meeting. Miss Beach, a lady missionary recently returned from Bulgaria, told some interesting stories of her work, its pleasures and discouragements.

Mrs. Childs read a letter from Miss Bessie Nelson, a missionary at Beyrout, Syria, sent out from Geneva, N. Y., last September. A letter was also read from Miss Fannie Cundall, another missionary. Mrs. Clark, of Oak Park, gave a report of the general missionary meeting in the forenoon at McCormick Block. The Treasurer, Mrs. Castle, made a report showing that the donations to the society had been more than double what they were last year. A missionary pamphlet was circulated giving a biography of Mary Margaretta Campbell, an Ohio girl from the Oxford Female Seminary, who went out as a missionary to Siam, and was drowned Feb. 8 last while bathing in Menam River, the natives being too superstitious to rescue her. The next meeting of the society will be in union with the other West Side societies of the Presbyterian Church the third Friday in January.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The fall term of the University closed yesterday and the students are now evacuating the town. The doors of the University will open again Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Last evening President Cummings gave the second lecture of the senior course in the auditorium of the Methodist Church on "The Progress of Liberty." A large audience was present.

HYDE PARK.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Village Hall yesterday afternoon, the Attorney was instructed to submit to the Trustees his written opinion as to the right of the board to use money in the water-pipe special assessment fund to pay for the construction of the new water-works and tunnel; also as to the liability of the interest and sinking fund to the water-pipe special assessment fund for money used for the purchase of village bonds. The Attorney was also instructed to set aside any and all judgments heretofore taken for the improvement of Fortieth street, from Drexel boulevard to the lake. Ninety-second street was ordered improved from Green Bay avenue to Commercial at a cost of $400.

The Village Engineer was directed to grade One Hundred and Third street, from State street to Michigan avenue.

A petition asking for a main sewer on Forty-fifth street, from State to Lake Michigan, was received. It was signed by a large number of property-owners.

It was reported to the board that the Oakwoods Cemetery Company had constructed a wire fence to obstruct the opening of Woodlawn avenue. Many persons are inclined to believe that vigorous action should be taken by the authorities in this matter. Only a few weeks ago the board ordered the street to be opened, and the action of the Cemetery Company is considered decidedly "cheeky."

Lucien Rodreau was arrested by Officer Lundburg at an early hour Thursday morning while prowling around Mr. Geddies' house, corner of Hyde Park avenue and Fiftieth street. He disclaimed any evil intentions. Justice Gray fined him $25 and costs on a charge of vagrancy.

Charles Smith, a young man 22 years of age, nicely dressed, but without money, was taken with an epileptic fit at about 5:30 last evening near the "East Depot," at Pullman. It was with great difficulty that he was restored to consciousness. He told a Tribune reporter that he was bound for McGregor, Ia., where he has an uncle named Capt. Wesley Smith. He arrived in Chicago yesterday morning with but 60 cents in his pocket, and went to Pullman to find a friend, who, he was told, worked there. This he found to be incorrect. He is in a pitiable condition physically, as he had a hemorrhage of the lungs but two days ago.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Thursday evening about 6 o'clock as Oloff Peterson, a laborer employed at the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, was returning home he was held up and robbed of $42 by three men at the corner of Harbor avenue and Ninety-third street. He had received his month's wages but a few hours previous.

Fire Company No. 5 gave a ball at Centennial Hall last evening. The attendance was large, and represented the leading families of the town. Dancing was kept up until late at night, and a very enjoyable time was had by all present. An excellent supper was served during the evening. The affair was a success, financially and otherwise.

A GOOD CAPTURE.

Three Dangerous Burglars Taken In and Identified.

About 8 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 9 Mr. Oswald Fulde, proprietor of a notion store at No. 740 Milwaukee avenue, observed a man at work upon the showcase in front of his establishment, and, correctly surmising that the fellow was there for no good purpose, he ran out and grappled with him. The struggle was a long and severe one, during which the thief drew a revolver and shot Mr. Fulde in the breast. Even after he was wounded the gentleman continued the unequal struggle, and a second shot was fired, fortunately hitting nobody. The thief then wrenched himself from Mr. Fulde's grasp, produced a second revolver with which he drove off a crowd of citizens who would have detained him, and made his escape, carrying off several watches as plunder. The matter was placed in the hands of the police who had nothing more to work upon than the very complete description of Mr. Fulde's assailant which was as follows: "Tall, with a slight moustache, about 23 years of age, and dressed in a large light overcoat, dark suit, and slouch hat. His right hand it was stated was marked with a scar." Three days ago, early in the morning, Officers Bald and Rooney on their way to the Harrison Street Station heard a couple of pistol-shots that had been fired apparently near the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets. Proceeding in that direction the officers encountered three young men, who, not being able to give satisfactory answers to their questions, were placed under arrest and searched. They were found

TO BE HEAVILY ARMED,

and concealed about their clothing were a couple of fine "jimmies" and over a hundred fine silk handkerchiefs. The young fellows were taken to the Armory, where they gave the names of James Merrigo, Frank Higgins, and William J. Fredericks, alias Burns. The goods found upon them were identified as the proceeds of a burglary committed at the corner of Archer and Wentworth avenues, where Metz Bros.' establishment was broken into and despoiled of ten dozen "wipes." The trio were held for trial at the Criminal Court, and were sent over to the County Jail.

It happened that a day or two before they went over to the County Jail Detectives Amstein and Gallagher chanced to drop in at the Armory and looked over the occupants of the cells in search of familiar faces. When they came to the one containing the three burglars Amstein was suddenly struck with the completeness with which Burns answered to the description furnished of the Milwaukee avenue thief and would-be murderer. He said nothing at the time, but, becoming more convinced as he thought the matter over, he went out to the home of Mr. Fulde and had a talk with that gentleman, who is still confined to his bed by the wound in his breast. The conversation satisfied him that he was right, and, moreover, a Mrs. Bohm, of No. 776 Milwaukee avenue, a friend of Mr. Fulde's, told the officer of the attempted burglary of her husband's hardware establishment an hour or so previous to the theft of Mr. Fulde's place. In describing the man who was concerned in the attempt

SHE PICTURED HIGGINS

to the very shape of his lips. The next move was to bring the prisoner before the people who could identify them. An order was given the officers by Superintendent McGarigle, and, taking the Armory patrol-wagon, they visited the jail, took Burns and Higgins aboard and drove out to Mr. Fulde's. The identification was instantaneous and complete, and it was with difficulty that the detectives prevented the assaulting of their prisoners by a large crowd that had gathered. The police are happy in the successful crowning of their labors and feel certain that they will be able to send to the penitentiary these two men who have done a great deal of crooked work in their short lives.

THE HOODLUM NUISANCE.

The West Madison street patrol-wagon was standing in front of the station last evening, having brought in a couple of prisoners, when a call was sent in from the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets. The wagon started off, Officer Connelly, who was driving, letting his team out, and in forty-nine seconds afterward pulled up at their objective point. Officers Hickey and Mangold were directed to a basement saloon on the corner, where they found eight of the toughest young thugs that ever made life a burden to the respectable people in the neighborhood where they live. Part of them are members of the Williams street gang, and have suffered incarceration time and again for their rowdyish pranks. They were loaded into the wagon and transported to the station, where they gave the names of John McAuley, James Mangan, Frank Carraner, John Jackson, George Nelson, William Feeney, Dan Brahan, and James McBride. They were locked up, and will probably be charged with disorderly conduct. Feeney's mother called at the station later in the evening, and interceded in her son's behalf, but without avail. Boys who choose for companions such a gang as he was with do not deserve any consideration.

THE PHILADELPHIA TAX-OFFICE FRAUDS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 16.—The Council committee investigating the frauds in the Tax Office were notified today that overpaid taxes on the Central Soup Society amounting to over $500 have been refunded by J. C. Camp, late Chief Clerk, since the disclosures, the money being loaned him by ex-Receiver Smith. President Garrett, of the Girard Life and Trust Company, said he paid taxes for the company for several years, but there were no returns for it on the books of the Receiver. A statement showing the penalties remitted in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876 was also submitted.

ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS.

New and beautiful styles of odor cases, handsome decorated toilet bottles, filled with Dr. Price's unique perfumes, brought out especially for Christmas, and for sale at moderate prices at the perfumatory of Steele & Price, 110 Randolph street.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR A FEW DAYS.

We will mail (free) the best Stylographic pen, or fluid pencil, made (warranted) on receipt of $1.75. Address Western Agency Foley's Pen, 93 Madison street, Chicago.

WILL THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS REMEMBER

that John Kranz, manufacturing confectioner, 78 and 80 State street, has offered specially low prices to schools, so that they can all have well-filled Christmas trees and stockings.

MATINEE.

The most enjoyable of amusements is the Saturday afternoon matinée at the Chicago Roller Skating Rink, corner Michigan avenue and Congress street.

AN INTERESTING ITEM FOR WRITERS.

A new writing-machine, named the Caligraph, is offered the public by Fairfield & Taylor, corner State and Van Buren streets. To users of the pen or the old style machine this more simple, complete, and rapid instrument will be very welcome. Among the many users of the Caligraph in Chicago are the Joliet Steel Company, Fairbank Canning Company, Porter Bros., Dr. Julius Otto, Diamond Match Company, D. L. Shorey, Esq., Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, and Griffin Bros. A useful holiday present.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists. Fifteen-cent boxes.

Pinaud's Brillantine and the "Mars" Cologne may be found at the drug stores of Buck & Rayner.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

J. K. Stevens, photographer, 108 Dearborn-st.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following:

Name and residence.	Age.
Andrew Janssen, Chicago	28
Annie Janssen, Chicago	30
Carl Skiffe, Chicago	23
Maria Natschke, Chicago	21
George Fahning, Chicago	20
Mary Couure, Chicago	18
John Lyman, Chicago	22
Maggie Burns, Chicago	19
Johan Nordstrum, Chicago	41
Sophia Alstrin, Chicago	44
Peter Peterson, Chicago	24
Christina Jorgensen, Chicago	23
Harry P. Cutter, Chicago	37
Jenna Moore, Chicago	31
Frank L. Clary, 1087 Dearborn	27
Louisa M. Roberts, 188½ Fourth av	19
Michael Wirk, South Chicago	30
Selina Schroder, South Chicago	23
Michael Callaghan, Chicago	27
June O'Connor, Chicago	23
James Mulcahey, Chicago	24
Annie Meyers, Chicago	24
James McNeff, Chicago	24
Annie Redmond, Chicago	19
Conrad Johnson, Chicago	24
Emma Nelson, Chicago	24
William Crowe, Chicago	24
Hannah Torte, Chicago	24
Frank L. Bout, 200 West Seventeenth	21
Stella L. Krell, Chicago	21
Edward Kopp, 142 Milwaukee-av	43
Henrietta W. Gumpert, 142 Milwaukee-av	23
Michael Dolan, Lake	25
Alice Higgins, Lake	19
Sebastian Grimer, Chicago	54
Albertina Bremer, Chicago	43
James C. Olsen, 218 North Sangamon	25
Annette Haave, 210 North Desplaines	21
Ammund Haugh, Chicago	29
Elise Marcusen, Chicago	20
Burkland Manthe, Chicago	26
Appolonia Braun, Chicago	21
Gustave A. Janeck, Chicago	23
Nora Burke, Chicago	22
Adolphe Dollinge, Chicago	28
Louise Huttenlocher, Chicago	21
Frank L. Bario, Chicago	25
Luella B. Ustick, Chicago	20
Richard H. Bryfuse, Chicago	29
Katie Leonard, Pittsburg	20
C. C. Matrona, Chicago	27
Anna Ornst, Chicago	27

DEATHS.

BASSETT—Clarence Eddy, youngest son of Ira and Isabella Bassett, of 435 West Harrison-st., aged 3 years and 4 months.

COWAN—Dec. 16, at her late residence, 29 Avon-place, Mattie, beloved wife of William Cowan. Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

☞ Racine (Wis.) papers please copy.

KAPPES—Dec. 15, Christopher Kappes. Funeral from his late residence, 55 Aberdeen-st., Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

O'DONNELL—Dec. 16, at his late residence, No. 117 West Ohio-st., Patrick J. O'Donnell, a native of Ballina, County Mayo, Ireland, aged 47 years. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 18, at 12 o'clock m., to St. Stephen's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. May his soul rest in peace.

☞ New York, Scranton (Pa.), and Canada papers please copy.

SIVERTSON—Dec. 16, at 6 a. m., John S. Sivertson, aged 19 years. Funeral Sunday, Dec. 18, at 1 p. m., from 182 Ashley-st. Friends please take notice.

WINJENBURG—The funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Winjenburg will occur from her late residence, 122 Fremont-st., at 8 a. m., Saturday, Dec. 17, by cars to Woodstock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GRAND MASS-MEETING WILL BE held in the old Armory Hall, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., on Saturday evening, Dec. 17, 1881. All in sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle against oppressive landlordism are earnestly invited to attend. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting: the Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., the Hon. W. J. Hynes, John F. Finerty, Esq.

A MASS-MEETING UNDER THE AUSpices of the Fourth Ward Land-League Club will be held in Apollo Hall, 2728 State-st., corner of Twenty-eighth, this evening at 8 o'clock. All in sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle against oppressive landlordism are earnestly invited to attend. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., W. J. Hynes, and John F. Finerty will address the meeting.

THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting today at noon in Lower Farwell Hall.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MEETING THIS evening will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, 150 Madison-st., conducted by Mr. A. Patterson. Commercial travelers and strangers are welcome. Song service at 7:30.

THE FARWELL HALL CHOIR OF 100 voices will hereafter use the new hymns in Gospel Hymns No. 4, now used by Moody and Sankey in England. Tomorrow night Mr. Case will sing "The Crowning Day is Coming." The Rev. F. M. Bristol will preach on "The Welcome to the Feast." Tickets free on application at the ticket office, Farwell Hall.

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Call or send for circular.

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Pressed Climbing Fern. Fine quality. Thirty Vines for One Dollar. Church quality, one hundred vines for one dollar. Postage six cents. Address MISS A. H. GOODWIN, 107 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

CANDY.

Candy. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

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WEBER PIANOS.

A CARD FROM A. WEBER.

For the better accommodation of the Public and Patrons of the Weber Piano, and especially for business men, limited in time during regular business hours, the WEBER WAREROOMS, during the month of December, will be open until NINE O'CLOCK P. M.

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Please call and examine our large assortment of

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New Designs, in American and French Walnut, Butternut, Ebonized and Rosewood Cases.

Prices Reasonable. Terms to Suit.

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214 and 216 Madison-st.

ASK EVERY RETAIL
BOOT AND SHOE
Dealer in this city to know that in addition to our usual stock of Fine Goods to be sold
AT AUCTION,
Monday, Dec. 19th,
WE HAVE A LINE OF
Wom.'s and Miss' Hand and Machine-made Goods
That are extra choice.

DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.
REGULAR TRADE SALES!
Tuesday, Dec. 20, 9:30 a. m. and
Thursday, Dec. 22, 9:30 a. m.
These sales, together with our sales of
Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9:30 a. m. and
Thursday, Dec. 29, 9:30 a. m.
Will close the present year. We have large consignments of winter goods to clear in these Four Sales. There will be more than One Thousand Lots in each Offering. The assortments will be such as to merit the attention of merchants who may wish to replenish their stocks of

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CLOAKS, DOLMANS,
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1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,
350 CASES RUBBER GOODS,
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Everything you need can be found in this sale. ESPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the line of RUBBER GOODS.
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REGULAR TRADE SALE OF
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300 brls. Glassware to close out.
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Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.
50 Beautiful
Chamber Suits
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100 First-Class Second-Hand
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Great interest is manifested in aristocratic and artistic circles by the announcement of the "Birthday-Book," by the Princess Beatrice. It is well known that the splendid education of the Royal family enables its members to occupy a distinguished position among amateur artists. The Queen herself both draws and etches on copper with great freedom and spirit. Her teacher was the veteran artist, Richard Westall, so well known by his book-illustrations. Her eldest daughter, the future Empress of Germany, has frequently contributed works of high character to the Water-color Exhibition; and the marble busts of her mother and brothers, by the Princess Louise, are worthy of advanced professional reputation. The youngest of the sisterhood, H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice, has not hitherto been so well known in an artistic capacity, and the appearance of a charming illustrated volume, with her name as designer on the title-page, marks an era in English society, and proclaims the equality of all classes in the great republic of art and letters. The floral drawings, in illustration of the months, are of a grace and fancy that would do honor to any name; while the care and elaboration requisite for their reproduction is so great that it is found impossible to increase the number prepared for sale before Christmas, as no new supply can be got ready previous to the spring. The volume displays exquisite taste in its embellishments and adornments, and its possession will be a boon highly coveted, from the number of competitors beyond the very limited supply that is attainable.

As an appropriate accompaniment of this attractive volume, Scribner & Welford have prepared an artotype reproduction of a late imperial photograph of the Princess, which will be given to purchasers of it.

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THE LIFE OF RICHARD COBDEN.

To all who hold dear the principles of free trade, the name of Richard Cobden will be remembered with especial love and veneration. His life was devoted to the inauguration, extension, and triumph of laws which should put the poor man on an equality with the rich one. From the humblest origin he rose to a point of world-wide fame, when Princes and mighty monarchs sought his advice and counsel. By his fidelity to principles founded on natural equity he sacrificed a hard-earned fortune. Self-taught, a man of the people, he became their most eloquent champion and orator. His indefatigable energy knew no bounds. Like the well-trained bloodhound he followed his victim to the death, and in his twenty-four years' fight against the Corn laws of Great Britain he never faltered for an instant, until by their Parliamentary repeal protection received its death blow and Richard Cobden had won the laurels of a glorious victory. Americans of the present generation hold his name in especial reverence as one of the two great Englishmen who never swerved from their allegiance, when once given, to the cause of the North during the Rebellion, and who, despite the unpopularity of their course, were ever our fast, firm, true friends. Richard Cobden is fortunate in his biographer, for Mr. Morley has written a work clearly entitled to the credit of being dignified as a model biography. Nor was this an easy task to accomplish. On politico-economic questions men's toes stick out very far, and there was no uncertain ring about any act or utterance of Cobden's life. Yet so interesting has Mr. Morley made his story that protectionist and free-trader will read it with almost equal delight. Mr. Morley's thought is fertile, his literary style unexcelled; and his search for *facts*, and for facts only, persistent and commendable. Personal biography and political record have been skillfully combined, and the reader is given not only an entertaining picture of Cobden's own life—a portrait of a sensible, devoted, clear-headed business-man and statesman—but also an admirable history of English politics between the years 1838 and 1865. Mr. Morley acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. Henry Richard, the member from Merthyr, who had already arranged much of Cobden's correspondence, and also to Mr. Bright, but it is from Cobden's own written record that the author has obtained his most valuable material. The biographer is not so overcome with the greatness of his hero that he can only pen words of eulogy or furnish the world a panegyric on the virtues of the deceased. Leaving the life of Cobden to speak for itself, he is moderate and sparing of his comments, but never leaves the reader at a loss for the means of forming an intelligent opinion of their own. Morley's "Life of Richard Cobden" will ever rank as one of the very best works of its kind.

Cobden's life was for the most part spent among the industries of Lancashire, but he was born in an old farm-house, known as "Dunford," at Heyshott, a hamlet [illegible] "sequestered corner of West Sussex." The great manufacturer [illegible] from the farmer class. As he tells us in his pamphlet: "We were born and [illegible] the pastoral charms of the South of [illegible], and we confess so much attachment for the pursuits of our forefathers that had we the choosing of the parts of all the actors in this world's stage, we do not think we should suffer a cotton-mill or a manufactory to have a place in it." [illegible] wrote the future manufacturer of calico prints at Manchester. From his 10th to his 15th year Cobden was at an imitation of Dotheboys Hall, in Yorkshire, where he was ill-fed, ill-taught, and ill-used, never saw parent or friend, and once a quarter was allowed to send home a formal expression of his beatific state in words like these:

HONORED PARENTS: You cannot tell what rapture I feel at my once more having the pleasure of addressing my parents, and, though the distance is so great, yet I have an opportunity of conveying it to you free of expense. It is now turned three years since our separation took place, and I assure you I look back with more pleasure to that period than to any other part of my life, which was spent to no effectual purpose, and I beg to return you my most sincere thanks as being the means of my gaining such a sense of learning as will enable me to gain a genteel livelihood whenever I am sent into the world to do for myself.

In 1819 this mockery of school life was ended, and Cobden became a clerk in his uncle's warehouse, but here his relatives—as he expressed it—"inflicted rather than bestowed their bounties." In 1822 Cobden accepted a situation with a business house in Ghent, but his father compelled him to remain where he was. His diary of expenses at this time shows him to be "learning to dance and to box, playing cards with alternate loss and gain, going now and again to Vauxhall Gardens, visiting the theatre to see Charles Matthews, buying 'Brougham on Popular Education,' 'Franklin's Essays,' and 'Childe Harold.'" In 1825 his mother died, and the same year brought him promotion in his business. From the drudgery of the desk he was transferred to the position of a salesman on the road. He seems to have enjoyed the duties of his new position, and ever alert to acquire knowledge made the best use of his increased opportunities:

Collecting accounts and soliciting orders for muslins and calicoes gave room in their humble sphere for those high inborn qualities of energy and sociability which in later years produced the most active and the most persuasive of popular statesmen. But what made the life of a traveler so specially welcome to Cobden was the gratification that it offered to the master-passion of his life, an insatiable desire to know the affairs of the world. It was not the curiosity of the infantile dabbler in all subjects, random and superficial; and yet it was as far removed from the dry parade of the mere tabulist and statistician. It was not bookish, for Cobden always felt that much of what is best worth knowing is never written in books. Nor was it the curiosity of a speculative understanding; yet, as we shall see presently, there soon grew up in his mind a body of theoretic principles and a philosophic conception of modern society, round which the knowledge he strenuously sought was habitually grouped, and by which the desire to learn was gradually directed and configured. The information to be gathered in coaches and in the commercial rooms of provincial hotels was narrow enough in some senses, but it was varied, fresh, and it was real matter. To a man of Cobden's active and independent intelligence this contact with such a diversity of interest and character was a congenial process of education. Harsh circumstance had left no other education open to him.

In 1828 his uncle failed, but he accepted a similar position to the one held with his relative with the London firm of Partridge & Price. In 1828, with two other friends and on $10,000 of borrowed capital, Cobden started in business for himself at Manchester, selling calico goods on commission for Fort Brothers & Co. "In less than two years from 1830," says Cobden, "we owed them forty thousand pounds for goods which they had sent to us in Watling street upon no other security than our character and knowledge of our business." In 1831 the partners took an old calico-printing factory at Sabden, and undertook to print their own goods. In 1833 he went to Paris in search of designs for the business, and the following year again went to France and to Switzerland. At this time Cobden estimated the capital of his firm at [illegible], and in 1836 their profits were $115,000. In 1835 he made a journey to the United States—the "great land of unappointed promise." His impressions were not altogether favorable to us if we may judge from some of his letters. He writes:

No one has yet done justice to the splendid scenery of America. Her lakes, rivers, forests, and above all her cataracts, are peculiarly her own, and when I think of their superiority to all that we own in the Old World, and still more when I recollect that, by a mysterious ordinance of their Creator, these were hid from "the Christian" till modern times, I fall into the [illegible] belief that the western continent was brought forth at a second birth, and intended [illegible] as a more perfect specimen of [illegible]. But how in the name of breeding [illegible] count for the degeneracy of the [illegible] this otherwise mammoth-producing [illegible] men are but sorry descendants from [illegible] race that begot their ancestors, and [illegible] women! My eyes have not [illegible] place that deserves to be called a [illegible] blooming, pretty women such [illegible] One-fourth part of the women [illegible] had just recovered from a fit of [illegible] another quarter would in England [illegible] a state of decided consumption [illegible] remainder are only blessed to [illegible]

worn when haggard and jaded with the dissipation of a London season.

Still, many good things were to be found even in this country, and on his second visit in 1859 he found no words to express his admiration of everything that he saw.

My estimate of American character has improved, contrary to my expectations, by this visit. Great as was my previous esteem for the qualities of this people, I find myself in love with their intelligence, their sincerity, and the decorous self-respect that actuates all classes. The very genius of activity seems to have found its abode in the souls of this restless and energetic race. They have not, 'tis true, the force of Englishmen in personal weight or strength, but they have compensated for this deficiency by quickening the momentum of their enterprises. All is in favor of celerity of action and the saving of time. Speed, speed, speed is the motto that is stamped in the form of their ships and steamboats, in the breed of their horses, and the light construction of their wagons and carts; and in the ten thousand contrivances that are met with here, whether for the abridging of the labor of months or minutes, whether a high-pressure engine or a patent boot-jack. All is intense in pursuit of one common object—the economy of time.

Cobden's first public speech was made at Manchester in 1835, and his first pamphlet on "England, Ireland, and America" was issued in 1835. His second one on "Russia" was issued in 1836. He was defeated when first a candidate for Parliament in 1837. His first public office was that of Alderman of Manchester in the autumn of 1838.

The great work of weaning England from Protection and converting it to Free Trade was accomplished chiefly by the agency of a Spartan band known as the "Anti-Corn-Law League." As Bastiat justly pointed out, however, this title really conveys a very inadequate idea of the scope, depth, and animating spirit of this organization. Mr. Morley sums it up concisely with this expression, "the abolition of the protective duties on food and the shattering of the protectionist system was, on one side, the beginning of our great modern struggle against class prepotence at home, and on another side the dawn of higher ideals of civilization all over the world." We have not space to follow Mr. Morley's admirable analysis of the question at issue, moreover its history is well and universally known. Although Cobden was not the original projector of the Anti-Corn-Land League—which was formerly sustained by Grote, Molesworth, Hume, and Roebuck—he was one of a band of seven who, at Manchester in 1838, formed a new association, and at once took a prominent part in all counsel and action. In 1839 this organization issued an appeal for money, or, as Cobden expressed it, "Let us invest part of our property in order to save the rest from confiscation." A banquet was given, and the day after at a meeting of delegates the great league was formed. Cobden was made a member of the Executive Committee. May, 1840, he married a young Welsh lady.

Cobden's success as an orator was attributable to his characteristic power of apt and homely illustration and a curious ingenuity in framing the argument that happened to be wanted. "Cobden made his way to men's hearts by the union which they saw in him of simplicity, earnestness, and conviction, with a singular facility of exposition." As to Free Trade, he regarded it not, with Disraeli, as a mere expedient, but as a principle, a doctrine, and a system. Moreover, he was entirely free from prejudice. On the Irish religious question he supported Peel in his liberal Maynooth policy, feeling that education blended with Catholicism was infinitely better than no education at all, and expressing the utmost possible contempt for the bigoted "no-Popery" cry which always finds favor with the middle class in England. And he says in one of his speeches: "I say, without being revolutionary, or boasting of being more democratic than others, that the sooner the power in this country is transferred from the landed oligarchy, which has so misused it, and is placed absolutely—mind, I say, absolutely—in the hands of the intelligent middle and industrious classes, the better for the condition and destinies of the country." He was the prophet of the idea of a civilizing commerce. Two extracts from this work will be read with interest. He writes:

"Charles Sumner has been here, and is now on his way to see De Tocqueville. We had some very long adjourned debates, as you may suppose. What a talker he is! One night, or rather morning, I had to warn him to bed at half-past 1, which to us rustics is a late sitting, for at this harvest-time folks are thinking of getting up to work soon after that. But excepting for his own health's sake I would have gladly protracted our sittings to daylight. It is refreshing to meet with a man of his intellectual calibre and of such accomplishments, one too so capable in every way of playing a politician's part, giving up all to conscience. I really hardly know such a case. We can't put ourselves in such a comparison, for we have not the same temptations even had we his powers. For in this aristocratic country we know that the chief seats must be occupied by men of a given class, or their nominees. In his country every post was accessible to him, if he could only speak successfully to Bunkum."

And again:

"Jan. 7, 1864. (To Mr. Sumner.)—You will soon begin to busy yourselves with the task of President-making. I hope you will reelect Mr. Lincoln. He is rising in reputation in Europe apart from the success of the North. He possesses great moral qualities, which in the long run tell more in the fortunes of the world in these days than mere intellect. I always thought his want of enlarged experience was a disadvantage to him. But he knows his own countrymen evidently, and that is the main point. And being a stranger to the rest of the world, he has no free temptation to embark in foreign controversies or quarrels. Nothing shows his solid sense more than the pertinacity with which he avoids all outside complications. His truthful elevation of character, and his somewhat stolid placidity of nature, put it quite beyond the power of other Governments to fasten a quarrel on him, and inspire the fullest confidence in those who are committing themselves to the side of the North. I say all this on the assumption that he has irrevocably committed himself to 'abolition' as the result of the War. Any compromise on that question would cover your name with eternal infamy, and render the sanguinary Civil War with which you have desolated the North and South a useless butchery."

Mr. Cobden died on the 2d of April, 1865, John Bright and one other fast friend, Mr. George Wilson, being with him at the last:

"At the time of his death he was within two months of the completion of his 61st year. One afternoon in the summer of 1856, he and a friend took it into their heads, as there was nothing of importance going on in the House, to stroll into the Abbey. His friend had never been inside before, so he confessed that he had never been inside of St. Paul's Cathedral, though he had passed it every day of his life for fifteen years. They strolled about among the monuments for a couple of hours, and the natural remark fell from his companion that perhaps one day the name of Cobden, too, would figure among the famous. 'I hope not,' said Cobden; 'I hope not. My spirit would not rest in peace among these men of war. No, no, cathedrals were not meant to contain the remains of such men as Bright and me.' He was buried by the side of his son, in the little churchyard at Lavington, on the slope of the hill, among the pine woods. A large concourse gathered around his grave, some of them illustrious, others of them obscure; some his companions in past victories, others his fellow-workers in causes that still seemed forlorn, but all bound together for the moment in attachment to the memory of a frank and cordial friend, and a clear-sighted and faithful citizen."

Cobden was quick in forming his opinions of men. When in Paris in 1846 he saw Guizot, and "at once pronounced him an intellectual pedant and a moral prude." His Irish views were liberal, and would suit Mr. Parnell and his followers. "If I had absolute power," he says, "I would instantly issue an edict applying the law of succession as it exists in France to the land of Ireland. There should be no more absentee proprietors drawing large rentals from Ireland if I could prevent it." Cobden was a wise statesman in that he foresaw coming changes and sought to prepare men's minds for their reception. And the chief factor in effecting these changes—as laid down in his first pamphlet, in 1835—was the existence of the United States, its "industrial competition and its democratic example."

Mr. Morley has produced what appears to us to be, under all the circumstances, almost a perfect biographical work. An index ought to have been furnished, and some of the letters might have been omitted, but these are comparatively minor matters. For a record of the life of a great commoner, a natural orator, an apostle of a commercial revolution, a steady, persistent, cheerful worker—modest in his complete triumph, and a faithful citizen of the great Commonwealth he served—the reader will find no better work than Morley's "Life of Richard Cobden."

Published in Boston by Roberts Bros.

TWO GOLDEN BOOKS.

"Golden Gleams of Thought" and "Golden Poems" are two anthological works, the outer appearance of which fittingly indicates the value of their contents. The first of these two volumes contains pithy sentences and earnest thoughts from the words of leading orators, divines, philosophers, statesmen, and poets. Such a work is easy of composition, demanding only good taste and judgment from the compiler. These qualities Mr. Linn appears to possess, and having facilities for consulting large and well-stocked libraries his extracts cover a wide range of thinkers, authors, and of thoughts. The classification is an absurdity so far as drawing any distinction between the [illegible] of the selections is concerned. In what manner is the "focused ray" of one author to be distinguished from the "diamond flashes," or the "clustered sparkles," or the "lighted fagots," or the "live coals" of another? Take this quotation from Holmes—

Our whitest pearl we never find.

[illegible] is the thought here expressed is to decide [illegible] its classification in this work? Anthologies [illegible] works are designed as substitutes for [illegible], and intended—where not primarily [illegible] for reference books—to meet the wants of readers who cannot possibly consult the [illegible] themselves, and so accept their thoughts [illegible] through the sieve of another man's mind. [illegible] popularity of such works is undeniable, [illegible] have really a useful mission to perform [illegible]

poems from British and American authors, but here the classification by subjects is sensible, practical, and of some use to the reader. In a work like this the pieces selected are either such as happen to find favor with the compiler or such as general reputation has made universally popular. No one therefore can expect to find all their favorites within the limits of such a volume. But the present collection appears to have been carefully, judiciously, and studiously prepared and well worthy of general favor and acceptance. The index is a good one, and the binding and outward appearance of both works creditable alike to the publishers and to Chicago. The typographical features unfortunately do not merit equal praise, and give the pages a cheap appearance which the contents do not warrant.

Published in Chicago by Jansen, McClurg & Co.

HUDSON'S HARVARD SHAKSPEARE.

We have received the nineteenth and twentieth volumes of the "Harvard Shakspeare," which completes the set and adds another to the many handy-volume editions of the poet's works. In this set the commentaries have been divided, notes explaining linguistic difficulties or obsolete allusions have been placed at the foot of each page, while the criticisms on the text have been placed in a body at the end of the play. Mr. Hudson is an enthusiastic and faithful Shakspearean scholar, and, while we may not be willing to agree at once with him in his differences with other scholars, we admit unhesitatingly the value of his work and the faithful, persistent labor with which it has been prosecuted. The set will form a handsome holiday gift, and will enable any reader to intelligently study and enjoy Shakspeare's noble plays. The nineteenth volume contains "Pericles," "Two Noble Kinsmen," and the poem "Venus and Adonis." It is doubtful whether the first two were ever assigned by the author to whom they have been assigned. The twentieth volume is devoted to "Lucrece," the sonnets, and "The Passionate Pilgrim." The set is published by Ginn & Heath in Boston.

GARFIELD AND EDUCATION.

We have received from the publishers advance sheets of the work by B. A. Hinsdale entitled "President Garfield and Education." The book is in the form of a Hiram College memorial, and it was eminently fitting therefore, that it should have been prepared by the trusted friend of our great President, the chief officer—and successor in office to Gen. Garfield—of Hiram College itself. Gen. Garfield was a scholar and an educator. His earliest fame was won in study and in teaching. He was always the friend and advocate of education. With the preface of a memorial sketch of Garfield's life at Hiram and an appendix giving the memorial speech made at Cleveland, the volume is devoted to the collection and preservation of Garfield's utterances concerning education and educators. The volume is but an incident in the record of the busy life of the great citizen we have lost, but it is interesting and valuable as a contribution to what promises to be an immense mass of material preparatory to the promised "memoirs" of Gen. Garfield's life and career. Published by J. R. Osgood & Co. Boston.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Gaspara Stampa" was a Venetian poetess of the sixteenth century whose life has been written by Eugene Benson, and some of whose sonnets and madrigals have been put into English verse by George Fleming. The life is interesting and the verse stilted and inelegant. The story is pleasantly told, and the book has the merit of brevity.

"Country By-Ways" is the title given by that most graceful and pleasing writer, Miss Jewett, to five pictures of New England, with three stories of New England life. Purity of language united with a vigorous style is the characteristic of this volume, which will add to the laurels already won and modestly worn by the author of "Deephaven."

"The Wild Garden" is the title of an improved edition of a work first published by Mr. Robinson several years ago. Its aims are well set forth in its sub-title: "Our Groves and Gardens Made Beautiful by the Naturalization of Hardy Exotic Plants; Being One Way Onwards from the Dark Ages of Flower Gardening; with Suggestions for the Regeneration of the Bare Borders of the London Parks." Mr. Robinson wages relentless warfare upon the undue development of the bedding-out system. He shows how many out-of-the-way nooks and waste places may be made beautiful. The woodcuts are admirably executed.

Mr. House writes pleasantly of his experiences in Japan, and gives many new facts in relation to the inner life of the Japanese, of their domestic relations, their pleasures, and the "romantic" side of their nature. The book consists of four elaborate sketches entitled, "Little Fountain of Sakanoshita," "To Fusiyama and Back," "A Japanese Statesman at Home," and "A Day in a Japanese Theatre." The last sketch is decidedly curious and entertaining. "Japanese Episodes" is the title of the book.

Mr. W. O. Stoddart is an indefatigable writer, but we find but little to praise in his "novel of American life" entitled "Esau Hardery." Tramps are not entertaining, either in real life or in fiction, and the chief novelty of this book is in their introduction into its pages. There are some exciting episodes, and the opening chapter is filled with harrowing incidents. We doubt if many will ever read much further.

"Hannah Jane" is the title of a rather commonplace but homely little poem by Mr. D. R. Locke which has been handsomely illustrated and bound and is now issued as a holiday book.

"Our French Visitors" is an amusing little pamphlet by W. R. Thayer, illustrated by C. A. Coolidge. In the form of a letter from a member of the French delegation to his friend in Paris a great many truths are told in a humorous way. The conversations reported are exceedingly funny.

"Country Pleasures: The Chronicle of a Year Chiefly in a Garden," is the title of a book from the pen of George Milner. It is an English book, and describes some features of English scenery and of country life, and may be used as a sort of year-book of rural seasons and a study of the common aspects of nature. The theme is hackneyed and the treatment dull.

Mrs. Spofford has produced a volume of poems. With this lady's technical skill and strong colors we have no fault to find. Her poetry is musical and melodious, but deficient in ideas. The clothing is of fine texture, which sets off even more conspicuously the mental weakness of the wearer.

"Half-Hours with Greek and Latin Authors" is simply a collection of extracts from existing translations of some sixty classical writers. As a reading book it has undoubted value, and it is also a handy book for forming a superficial opinion of the thoughts of ancient authors. Short biographical notes precede each author's pieces.

"Songs of Seven" is a new and charming presentation of Miss Ingelow's well-known poem. Some of the cuts are unusually good, and the volume is attractive in appearance, and will be a neat little gift-book for the holidays.

Mr. R. Worthington announces a new English fine art juvenile book, under the name of "Sugar and Spice and All That's Nice," with forty-one illustrations. The colors are in the subdued tints now so fashionable, and there is any amount of fun in the pictures for the little ones. The rhymes also are bright and pretty, and will give great pleasure to our little ones.

"Harper's Cyclopædia of United States History" is one of the most important books of the year. Mr. Benson J. Lossing, the author, has been engaged in the work of its preparation for several years past, and he has succeeded in making a book that will not only help the student, but will be found a valuable work of reference by every man who has occasion to brush up his history. It is in two handsomely bound volumes, with illustrations on almost every page.

"The Verbalist" is the title of a small volume by Alfred Ayres. It is a manual devoted to brief discussions of the right and the wrong use of words and to some other matters of interest to those who would speak with propriety.

Mr. Walker's treatise on "Money, Trade, and Banking" presents a business-man's view of these eminently practical interests as gathered from his own observation and experience. His purpose has been to deal with the system of trade and finance as he finds it, "spending no time on theories, and claiming to do nothing more than to set forth existing facts with reasonable clearness, and free from all technicalities." He therefore attacks his subject at the beginning. He treats of Money as the tangible and visible agent for transacting the affairs of everyday life; of Trade as the system of exchanges by which the product of each man's labor or skill is made to do the greatest possible service; and of Banking as the wise and admirable contrivance through which the busy world of industry and trade is kept in a rational, healthy, and sound condition. He maintains that currency, to have value and function as money, must be based upon coin; that the Government should leave the business of issuing currency wholly to the banks, withdrawing its own notes at the earliest practicable period; that banks exist in the interest of the people, and any curtailment of their powers, whether in the guise of taxation or by unfriendly legislation, is by so much an addition to the public charge; that the National banking system, founded upon reason and justified by experience, has been of the greatest benefit to the country; that the United States Sub-Treasury should be abolished, and the offices now imperfectly performed by it should be left to the banks. Mr. Walker explains the practical working of the National banks and the clearing-house, the principles underlying public and private credit, and the impotence of statute law to change or essentially modify the eternal laws controlling it.

Walter Satterlee has made the illustrations for a ballad by Miss Pollard, entitled "The Decorative Sisters," which A. D. F. Randolph & Co. have ready. It is a kindly hit at the excesses and absurdities of modern decorative art. The book has fifteen colored illustrations, showing the progressive movements of two English lasses through the wonderful mazes of the esthetic school, from the decoration of the milk-pan and the churn, up to the highest developments of high art in costume and decoration.

"Sketches and Scraps" is the fanciful title of a fanciful book for children by Laura E. Richards. The illustrations are cleverly designed and executed and will amuse readers of the rhyming text.

A "Young Folks History of Russia" has been carefully prepared by W. H. Dole, Esq. Undoubtedly very little is known about this great country and wrong ideas are as prevalent as right ones. Mr. Dole appears to have drawn his facts from the best sources only and to have substituted English names for their Russian equivalents.

"Peter Parley" may die, but his "annual" goes on apparently forever. Here it comes in its gorgeous green garment the same old friend despite its forty years' experience and age. The adventures of tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, rich man, poor man, and thief will certainly afford amusement to boys and girls to whom "Peter" has always been a true friend.

"Our Young Folks Abroad" describes a yachting trip made by six people through Europe to Constantinople, and has been fully illustrated with unusually good woodcuts. Mr. McCabe is an experienced traveler and really teaches history through the medium of interesting fiction.

Edgar Allan Poe's famous song of "The Bells" has been handsomely illustrated and bound, and presented as an addition to the many existing attractions of the holidays. It is a pretty little book, but there is great unevenness in the quality of the illustrations. The cover is tastefully illuminated.

Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. send a handsome copy of a new edition containing the four series complete of Martin Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy." It is good at times to shake hands with an old acquaintance, and in his new and handsome clothes Tupper may deceive many into recognition who have often passed him by.

Mr. J. W. Bouton sends us a copy of his sixty-fourth catalog, which embraces a selection from his extensive purchases made in Europe last summer. A remarkable collection of works is here cataloged.

Mr. Revell's "The Yule Log" is a novel little book of Christmas ballads and poems, by Rose Hartwick Thorpe, whose "Curfew Must Not Ring To-night" brought her instant fame. It is both novel in shape and neat in appearance.

Mr. Edwards has added one more to the many dictionaries of phrases and out-of-the-way matters. Necessarily incomplete, it comprises nevertheless a mass of out-of-the-way information for which readers and those having libraries will be especially grateful.

With the title "Summer Rambles," Mr. Joel Cook has put into book form some of his letters to the Ledger, describing localities around and near the Quaker City. For Philadelphians, or those contemplating entering into near relations with that city, the book may have some interest.

The frontispiece to Nelly Hutchinson's dainty little volume of "Songs and Lyrics" is from George H. Boughton's picture of "Rose Standish." The picture was inspired by one of Miss Hutchinson's poems, and is, therefore, very appropriately placed in this volume. The poems are graceful and pleasing; superficial in thought, but exceedingly agreeable to the ear. Miss Hutchinson invests her poetry with her own charming personality, which is enough to render them fresh and filled with sweetness.

Prof. Hoffman's two works contain an unlimited amount of amusement, and their nature and the subjects of which they treat peculiarly qualify them for the season. "Parlor Magic" presents all the possible and impossible tricks and sleight-of-hand performances which cards can afford. Many other tricks are also minutely described. The other work, "Parlor Amusements," contains all the games played by children and grown people.

Mr. E. P. Roe is an awfully "good" novelist, and one whose books for some mysterious reason command large sales. We find most of his works insipid and many of his characters so exaggerated as to be thoroughly unnatural. Nevertheless it is possible that such works do no harm, enforce some tenet of the moral law with extraordinary force, and are clasped with avidity to thousands of hearts. His latest story deals with the woes of two sisters who are reduced from wealth to poverty by the business failure of an opium-consuming father. The girls find employment in Sixth avenue establishments, where they are obliged to stand up all day and are otherwise ill-treated. A young farmer, in love with the elder sister, comes to New York, becomes a clever lawyer, marries her, and makes things pleasant generally.

"Nuna" is a highly dramatic novel of native Indian life, the motif of which is the spirit of caste. It is a story of the adventures of a Brahmin, who falls in love with a girl whom he supposes to be of his own caste. She is really a noble born Brahmin, and, after interminable vicissitudes and innumerable dangers, the twain are made forever happy. The book is "soulfully intense," but despite its melodramatic coloring strikes us as "too utterly" uninteresting.

The latest volume in the English "Men of Letters" series is a life of Thomas De Quincey by David Masson. The work is little more than a compilation of facts and incidents from other sources. But Prof. Masson has prepared a very just sketch of the champion opium-eater's career, and is especially happy in his summing up of his writings and analysis of their characteristics.

"Theon" requires twenty-two cantos and over 5,000 lines to tell in rhyme of the terrible time of the loves and troubles the solid castles and vanishing bubbles experienced by Ethric, Maud, and Theon during the late Rebellion. The book is dedicated to the "Lost Cause," to which we hope that it may prove of great service. If Miss Sallie Neill Roach will be a little less ambitious for a beginner and spend a few years in acquiring a literary style she may some time write good poetry.

"Worthies of the World" contains a series of historical and critical sketches of the lives, actions, and characters of the great and eminent men of all countries and times. The work is a large one, handsomely bound, illustrated, and edited by H. W. Duicken, Ph. D. Its scope is limited, and, despite its bulky appearance, it really contains comparatively but few of the names of men who might be called eminent and "worthies." It is rather a collection of biographical notices of a few celebrated men selected at will by Dr. Duicken. There is much interesting information contained in these pages.

"At Home" is an English art gift-book for children. Its quaint square pages represent children of all degrees at home. The pictures have been drawn from nature by Mr. J. G. Sowerby, an artist of talent, and Mr. Thomas Crane has decorated the pages, all of which are original, novel, and different. The dedicatory lines show how widely the volume appeals for notice:

To all who love the little folk,
Their little ways, their little talk;
Who love to watch the children's ring,
To see them laugh, to hear them sing;
Of high degree, of low degree;
At home, abroad, across the sea:
Where'er an English book may go,
Our English children's way to show;
In mem'ry of their childish times,
We dedicate this book of rhymes.

"The League of the Iroquois" is a poem by Benj. Hathaway, in which the writer has aimed to give the story, as embodied in the Iroquois tradition of the origin of the Indian confederation, which flourished in independence and capable of self-protection long after the New England and Virginia races had surrendered their jurisdictions, and fallen into the condition of dependent nations. It is an interesting and comprehensive theme, and the story is told in a monotonous, jingling way that is well maintained all through. Mr. Hathaway has devoted considerable patient research and study to the collection of his facts, and displays imaginative qualities of a high order in developing his story.

Robert Brothers publish a very neat and handy little edition of Wordworth's life and works by Andrew James Symington. The two volumes are attractive outside and clearly printed inside, so that it is hardly necessary to say anything more in their favor. Of Wordsworth, the great "Poet-Teacher," nothing is left to be said. All who know him love him, and those who don't know him can find no more agreeable study.

A collection has been made from Longfellow's prose and poetry for the solace of those in bereavement, to which has been given the title "Seven Voices of Sympathy." It is a collection of which any man might well feel true pride in claiming authorship. The depressed, neglected, toiling, erring, struggling, and the aged will here find loving words of comfort and affection. The editor had a treasure-house in which to pick at will, and has shown good sense and a rare good judgment, for which she is entitled to commendation.

"A Happy Boy" is the title of the latest of Dr. Anderson's translations of Björnson's stories of Scandinavian peasant life. It is a charming and popular work, and the author is especially happy in his translator.

Sydney Smith once declared that "to publish verses is become a sort of evidence that a man wants sense." We often find occasion to agree with him, so great is the amount of miscalled poetry with which the literature of the day is incumbered. Occasionally, however, we pick up a volume which contains ample justification for its existence. Such is the feeling with which we have rather hastily glanced through the American edition of Bennoch's "Poems, Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets." The author is considerable of an egotist, but he has many gems in his collection, and his short poems are well worthy of perusal for the pleasure they will certainly afford the reader.

"The United States Revenue Guide" for the First District of Illinois contains a great amount of useful information relative to the administration of the Internal Revenue Department in this city.

In the list of recent publications suitable for holiday presents is a neat and handsome volume called the "Household Library of Catholic Poets." This volume contains selections of all the poets who have belonged to the Catholic Church from the days of Chaucer to the present time, a period of over 500 years. The book is edited by Eliot Ryder, who seems to have done his work with much care and taste, and the volume is published by Prof. J. A. Lyons, of Notre Dame College, South Bend, Ind. The collection of poetry, mainly of a devotional character, is placed in a handsome book, offers a rare opportunity for a choice holiday present between members of the Catholic Church.

"Capturing a Locomotive" is the title of a chapter from the history of the secret service in the late War, which has been prepared by the Rev. William Pittenger. It is a thrilling account of a desperate and daring deed, like unto many which will undoubtedly gradually be brought into public notice, and be of material assistance to the future historian of the Rebellion. The story purports to be the exact truth, and there is no reason to doubt it. Disguise and secrecy, the perils of a forlorn hope, the exultation of almost miraculous success, the sufferings of prisoners, and the gloom of despair, are all mingled in a varied and instructive war-picture.

MAGAZINES.

The December number of the *American Naturalist* (McCalla & Stavely, Philadelphia) contains a number of articles of popular and scientific interest. Of the former kind an account of Demerara, by Dr. Endlich (illustrated); a remarkable example of intelligence in snails, by Capt. Dall; and the vegetation of the neighborhood of Tucson, Ari., by Mr. James (illustrated). The scientific articles are both botanical—i. e., on the cause of yellows in peach-trees, and a review of botanical work in the United States for 1880. There is an illustrated review of Tylor's Anthropology, and the notes are very full. These record the most recent discoveries in botany, zoölogy, anthropology, geology, geography, entomology, etc.

The December number of the *American Law Review* has the following essays: "Waiver and Estoppel as Applied in the Construction of Fire-Insurance Policies," by H. G. Wood, and "Who Are Partners?" by William L. Murfree Sr.

The *Fortnightly Review* for December has the following table of contents: "Atheists in Parliament," by D. C. Lathbury; "Kioto," by W. Gifford Palgrave; "Thriftless Thrift," by Hugh S. Tremenheere, C. B.; "Disgust: a Dramatic Monolog"; "Has Conservatism Increased Since the Reform Bill?" by A. Frisby; "The Bergsturz at Elm," by Dr. Pole, F. R. S.; "Scientific Evidence of Organic Evolution," by G. J. Romanes, F. R. S.; "A Page of Diplomatic History," by Lady Blennerhassett; "A Chapter in the Ethics of Pain," by Edmund Gurney.

The *Nineteenth Century* for December discusses the following topics: "The Irish Jacobins," by J. Woulfe Flanagan; "The Scotch Land Question," by the Rt. Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., G. C. B.; "Recent Phases of Judæophobia," by Dr. Hermann Adler, (Delegate Chief Rabbi); "Boileau and Pope," by Dr. Charles Mackay; "Opium and Common Sense," by Sir Rutherford Alcock; "Dean Stanley as a Spiritual Teacher and Theologian," by the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, D. D.; "Gossip of an Old Bookworm," by W. J. Thoms; "The Position of the Whigs," by Charles Milnes Gaskell; "Industrial Schools and the Home Office," by the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, M. P.; "Vivisection: Its Pains and Its Uses"—1, by Sir James Paget, Bart.—2, by Prof. Owen, C. B., F. R. S.—3, by Dr. Wilks, F. R. S.

The November number of the London *Art Journal* contains an etching by Heseltine, "In Cassiobury Park"; one by Flameng, "Hamlet"; and one line engraving, "Taking Home the Bride." The articles are more than usually varied, and the number of the magazine an exceedingly good one.

The Chicago *Medical Journal and Examiner* for December has the following original articles: "Address Delivered before the Chicago Gynecological Society," by De Laskie Miller, M. D., of Chicago; "A Contribution to the Minute Anatomy of the Skin," by C. Heitzman, M. D., of New York (illustrated); "Notes on Crustacea in Chicago Water Supply, with some Remarks on the Formation of the Carapace," by E. A. Birge, Madison, Wis. (illustrated); "Studies in the Medical Botany of Southern Illinois," II., by J. M. G. Carter, M. D.; "Malarial Keratitis," by F. C. Hotz, M. D., of Chicago.

The *Catholic World* for January discusses the following topics: "The English Prisons of Dublin," by R. F. Farrell; "A Christmas Play in the Pyrenees," by M. P. Thompson; "Who Shall Say," by Eliot Ryder; "Bishop John Dubois," by L. W. Reilly; "The Fall of Wolsey," by S. Hubert Burke; "The Late War Between Chili and Peru," by C. M. O'Keefe; "The End of the World," by the Rev. George M. Searle; "A Christmas Card," by Edith W. Cook; "The Story of a Portionless Girl" (continued), by Mary H. A. Allies; "A Christmas Legend," by Alice Wilmot Chetwode; "Tradition of the Church of Jerusalem Concerning Sacrament and Sacrifice," Part I., by the Rev. A. F. Hewitt; "A Christmas Tale of '76," by William Seton; "A True Monk—The Venerable Bede," by the Rev. James J. Dougherty; "The Decay of the Celtic Languages," by T. O. Russell.

The January *Century*, a large edition of which is on the press, will be delayed this month until the 23d. One of its novel features is to be a frontispiece printed in tint—a portrait of ex-President Thiers, accompanying an article by the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, our former Minister to France. A full-page portrait of Queen Margaret of Italy is given in connection with an article on the making of Burano lace, for which the Princess Louise of England has made a sketch. The number also has another portrait of President Garfield (from an artotype by Edward Bierstadt, New York), which will accompany an anecdotal paper by Col. A. F. Rockwell, entitled "From Mentor to Elberon." The artotype is interesting as being the portrait Mrs. Garfield selected to send to Queen Victoria.

We have received from J. W. Bouton the October number of *L'Art de la Mode*, a very elaborate and handsome fashion publication published in Paris, and containing two colored fashion plates. The articles are on a variety of subjects and topics connected with ladies' costumes, and there is also a theatrical feuilleton, contributed by Mme. Marie Colombier.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. George Dolby intends to publish his reminiscences of Charles Dickens next season.

Thomas Hardy has written a Christmas story for *Harper's Weekly* called "Benighted Travelers."

The death is announced of Mr. W. Rathbone Greg, the author of "The Creed of Christendom."

Mrs. Burnett's "Fair Barbarian" is said to have been bought in England to the extent of 16,000 copies.

Mr. Robert Browning has a new volume of "Dramatic Idyls" in hand. It will be ready early in the new year.

The *Figaro* announces what it styles "une véritable curiosité littéraire," a short tale written in French by Miss Braddon.

Among the English journals described by Mr. Hatton in the January *Harper* is *Lloyd's Newspaper*, which has a circulation of 612,902 copies.

The great German dictionary begun by the brothers Grimm is advancing but slowly. Prof. Lexer, of Wurzburg, is engaged upon the letter N.

A firm of publishers at Troy issue "Jeannette's Cisterns," a story of good, bad, and indifferent girls and boys, by Lynde Palmer, author of "John-Jack" and other stories for young people.

Prof. Ebers has just completed a new romance which will probably appear at Christmas. He has taken his subject this time from the stirring history of the Netherlands in the seventeenth century.

A new historical story, by Miss Lucy Ellen Guernsey, is called "The Foster-Sisters; or, Lucy Corbet's Chronicle." The scene is laid in England during the early part of the reign of George III., and John Wesley is made a prominent figure.

The publication of Swinburne's new volume, "Mary Stuart," will be to lovers of poetry an interesting literary event. Mr. R. Worthington is now having the book printed from advanced sheets, by special arrangements with Mr. Swinburne's English publishers. This poem completes the trilogy of which "Chastelard" and "Bothwell" were the first parts.

The *Literary World* agrees with THE TRIBUNE and closes an admirable review of "Leaves of Grass" with this paragraph: "For the rest, what Mr. Whitman might have been in poetry we have tried to fairly state. We can only add that if in these 'Leaves of Grass' *he has shown himself to be a poet, then the great and shining ones whom the English-speaking race have been wont to honor with this high title are not.*"

The next number of the *Critic* is to be a holiday number. Among its more notable features will be a new poem, by E. C. Stedman, called "Guests at Yule"; a biographical and critical sketch, by R. H. Stoddard, of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, accompanied by the only portrait of the popular novelist that has ever been engraved; another "Night with Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris; a poem by Roger Riordan; and an extra illustration on a separate sheet.

The Washington correspondent of the *Texas Siftings* says: "Last summer I met Mary Clemmer in a little village near South Mountain, in Maryland, and she had with her a big trunk full of books from the Congressional Library. Now, the rules of that venerable institution are very strict. No one but a member of Congress or his family can take out a book, and no one at all is allowed to take a book belonging to the library out of the city. Mrs. Clemmer was very talkative, very agreeable, very communicative, but she did not tell me how she got those books. She only smiled sweetly and regarded me with pitying compassion as an outside barbarian, when I told her our Congressmen couldn't even get a permit for their friends to get books at all during the recess, and said: 'There are various ways of doing things,' but the way to those coveted books she never told."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE DECORATIVE SISTERS. By Josephine Pollard. Illustrated by Walter Satterlee. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. Price $1.50.

THE LADY OF SHALOTT. By A. Tennyson. Illustrated by Howard Pyle. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $3.

SABBATH HOME-READINGS. By J. W. Cornelius. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.50.

BRUSHWOOD. By T. Buchanan Read. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.50.

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE. By the Rev. William Pittenger. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.50.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY. By Martin F. Tupper. Illustrated. New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. Price $4.

BRIEF SUMMER-RAMBLES. By Joel Cook. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.

WORDS, FACTS, AND PHRASES. By Eliezer Edwards. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $2.50.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS ABROAD. By James D. McCabe. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.75.

THE BELLS. By E. A. Poe. Illustrated. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Price $1.50.

THE INITIALS. By the Baroness Tautphœus. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price $1.25.

LIKE A GENTLEMAN. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.

PETER PARLEY'S ANNUAL FOR 1882. New York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. Price $3.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. Volume XIII. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY: LIFE OF GUISEPPE GARIBALDI. New York: Harper & Bros. Price 20 cents.

GOLDEN POEMS: BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS. Edited by Francis F. Browne. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

A FEW FACTS AND SUGGESTIONS ON MONEY, TRADE, AND BANKING. By J. H. Walker. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price 75 cents.

SEVEN VOICES OF SYMPATHY, FROM THE WRITINGS OF HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Edited by Charlotte Fiske Bates. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, $1.25.

THE RELIGIONS OF INDIA. By A. Barth. Translated by the Rev. J. Wood. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, $5.

THE YELLOWSTONE VALLEY. St. Paul, Minn.: St. Paul Book & Stationery Company. Price 50 cents.

A MANUAL OF HINDU PANTHEISM. By Maj. G. A. Jacob. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $2.50.

A HAPPY BOY. By Bjornsterne Bjornson. Author's edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $1.

POEMS, LYRICS, SONGS, AND SONNETS. By Francis Bennoch. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $2.

THE POCKETBOOK DICTIONARY, OR SPELLING GUIDE. New York: George Routledge & Sons. Price 25 cents.

MODERN MAGIC. By Prof. Hoffmann. American edition. New York: George Routledge & Sons. Price $1.50.

PARLOR-AMUSEMENTS. By Prof. Hoffmann. New York: George Routledge & Sons. Price $1.50.

HOW IS YOUR MAN? OR, THE SHARKS OF SHARKSVILLE. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price 30 cents.

THE DOUBLE RUNNER CLUB. By B. P. Shillaber. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.25.

A STUDY OF THE PENTATEUCH. By Rufus P. Stebbins, D. D. Boston: George H. Ellis. Price $1.25.

ECCE SPIRITUS. Boston: George H. Ellis. Price $1.25.

LIVES OF AMERICAN WORTHIES: CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By W. L. Alden. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price $1.

THE WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. Edited by Peter Cunningham. Four volumes. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $8 the set.

SKETCHES & SCRAPS. By Laura E. Richards. With Pictures by Henry Richards. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

WINTER AND ITS DANGERS. By Hamilton Osgood, M. D. Philadelphia: Presley Blakiston. Price 30 cents.

GERMAN PRINCIPIA. Part I. Third Edition. New York: Harper & Bros.

HOGAN, M. P. A NOVEL. By the author of "The Honorable Miss Ferrard." New York: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.

COMMON SENSE ABOUT WOMEN. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.50.

YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF RUSSIA. By Nathan Haskel Dole. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price $1.50.

MANUAL OF OBJECT-TEACHING. By N. A. Calkins. New York: Harper & Bros.

APPLETON'S HOME-BOOKS: HOME DECORATION. By Janet E. Ruutz-Rees. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 60 cents.

HOME-AMUSEMENTS. By M. E. W. S. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 60 cents.

SKETCHES FROM THE SUBJECT AND NEIGHBOR LANDS OF VENICE. By Edward A. Freeman. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $2.50.

AN ESSAY ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH CHURCH-ARCHITECTURE. By George Gilbert Scott. New York: Scribner & Welford. Price $12.

PEN-PORTRAITS OF ILLUSTRIOUS ABSTAINERS. By George W. Bungay. Volume I. New York: National Temperance Society and Publication House. Price $1.50.

THE FORTUNATE ISLAND, AND OTHER STORIES. By Max Adeler. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.

THE UNSEEN HAND; OR, JAMES RENFREW AND HIS BOY HELPERS. By Elijah Kellogg. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.

THE HOUSEHOLD LIBRARY OF CATHOLIC POETS. Edited by Eliot Ryder. Notre Dame, Ind.: J. A. Lyon.

HANDBOOK OF LIGHT GYMNASTICS. By Lucy B. Hunt. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price 50 cents.

THE OPIUM-HABIT AND ALCOHOLISM. By Dr. F. H. Hubbard. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price $2.

LORA: A ROMANCE IN VERSE. By Paul Pastnor. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Gen. Oglesby for Collector of the Port of Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GARNETT, Kas., Dec. 14.—In your issue of the 12th mention is made of ex-Gov. Oglesby in connection with the Collectorship of the Custom-House at Chicago. His appointment would be but a merited recognition in part for his past services, while at the same time it would insure a faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the office. As a former Illinoisan, friend, and acquaintance of honest old Dick, I regretted exceedingly his retirement from the Senate. While he may not have been as aggressive as some others, he was always safe and reliable, the impelling motive with him always being the welfare of the whole people. E.

The Mrs. Garfield Fund.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Will you kindly state in your paper whether Mrs. Garfield has sole control of the "Cyrus Field Fund" raised for her benefit, or are trustees appointed? Also amount. E. J. M.

[Mrs. Garfield receives the interest of the fund only, the principal being held in trust for her free of charge by the United States Trust Company. The whole amount subscribed was $360,345, of which $348,967 was invested in $300,000 of United States 4 per cent registered bonds, the average premium being about 16 per cent. The cash balance left in the hands of the Trust Company was $11,376.]

The Silver Dollar in Europe.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., Dec. 15.—Will you inform me through THE TRIBUNE whether a thousand American coined silver dollars will buy as much in Europe of any given commodity as a thousand coined gold dollars will? I hear it said almost daily by monometallists that our silver dollar is not worth a dollar in Europe—that it will not buy as much as a gold dollar. I hold it will. By answering the above you will oblige many readers of THE TRIBUNE. A. H. LICHTY.

[The United States silver dollar being a legal-tender throughout this Nation in the payment of all debts, and possessing exactly the same purchasing power as gold or greenbacks, it is received by European traders, manufacturers, and merchants on an equal footing with American gold. The only possible difference in value would be the extra cost over gold of sending it back to this country for the purchase of American products, and that would only amount to an insignificant fraction on the dollar. There is no other difference in Europe between the current value of legal-tender American gold and silver coin.—ED.]

"I Have Solved the Road Problem."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Dec. 16.—A farmer came into our bank this morning, and said, "I have 5,000 bushels of corn to ship. I cannot move it on account of the horrid condition of the roads, and I do not know as they will be any better this winter. I want to make a loan upon it." The banker made the loan, and the farmer went on his way temporarily relieved.

This little incident in country life in the season of muddy roads illustrates a question of far greater importance to Chicago and to Illinois than all the politics which you may discuss from now until the judgment-day. But I do not in this generation expect to see any improvement. So far as I am personally concerned my solution of the question was to close up my house in the country and move into town until spring (!) Day after day this winter I have seen farmers standing on the sidewalks of our town looking into the mud and grumbling at the condition of the roads, and at the same time finding fault with our Road Commissioners during the summer for "spending so much money" in trying to put them in passable condition for just such an experience as we are now going through.

In my wanderings the other day I ran across "Phocion"; he was full—of the road question, and in the fullness of his heart exclaimed: "I have solved the road problem." If this is the case, he never had a better time in the world than now to fire it off. SAMUEL T. K. PRIME.

Etymology.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—After a long residence abroad I had so much to applaud on my return to my native land that it is a grief to be compelled to complain of your pages. I read it long since, and had [illegible] as utterly American and manly today that I note with pain the carelessness of your printers or proof-reader. In this day's issue is such misspelling as "catalog," meaning catalogue doubtless, and "fantom." Such inattention is shocking. One loses all command of the language in reading it. How is one to trace words to their origin if such things are possible in an old-fashioned, standard paper? I. N. HERRICK.

[Our critic has evidently remained abroad so long as to have forgotten the etymology of even common English words. If he had put himself to the trouble of examining Webster or Worcester he would have re-learned that "fantom" may be spelled with an *f* or *ph* at discretion; that its origin is like that of fancy, fantastic, fantasia, etc. We prefer the simple *f* to the uncouth *ph*. As to "catalog," Mr. H. forgets that it is derived from the Greek word "catalogos," and not from the French "catalogue." It is pronounced in English with three syllables instead of four, as in the original; hence the Greek terminal *os* must be dropped, and we know of no etymological reason for tagging on the superfluous, awkward, and misleading French *ue* tail-piece. A bad custom may seem to authorize it, but *ue* is being rapidly discarded in this country from catalog. After our correspondent has been re-Americanized, he will doubtless be "pained" and "shocked" at how much he has forgotten during his long absence in foreign lands.—ED.]

Free Trade and Protection.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 15.—I notice in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 13 a communication headed "What Are You Going to Do About It?" and referring to the ultra-tariff monopoly. If the writer of that letter is a free-trader he displays a whining helplessness which is treason to the cause. If a protectionist, he boasts a power, gained by corruption, which his class does not possess. The free-trade element of the future will be the popular party. The vast agricultural interests of the country receive no benefit from so-called protection. On the contrary, they are robbed and fleeced. As the manufacturer can import cheap labor, "protection" does not keep up wages. The unprotected industrial classes gain nothing. The people will recognize in "protection" an agent of monopoly benefiting only a few; and, everything to the contrary, the right will triumph in the end.

Forty years ago a few honest people, but without influence, money, or friends, were working to crush out the evil of slavery. They fought against a party deemed invincible. They were laughed at, jeered at, and called *idiots*. But they aroused public sentiment to justice, and, even though it cost a war, crushed out the evil. "Commerce" may jeer at the "free-traders," and ask them "What are you going to do about it?" but, if their principles are true, the dishonest tax on imports will some day share the fate of all unjust taxations. After all, the people are the "power behind the throne." C. R. T.

Arthur and Folger's Financial Policy.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LAFOX, Ill., Dec. 15.—So Mr. Arthur, acting President, and his Finance Minister, Mr. Folger, recommend the retirement of silver certificates, the act for coining a stipulated amount of silver per month amended so as to coin so much as is necessary to supply the demand, and the practical withdrawal or retirement of the greenbacks. Exactly! Here you have the cloven foot of Wall street and the Shylocks all conspiring against the business prosperity of the Nation—to multiply, if you please, their values by two, and divide all other values by three. Money is too cheap and everything else too dear to suit the money kings, the small in number yet otherwise great creditor class. The silver dollar, the coin of the common people, they hate, and the greenbacks also. What business has the Government furnishing the people with $340,000,000 of currency that cannot be shaved between Chicago, Boston, New York, or New Orleans, excluding their creditor class from their fine field to bank in where they could change both people and Government interest, and have the people pay it all? I repeat, money is too cheap and interest too low to suit those fellows. Will the struggling, toiling masses of the country, who have got to pay the vast amount of accumulated indebtedness—individual, municipal, State, and National—in the number of the creditor class, take notice and be warned of their conspiracy to rob and impoverish them? The Government—an Administration the direct offspring of assassination, only three months old—has the effrontery to announce in its first intimation of its policy that it is in full fellowship, heart and hand, with such conspiracy. Everything is scarce and too high but money; that is too plenty and cheap, is the maxim of this Administration. There are no tramps, but few Sheriff or foreclosure sales, labor is scarce and high, but money is cheap. Ah! there is the rub, that makes a calamity of vulgar silver and the still more vulgar greenback with this New York Arthur-Folger Administration. Will the Northwest and the South never learn to unite and act on the defensive against this robbing policy of the East? We shall see. Meanwhile THE TRIBUNE deserves well of the country for denouncing the rapacity of the Shylocks. F. G. GARFIELD.

Vehicles and Their Licenses.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Your article, first noticed in the issue of the 13th, and appearing again today, is worthy of republication and of the attention of taxpayers. The article suggests that as trucks, hacks, omnibuses, etc., cause most of the wear and tear of our streets, they should bear a larger part of the cost of keeping said streets in repair. The suggestion bears on its face an apparent fairness, and probably were such a proposition submitted to the people without argument, nine-tenths of the voters not interested in such vehicles as are required to take out licenses would promptly indorse it as eminently just. Looking a little beneath the surface of this question, it seems that the more equally the burdens of government are imposed the more perfectly that function of government is performed. Does the present plan of assessing taxes secure a fair distribution of the costs of maintaining our streets, alleys, and bridges? To answer the question, take two representative cases, and let the Common Council, or the intelligent reader, consider them for what they are worth as an argument in this question. The present custom is to levy a special tax on adjacent real estate for paving and grading streets, and for paving intersections, building bridges, cleaning and repairing streets, a portion of the general levy is used. For convenience, assume that 15 per cent of the levy is used for street repairs and bridge purposes. Here is a heavy merchant and real-estate owner. A special assessment is made on him to pave the street past his property. On the general levy he is taxed $40,000. He keeps and runs for his own business eight double trucks. That man pays, besides his special assessment, 15 per cent of the general levy, or $6,000, and his license fees of $40 for street taxes. Another man owns and runs, for hire, eight trucks—his only taxable property are some household goods—and pays in all, say, $60 on his property, besides licenses, for the same fund. Why should one party, besides first making the streets, pay sixty times as much for the same privileges as the other? A more equal division of that burden can be and should be made. We are taxed high, and then pay in particular for a large part of the benefits we get from government. The most wealthy and the most intelligent may neither dance oftener nor longer than the most ignorant, the poorest, or the most unworthy citizen, but he may—nay, he must—contribute much more to pay the fiddler. This is the legal status of the case on this taxation-for-streets business, and in this case all men are not only not equal before the law, but they are very far from being approximately so. Some remedy is needed. Intelligent business men see it, and many of them think they could find ways to remedy a great part of such inequalities. Respectfully, WHOLESALE MERCHANT.

A SUMMER-FRIEND.

For the Chicago Tribune.

We have been fast friends together
Through Life's blissful Summer-weather—
With the blue sky bending o'er us,
Green paths winding on before us—
With our hearts untouched by sorrow,
Weaving visions for the morrow;
Through Life's golden Summer-weather,
We have been fast friends together.

You have vowed, should we betide me,
Faithful still to walk beside me.
Now the Autumn-winds are blowing,
And the way is rougher growing;
I can see a covert yearning
In thy glances backward turning;
This the "love that ne'er should die"?
Listen to my prophecy.

Ere the foot of Spring shall wander
O'er the russet hillside yonder—
Ere Earth binds upon her bosom
Myrtle-wreath or hawthorn-blossom—
Paths that lay so close together
Through Life's golden Summer-weather,
There will be a gulf to sever,
Broad as Death's eternal river!

Once more clinging clasp of hands, Love,
Ere we loose the blissful bands, Love!
Lip to lip, and heart to heart, Love—
Thus one moment—now we part, Love!
Roam where Summer-streams are flowing,
Sit where Summer-beams are glowing;
Thus all former ties I sever—
Summer-friend, farewell forever!

MOLINE, Ill. JULIA M. DUNNE.

Killed While Playing Football.

London (Eng.) Telegraph.

OAKHAM, Nov. 29.—An inquest was held at Middletown yesterday, touching the death of a young man named Horsman, who was killed while playing football on Saturday. Deceased was butted in the stomach by an opponent named Oates. The game was played under Rugby rules. The Coroner referred at length to the number of accidents occurring at football, and the jury deliberated for some time as to whether they should commit Oates for trial for manslaughter.

The Chinese and Indians speak most favorably of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25c.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

Benson's
—AWARDED—
Capcine
Porous
—MEDALS.—
Plaster.

The Best Known Remedy for
Backache or Lame Back. Rheumatism or Lame Joints. Cramps or Sprains. Neuralgia or Kidney Diseases. Lumbago, Severe Aches or Pains. Female Weakness.
Are Superior to all other Plasters.
Are Superior to Pads.
Are Superior to Liniments.
Are Superior to Ointments or Salves.
Are superior to Electricity or galvanism.
They Act Immediately.
They Strengthen.
They Soothe.
They Relieve Pain at Once.
They Positively Cure.

CAUTION. Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters have been imitated. Do not allow your druggist to palm off some other plaster having a similar sounding name. See that the word is spelled C-A-P-C-I-N-E. Price 25 cts.
SEABURY & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

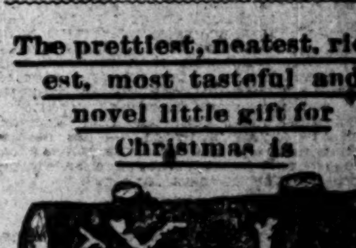
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. TRADE MARK. P. PURITY. A TRUE TONIC.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 a bottle.
BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE YULE LOG.

The prettiest, neatest, richest, most tasteful and novel little gift for Christmas is

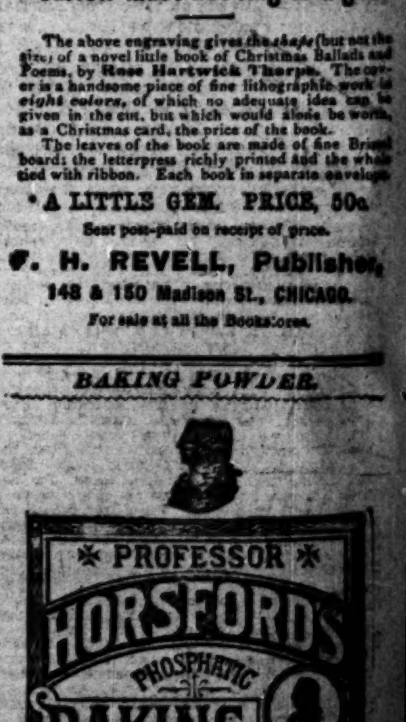


BY THE AUTHOR OF
"Curfew must not ring to-night."

The above engraving gives the *shape* (but not the size) of a novel little book of Christmas Ballads and Poems, by Rose Hartwick Thorpe. The cover is a handsome piece of fine lithographic work in *eight colors*, of which no adequate idea can be given in the cut, but which would alone be worth, as a Christmas card, the price of the book.
The leaves of the book are made of fine Bristol board; the letterpress richly printed and the whole tied with ribbon. Each book in separate envelope.

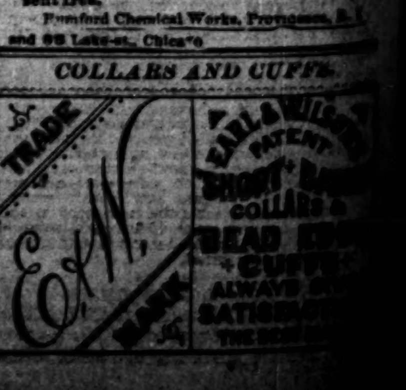
A LITTLE GEM. PRICE, 50c.
Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
F. H. REVELL, Publisher,
148 & 150 Madison St., CHICAGO.
For sale at all the Bookstores.

BAKING POWDER.



Made from Professor Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Recommended by leading physicians. Makes lighter biscuit, cakes, etc., and is healthier than ordinary Baking Powder.
In cans. Sold at a reasonable price.
The Horsford Almanac and Cook Book sent free.
Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., and 83 Lake-st., Chicago.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.



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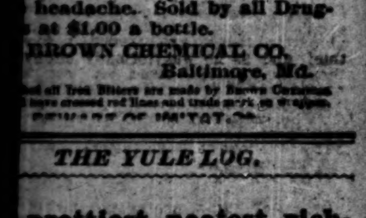

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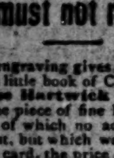

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COLLARS AND CUFFS.
EARL & WILSON'S PATENT SHORT-BAND COLLARS & BEAD EDGE CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

SKETCHES.

The Serious Mistake of a New York Belle, and Its Consequences.

Some of the Troubles Experienced by a Laramie Lady with Servants.

The Marriage and Death of a Jersey City Man Announced at the Same Time.

A Peculiar Paris Custom—Euchre for Kisses—Reunited Lovers—Current Poetry, Humor, Etc.

SILENCE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Is there need for a touch of the hand?
Or the shadow of smiles in the sun?
Or the rain for the violet's eyes?
Or a rose-life that's done?

Is there need for the meeting of lips?
Or the clasp that is stronger than wo?
Or even a word thro' the night?
Say, Love! *I know.* FANNY DRISCOLL.

A SERIOUS MISTAKE.

A New York correspondent writes: A young man whose face I recognized as that of a member of a wealthy family up town, rolled up the avenue in a dog-cart the other afternoon, with a devil-may-care air about him. A gentleman said, "Poor fellow, he is going to the dogs fast, and do you know that his spirit was broken by a curious circumstance. He was devoted in his attentions to Miss ——, now Mrs. ——, a very charming young woman in society here several years ago, but she was piqued at something that he did, and as a result she broke off her engagement with him, which had become well known, and soon put on the ring offered her by another admirer. The discarded lover in the best of taste wore his disappointment lightly, and in order that there might be no break in his relations with the family, which would cause a scandal, he began to devote himself as assiduously to a younger sister. He went to a reception one evening with the sister and his former fiancée with her lover was there. The latter was called away during the evening by a telegram, and he asked the escort of his betrothed's sister if he would not see both home. He responded pleasantly: 'Yes, but it is hardly fair to revive memories of other days in that way. However, I will be gallant.' As the three entered the carriage to go home the discarded lover began pleasantly to jest with the lady about her new engagement. 'Oh,' he said, 'I believe you will break it. You are famous, you know, for that.' 'But I am now engaged for good,' she said. 'See, I have a ring, and you did not give me one.' 'No,' he replied, 'our affair was not quite so serious. But I dare say you are too superstitious to take the ring off and let me see it.' 'Certainly not,' she said, drawing a beautiful ring from her finger. The young man examined it and tried to make out an Italian inscription that was inside. A moment later the carriage jolted so as to divert the thoughts of all for a minute or two, and then the lady interrupted the flow of conversation by saying, 'Where is my ring?' The gentleman said: 'I put it in your lap.' A search was made, but it could not be found. The girls both shook out their dresses, and a patient inspection was made of every cranny in the carriage, but in vain. The lady lost her temper, and began to accuse her escort of keeping her ring. He protested upon his honor that he had returned the ring to her by laying it upon her lap. She denied that he had put it back there, and her sister said that the last she saw of it was when the gentleman was examining it. When the carriage arrived at the home of the young women they got out carefully and examined the sidewalk closely after they passed across it to see if they dropped the ring. They asked their escort to step in and see their father. The old gentleman scolded right and left—the daughter for trifling with her engagement ring, and the gentleman for presuming to pay attention to the daughter after their own engagement was broken. The young man then asserted that he believed that the loss of the ring was adopted as a pretext to break the friendship. The young lady insisted that he had taken the ring and kept it. He offered to allow the father to search him, but he was requested to end his interview and his relations with the family at once. He soon found that he was branded in society as a thief, and as he was formally cut by some of those he had considered his best friends he ceased at once to go into society. Soon afterward he became possessed by inheritance of a fortune, and, being utterly disheartened, he turned into a melancholy spendthrift, and began to run the road that leads to the dogs."

"But was he guilty?"

"Allow me to finish. The engagement-ring was replaced by the one who gave it with a new one, and the marriage was duly celebrated. Some months ago the bride was ripping up her old party dress, which was of white tulle, with flounces and flutings, and as she drew a thread that held a flounce the ring that her quondam lover and her sister's friend was suspected of having stolen rolled upon the floor. Explanations came too late, and young —— has become so set in his new pursuit that the smiles of society have now, after his bitter experience in unjust persecution, no charm for him."

WANTED A GIRL.

"I desire to advertise for a girl to do general housework," said a Laramie lady to the manager of an intelligence office. "I have had some little trouble and annoyance during past year, and would like, if I could, to get a good girl who differs in many respects from those I have been wrestling with. Last fall I heard of a good girl who was working for a neighbor of mine, and went to work systematically to get her. I found afterward that it was a put-up job on me, and that my neighbor wanted me to get the girl more out of revenge than anything else. The girl's name was Cleopatra. She wanted $27 per month, and the use of the piano. I was so sure that she was a good girl that I engaged her on that layout. Cleopatra had so many lovers that we had to move the sofa into the kitchen on Sundays, and my husband and myself sat around on the floor, while Cleopatra wooed the festive mule-puncher. We wanted to throw all the home influences we could around Cleopatra, so that she would feel perfectly cheerful, and like one of the family. She used to wear my dresses when I was away, but when I asked her to let me wear her wardrobe she seemed hurt, and her whole system was churned up with convulsive sobs. By-and-by my dresses got kind of shabby, as the result of continuous wear by Cleopatra and myself, and so she got discontented and went away. Then I got a nice girl from Nebraska; but just as she had learned to make a pie that would yield to the softening influences of time she married a man from Bitter Creek, who was so cross-eyed that, when he wept, the scalding tears would roll down the back of his neck. I then secured a girl from the old country. She couldn't speak the English language fluently, and so didn't have a very sociable time of it. When I would tell her to wash the dishes she would generally black the stove, or bring in a scuttle of coal. I used to pour out my soul to her sometimes and ask her to confide in me, but she had a far-away look, like a man who cannot pay his board-bill. One day at dinner I asked her to bring in the dessert, but she didn't grasp my meaning, and through some oversight brought in the dish-rag on a tray. She used to wash the children's faces with the stove-rag, and brush their hair with the shoe-brush, and in that way soon won their esteem and regard. One day while we were at dinner she brought in the soup, and in an unguarded moment stuck about seven inches of her thumb in the hot soup, in order to get a more secure grip on the tureen. In the first impulse of coy and maidenly surprise she thoughtlessly dropped the tureen and the soup in my husband's lap. My husband is a shy and rather retiring man, but he rose with a graceful movement to his full hight, and killed her with the carving-knife, and kicked her gory remains under the table. After the inquest I got a hollow-eyed girl from Fort Collins. She was an orphan, with pale hair that she used to work up in a bang. She was proud and impulsive in her nature, and ate everything in the house. We used to hear her in the middle of the night foraging around after cold pie and fragments of rich and expensive grub. She had a singular yearning for [...] an impassioned longing for preserves [that] we never succeeded in quenching. When the jelly and fruit-cake gave out, she would [calmly] turn her attention to cold ham and mush, with the smoldering ruins of baked beans and cold cabbage and vinegar. We stood it till [groceries] came up so, and apples got to be seven [dollars] and a half a barrel, and then we asked [her] to send in her resignation. Shortly after [that my] husband made an assignment. What I [would] like now is a good girl, not so much as a [companion] and confidential promoter of financial [...], but more to wrestle with manual labor [in the] kitchen at so much per wrestle and board. [I am not] difficult to please, but I don't want to [pay the] same salary that the cashier of a bank [gets] for the sake of having a pampered [menial] in the house who doesn't do enough work [to wear] away her ennui."

WEDDED AND DEAD.

[A] New York correspondent: The si[multaneous] announcement of the marriage [and death of] a person suggests a story of sad[ness] and it is likely to excite curiosity. There appeared yesterday a notice of the marriage of William H. Backus, of Jersey City, to Hortense J. Creede, and following it, under the proper caption, was another of his death. The nuptial ceremony, it was announced, occurred privately in Jersey City on Thursday, Nov. 3, and the death suddenly at Altoona, Pa., on Thursday, the 24th inst. Mr. Backus was 24 years of age. The lady whom he wedded is the only daughter of Mrs. Hortense J. Creede, the widow of the late Thomas Creede, who resides at No. 258 Jersey avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Backus lived with his widowed mother, Mrs. Sarah Backus, at No. 227 Warren street, the same city. He and the lady who became a bride and a widow in less than a month had known each other almost their entire lives. They went to school together, and studied in the same classes. While school children an affection sprang up between them, and before their studies were completed they plighted their troth. The marriage was appointed to take place about the middle of December next, but a strange chain of circumstances caused the performance of the ceremony before that time. Mr. Backus was employed as a traveling agent of an extensive tobacco house in New York, and was away from home most of the time. The grandmother of Miss Creede died Oct. 30, and word was sent to him, although it was hardly expected that he would be able to attend the funeral. He returned, however, and after the services said that he was impressed with a premonition that he could not account for.

"I have a presentiment," he said to his betrothed, "that if we are not married now we never shall be."

Nothing could banish the thought from his mind. To free him from the foreboding the families resolved that the marriage should take place at once, and the lovers were married privately on Nov. 3. It was the intention to have the ceremony performed a second time in December, and to make the occasion a joyful one by inviting a large number of friends to be present. In order to excite no comment upon what might have been considered by some a singular proceeding, Mr. and Mrs. Backus separated and went to their respective houses after the wedding, as though nothing unusual had occurred, and the next morning Mr. Backus left the city. A letter written on Sunday at the Logan House, Altoona, Pa., where Mr. Backus was staying, said that he was suffering from a cold. On Thursday morning a telegram was received stating that he was very sick, and a little later another conveying the information that he died at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. On the receipt of the first telegram his wife and mother prepared to start for his bedside, but before they could complete their arrangements the second came.

Although none of his relatives were with him at the time of his death, he was surrounded by kind people who ministered to his wants. His cold developed into typhoid fever, and subsequently into erysipelas, but a fatal termination was not apprehended by the physician who attended him. His body was brought to Jersey City on Friday, and the funeral was held at the family residence yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon the remains were taken to New Bedford, Mass., the old home of the family, for interment. Mr. Backus was highly regarded by his employers, who had promised him an advance in his salary when he married. His widow is a most estimable, refined, and accomplished young lady, and a member of one of the old families of Jersey City. Yesterday she was nearly crazed by grief. Ex-Mayor Wickham, of New York, a friend of the family, was among the first to call and offer his sympathy.

THE WRONG ASHES.

He was a jolly-looking man with a round corporation, a Burgundy-tinted nose, and the general exterior of a contented mind, and as he entered the editorial den he offered us a good cigar, lit another, and said:

"How about this local cremation scheme?"

"Well, how yourself?"

"The fact is," said the stranger, reflectively, "I had a pretty tough experience with one of these cadaver-roasting concerns once, and I thought mebbe you might like to make an item of the fact so as to warn the people here in time."

"Fire away."

"Well, you see I was in New Orleans. My wife died there, and as a cremation company was having a good deal of a boom there just then, she made me promise to have her spirit sent up through their flue, as it were. Said she thought it would be nice and melancholy for me to carry her ashes around with me everywhere I went—in a vase, you understand."

"And you complied?"

"Why, yes. It was her last wish, you know, and besides I thought it might be useful in preparing her remains for the here——but never mind that now. I sent her remains around to the company's office in a push-cart, got a receipt, saw Maria touched off, so to speak, and two days after that they returned to me a beautiful majolica jar full of ashes, scented with forget-me-not and the stopper tied with a pink ribbon."

"That was pretty."

"Yes; I was very much pleased at first, but I had to keep the bottle out of sight after a while though, because the people were all the time opening the jar, under the impression that it contained preserved ginger, or chowchow, or something."

"That would have been unpleasant."

"Unpleasant—well, I should smile—I mean I should weep. Why, actually, one day while I was living in New York I came home and found a new servant girl polishing knives with the remains—just think of it."

"Terrible, sir, terrible."

"But what I was going to say was this: About a year ago my wife was kindled—I mean cremated—I was in New Orleans again, and I happened to meet the Superintendent of the refractory ore—I should say the corpse-burning furnace—at a banquet, and he got so full I had to see him home. On the way we stopped at a place or two for a steadier—you know how it is—and the result was he got very communicative about his company—in fact, gave the whole business away."

"Did, eh?"

"Yes, sir; he squarely owned up that he didn't burn the bodies at all. He said they just dropped them through a hole in the bottom of the furnace and took 'em out the back way at night and sold 'em to the medical students."

"Gracious! And the ashes?"

"Mule ashes, sir; nothing but mule ashes! They would just cut up some old mule carcass, the Superintendent said, pitch in enough to make a bad smell and sell the ashes to the grief-stricken relatives for $25. Terribly cheeky, now wasn't it?"

"And all this time you had——"

"Had been carrying that old jar of mule ashes all over the country. Just imagine how mean I felt?"

"You threw it away then?"

"Well, no," said the widower, as he winked a tear out of the left eye; "the more I thought the matter over the more I concluded that mule ashes were not so much out of the way after all. You see poor Maria was an awful stubborn woman—t-r-e-m-e-n-d-o-u-s stubborn—and—yes, I kinder thought mule ashes would do mighty near as well, all things considered."

And, heaving the resigned sigh of one who had succeeded in bracing up under great sorrow, the anti-cremationist smiled softly, lit another cigar, and walked out.

A PARIS CUSTOM.

Says a Paris correspondent: One curious custom prevails in connection with the mounted Frenchwoman. In Paris, as is well known, even married ladies of the highest world rarely venture into the streets unattended. But fashion rules that, once on a horse, a lady, be she married or single, may trot through the streets of the city and through the loneliest bridlepaths of the Bois unaccompanied even by a groom. There are dozens of these cavalierless equestriennes to be seen riding briskly through the leafy perspectives of the Bois. Some among them, at least, do not appear to find the situation wholly unenlivened by incident. Once, in the early spring, as I was sauntering close to one of the less-frequented bridlepaths, I was startled by the quick falls of a horse's hoof. Turning, I saw through the thicket, first a leaping grayhound, and next the figure of a dark, blue-robed amazone, rising to the trot of a superb thoroughbred. As she drew near I thought that something of the grayhound's supple grace was repeated in the rider's lithe, slender figure. It was probably for my edification that she drew her horse up short just where I could best see her; then, as I caught a glimpse of her dark eyes and of the rich pallor of her cheek, now tinted with a blush of color, I recognized the lady of the little incident on the terrace. If I had forgotten her, there would still have been another fact to recall her to my mind. A moment later the greyhound shot by with a bound to greet a horseman coming swiftly from the opposit direction. Madam's blush deepened, and as the horseman came nearer I descried the same gentleman who had been her cavalier on that January day. But he did not at once join her; on the contrary, he gave a swift, hurried glance up and down the long, sunlit path as he rode swiftly along, almost passing her by; then, apparently satisfied that no one was in sight, he wheeled his horse about, close to the lady's slowly prancing bay, and as she held out her hand in greeting I saw the sun's rays glisten on a bit of note he left within it. He released the hand on the instant, but the instant had been long enough for him to bend from his saddle and imprint upon the gloved surface a hasty kiss. Then, without a word, these strange lovers put spurs to their horses, riding as if on the wings of the wind in opposit directions. I concluded that to them, at least, the spring had brought with it a fuller crimson upon the robin's breast.

EUCHRE FOR KISSES.

An up-town young lady and gentleman play games of euchre nights in the young lady's parlor, under the agreement that when he wins he is to kiss her and when she wins she is to kiss him. The arrangement seems to have been very satisfactory, and it has astonished the rest of the folks who are not in the secret why it is they do so love to play euchre. If one of the members of the family happens to be in the room when games are won or lost, why the fulfillment of the contract is put off until a kissing opportunity occurs, and it is said that in some instances when a large number of forfeits become due it requires almost a continual kiss and return for half an hour or more to finish up. This practice a person would suppose to be quite a wearing and exhaustive one, but the young people bear up under it wonderfully and seem quite cheerful and happy. Had it not been for some jealous chaps the secret compact between the two probably would never have been known to the world and thus other couples deprived of the chance to test it themselves. The jealous youths, while looking at the window one night, saw the forms of the couple shadowed on the window-shades, and as they could see them play cards, and then when the last card was slapped down hear one or the other say, "O, glory! It's my turn!" or "O, cream and peaches, I will try it this time!" and could see the shadowy motions as of kissing, they surmised the whole thing and told it as a big joke, when they were only sighing that they couldn't have part in the contract.

REUNITED LOVERS.

Several years before the War a young man came to Little Rock and fell desperately in love with a young lady. The lady's parents were rich. The young man was poor. A union was impossible. The girl prayed and the young man implored, but the ruthless parents remained firm. The young man went away. The War came on. The parents of the girl died. Her uncle squandered the estate. The other day the lover came back and inquired for the young lady. Age and poverty had visited her, but she had remained true. They met and embraced.

"You were away so very long," she said, leaning her tired head on his shoulder. "But you won't leave me again. Those who kept us apart are sleeping now."

"I will never leave my brave darling. I have been trying for years to see you."

But they did not marry. The man got her to wash six shirts for him, and ran away without paying the bill.

FOR VARIOUS REASONS.

"Why," asks *Le Charivari*, "do men cling to their wives? For various reasons. Through habit, as one likes the cozy armchair he is always certain to find in the one place on coming home. Through economy: you could not hire a servant who would not cost you twice as much, and serve you only half as well. Through love of peace: a separation would cause so much scandal, and create so much trouble. Through imitation: everybody else sticks to his wife, so one must do like the balance. Through decorum: it makes a man respectable. Through philosophy: all women resemble each other. Through petty vanity: because everybody says, 'Oh, what a splendid woman!' Through remorse of conscience: 'Poor little woman, it is not her fault that I am tired of her.' And finally, strange to say, a man sometimes—early in his wedded life—clings to his wife through love!"

A CONSERVATIVE SPINSTER.

The old maid of the period is usually a rich old maid, and her virtues are of the conservative order.

Such a lady was recently addressed by a widower with seven children who desired to marry her.

"Sir," she said, "I would not live in the house with seven children of my own, much less anybody else's." This widower said:

"You astonish me." And after a little while—"What am I to do with my seven children?"

"Offer them to some girl in her teens who doesn't know any better," said the maiden lady, and the widower said he believed he would.

A GOOD REASON.

They are two lovers—he 10 and she 8. It is a June evening, and they are sitting with their arms around each other on the lower step of the front stoop of her father's house. Bill Tomkins, the boy next door, comes along about that time, sees them sitting there, gives an audible chuckle, and goes off to summon other boys to come and witness the spectacle. Then the adolescent Romeo turns to his Juliet and says with an expression of offended dignity:

"Lizzie, I don't like Bill Tomkins."

"Why?" murmurs Lizzie.

"Cos," returns her lover, "he's so regardless."

CURRENT POETRY.

KNEW THE BRAND.

"The years are many since we met,
And summer suns and winter snows,
The cares our mortal lives beget,
Have left me all unchanged in those
Respects that mark a heart that's true
To love and hope and faith in you."

To him responsive then she said:
"No, no, dear Jack, we cannot wed."
And added with a deep-drawn sigh,
"For though the same old hope remains,
The same old love of days gone by,
The same old faith that never feigns,
I smell, and fear 'twill last till death,
The same old whisky on your breath."

NEVER SUSPECTED IT.

A letter on the table lies—
I do not recognize the hand,
And yet my heart is throbbing and
There's joy-light in my yearning eyes.

Is it from mother, old and gray,
Or from the little trusting maid
Whose heart I won before I strayed
Out to the mountains, leagues away?

Before I break the seal, I press
My lips upon the envelope,
And oh! a boundless wealth of hope
Is lavished in that soft caress.

Peace, fluttering heart! Oh soul, sit still!
Why should my trembling frame recoil?
My letter comes from Bridget Doyle—
It is—it is my laundry bill!

FAIRLY FUNNY.

Mrs. Livermore is lecturing on "The Boy of Today," who is out in front of the church waiting for "The Coming Girl."

A fashion note says: "Worth has sat down on striped materials." You can wager he didn't crumple them enough to take anything off the price.

Two girls at Greenwich, Eng., climbed five fences, wrenched off a lock, and plundered a house lately. If this goes on, male burglars will have to strike, like the cigar men.

A lady who suffered from phthisis,
When asked by her lover for khthisis,
Said, "I've such a cough
You had better go ough,
And be courting some healthier mhthisis."

A railroad man met with a painful accident the other evening. He had just emptied one schooner of beer, and was in the act of reaching for another when his wife appeared unexpectedly upon the scene. He was caught between the bumpers with the usual result.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Brown, as she surveyed with evident pleasure her little parlor sideboard, covered with old china and decorated with highly-colored tiles; "Mr. B. remarked last night that I was becoming quite an atheist," and the old lady's countenance fairly beamed with delight as her eyes rested on a 16-cent Japanese teapot.

"Under the mist and the moonlight I wander alone," sighs a long-haired poet, and we don't wonder at it. If he would only visit a barber's shop, cut his finger-nails close and black his boots, we presume he could get some one to wander "under the mist and the moonlight" with him. It is a settled fact that you have got to look sort of finicky before you can get a girl to walk out with you.

A Michigan backwoodsman, young and handsome, but untutored and rude, has married the accomplished daughter of a wealthy tourist, and taken her to his cabin in the forest, where he chops wood for a living. Her father, unable to recover her by law, since she was old enough to legally choose a husband for herself, has sensibly taken board at a Milwaukee hotel, where he is now patiently waiting for the girl to voluntarily return. "I may be delayed three months," he says, "but I don't believe it will be as many weeks. These little incidents of travel are worrisome, yet not very serious."

It was a New England girl who asked, "Why is it that two souls, mated in the impenetrable mystery of their nativity, float by each other on the ocean currents of existence without being instinctively drawn together, blended and beautified in the assimilated alembic of eternal love?" That is an easy one. It is because butter is 45 cents a pound, and a good sealskin sacque costs as high as $500. The necessaries of life must experience a fall in price before two souls will readily blend in the assimilated alembic and so forth.

Smythe, Forbes, and Parkinson, fearing lest they should succumb to the charms of Maud, Marian, and Maggie Wilmot (and the wiles of those young ladies' clever mamma), secure berths on board the Transoceanic steam yachting company's vessel Columbo for a trip around the world. Just as they have paid their fares ($4,800 each), whom should they meet coming into the company's office but Mrs. Wilmot herself, with her three lovely daughters at her heels—all evidently bent on the same errand.

Brown's Iron Bitters contain all essential ingredients for a true tonic.

THE COURTS.

Damages Wanted by a Young Lady for a Damaged Face.

Record of New Suits, Criminal Business, Judgments, Etc.

A COSTLY FACE.

Judge Anthony is engaged in hearing the case of Guilimini Lebeau against Ernest Matthei to recover $20,000 damages for the loss of her beauty. She claims that in April, 1879, she bought of the defendant, who was a druggist at No. 13 Blue Island avenue, a preparation, said to be harmless, which would remove freckles and blotches, and make her fair in the eyes of men. She used it according to directions, and it did remove the offending discolorations and eruptions, but, alas! it did much more, for it burned her forehead and cheeks to the bone. She was sick for four months with a horrible sore, which has left a permanent scar and disfigured her for life. She charges the druggist was responsible for so grave a mistake, or carelessness, and asks $20,000 damages for the injuries suffered.

ITEMS.

The case of Lysander Tiffany, the West Side letter-carrier who embezzled letters, was on trial all day before Judge Blodgett, and the instructions to the jury will be given this morning.

The jury in the case of Charles H. Ervin, the counterfeiter, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty but recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

Today the case of Henry C. Dean and George S. Mayo will be called for trial before Judge Blodgett. They made themselves too famous by selling the Monarch lightning saw and using the mails to spread their flattering circulars. They also donated 60-cent revolvers for $2, and even sold Bibles, dictionaries, and anything else they could at double their value. They had been doing a very remunerative business for several months prior to February last, when they were arrested, and, as is usually the case, found plenty of greenhorns who were ready to deal with them. Their most profitable business was in selling saws for $20, which were represented as able to do an unprecedented amount of work. The woodcuts representing their saws were very flattering and well calculated to deceive. The small boy also was extensively taken in by the seductive offer to sell fine revolvers for $2. The advertisers kept their word, and the small boy was not made an instrument of terror to all his neighbors, for the manufacturers omitted to bore the barrel, so that it was as harmless as a lead pencil. In many cases Dean and Mayo omitted to send any goods whatever, and when called on for an explanation replied that they were behindhand in their orders, but would soon forward, etc., and by this means they carried on an immense trade for a time.

In the foreclosure case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company against the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, a formal motion was entered yesterday before Judge Drummond to set aside the foreclosure decrees entered Sept. 19, 1881.

In the case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company against the city, before Judge Gardner, a number of witnesses were examined yesterday to prove that they had not given their consent to the road to cross the streets north of Twelfth street. The case will probably take the greater part of next week.

The ejectment suit of Marie A. Valentine against the city, better known as the "Valentine scrip case," was yesterday dismissed for want of prosecution by Judge Anthony.

DIVORCES.

Daniel S. Mitchell filed a bill yesterday against his wife Macey Jane, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Minnie F. Windrem from William W. Windrem on the ground of cruelty.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Kerosene Lamp Heater Company filed bills yesterday against Merwin Church and MacLean & Retterer to prevent them from infringing its patented improved attachments to lamp-chimneys.

Henry A. Hewet filed a bill against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company to prevent it from using his improved steam safety valve, patented Aug. 18, 1868.

STATE COURTS.

Samuel R. Johnson commenced a suit yesterday for $2,500 against Archibald McArthur.

Ellis Hyman commenced an action in trespass against Max Romer, laying damages at $10,000.

Harriet B. Cram filed a bill against William Blanchard, executor of the will of Charles H. Cram, deceased, John Boyd, and Albert Wisner, successors in trust, Clara C. Bacon, N. D. Cram, C. H. Cram, Harriet B. Cram, Bessie Cram, Tim Cram, Rupert Cram, Mildred Cram, Walter Cram, and C. H. Dell to foreclose a trust-deed for $11,900 on Lots 6 and 7 in the Assessors' Subdivision of Lots 27 and 28 in Pine Grove, in Sec. 21, 40, 14.

Mindwell L. G. Patton filed a bill against Thomas W. and Mary P. Saunders, O. K. A. Hutchinson, Trustee, Simeon Babcock, and W. M. Luff, successor in trust, to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,500 on Lot 22, Block 2, in C. H. Walker's Subdivision of all that part south of the north 30 acres of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 14.

J. J. McCormick commenced a suit for $5,000 damages against Theodore W. Painney and Thomas O'Connell.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Kelly, Joseph Burns, and William Kearns were convicted of burglary and sentenced to two years each in the penitentiary.

James Garrity and Richard Ryan are on trial in Branch No. 1 for burglary.

George Jamison, who stabbed Gustav Deegan during a fight provoked by insulting remarks of Deegan to a young lady, was fined $50 and costs.

Benair G. Wheeler, indicted as George Wheeler for receiving stolen goods, was released by Judge Tuley on $3,000 bail, Michael Levi, Daniel Levi, and Thomas F. Smith signing his bond.

The jury in the case of George Jones (colored), who was tried for the larceny of jewelry and money from a State street bagnio, were unable to agree, and Jones was remanded.

The recognizance of August Lemke, indicted for assault, was forfeited. His sureties are William Bartels and Fred Borman. Michael Geary, indicted for robbery, also forfeited his bail. His surety is George Gillam.

James Webb, the ex-Janitor of the Merchants' National Bank, was tried for receiving stolen goods. The evidence against him was furnished by two thieves, whom the jury disbelieved, they acquitted Webb after half an hour's deliberation, as he proved a good character.

The following prisoners will be arraigned today: Al Jones, Martin Duffy, Michael Curran, Morris Collins, Willie Patterson, Richard Prentiss, Sarah Egan, Eddy Farrington, James Finan, alias Charles Smith, Robert Howe, Samuel Hanna, Frank Hinkley, John Gales (the murderer of Hessler), J. R. Gorin, William Jones, Joseph Kelly, Joseph Palmer, John Smith, Edward Soverney, David Black, James Smith, Frank Sinargra, John Welch, James Walsh, Henry Williams, and William Stewart.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Theodore Schwartzhoff, insane, letters of conservatorship were issued to Edward Koch, under bond for $40,000.

In the estate of Hattie E. Ball, a minor, letters of guardianship were issued to James M. Ball, under bond for $6,500.

THE CALL TODAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—Motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 4,775, 4,789, 5,045, 5,215, 5,047, 5,285.

JUDGE GARDNER—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE ROGERS—Motions for new trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Motions.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE TULEY—No court.

JUDGE JAMESON—Arraignment of prisoners, motions, sentences, etc.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call 750 to 800. Trial call term Nos. 4,260, 4,822, 4,828, 4,830, 4,840, 4,844, 4,850, 4,854, 4,858, 4,870, 4,764. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Smith. No. 4,780, Plumbley vs. Hayes, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—134 to 186. If no attorney appears in a case it will be dismissed on call. No. 104, Lebeau vs. Matthei, on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call at 2 p. m. 823, 827, 832, 822, 824, 839. No. 808, Coones vs. Freeman, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Set case term No. 4,889, South Park Commissioners vs. School Trustees, and calendar Nos. 198, 200, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208. No. 197, Black vs. Town of Cicero, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call 228, 229, 230, 231, 234, 235, 236. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 232, 417, 519, 530, 531, 538, 541, 545, 547, 548, 549, 551, 553, 554, 555.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 84, 632, 633, 632, 635, 640, 642, 643, 644, 653 to 666, inclusive.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases Nos. 187, 189, 161, and 182, and Nos. 239, 240, 241, 242, 244, 252, 254, 255, 261, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, and 272.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Charles H. Walker vs. Edwin Walker, $1,030.36.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—M. J. Wentworth et al. vs. George Olsen and John B. Miller, $5,375.—Seth Gage et al. vs. O. A. Smith, $74.71.

OTTAWA APPELLATE COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 16.—Today's proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second District:

553. The People ex rel. vs. The Board of Supervisors of Iroquois County. Reversed and remanded under the mandates of the Supreme Court.

797. Powell et al. vs. Allen et al. Cause continued and appellant's time to file record abstracts and briefs extended sixty days.

463. Shear vs. Moshier. Motion by appellee for judgment for costs overruled.

844. Jackson et al. vs. Rickards. Order taking cause set aside and cause continued for service.

The court adjourned to Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

TAX THE SALOONS

To Increase the Police Force.

So far as the daily press reflects public sentiment, the people of Chicago are pretty solid for an increase of liquor license to raise a fund to support the much-needed addition to the police force. What THE TRIBUNE has said in behalf of the proposition its readers all know. The Postmaster's paper—*Herald*—insists on increasing the license to $1 a day for each saloon, or $300 a year, and wants the police force raised to 800 "stalwarts," which would be about the number.

The *Times* is advocating the same general idea, but without specifying the amount the liquor shops should pay. It says:

In most cities the saloon license fee is merely nominal, and the bonds, to which some importance is attached, are of no account whatever. There is, practically, free trade in liquors. Any one who can rent a hovel and induce a dealer to trust him for a few casks may set up in the business. The saloons spread consequently, and the necessity for police inspection is increased. A large saloon license fee would bring more revenue, more protection to the customer, and would result in fewer saloons, and probably in less occasion for crime. The man who could pay a large liquor license would have sufficient property to be in some degree responsible. His interests would be with the maintenance of good order, and he would have no object in becoming an impediment to the proper performance of police duties.

Lawson's two papers, both daily, advocate more policemen, and more license to support them, and offers cogent reasons therefor. The *Journal* has had several well-reasoned articles in favor of the same important object. The *L.-O.* is doing its best in the same direction. In one of its articles it says:

The saloons of Chicago at present pay only $175,000 toward the support of the City Government—i. e., they are counted at 3,500, which pay $52 a year license for each. These saloons sell $12,000,000 worth of liquor per year, or about $24 worth per capita for the whole population of Chicago. Their aggregate tax, therefore, is only a trifle more than 1 per cent on a business on which the running profit is at least 30 per cent, and on a large part of which it is from 60 to 200 per cent. Indeed, the gallon of whisky which cost $2.50 measures out by the glass into sixty-four half-gills or ordinary drinks, and sells, therefore, at 15 cents a glass, for $9.60, or, at 20 cents a glass, for $12.80, a profit of nearly 400 per cent. . . .

In Nebraska, a license fee of $1,000 for the cities and $500 for the country works well. How would such a law work in Chicago? A few of our larger saloonkeepers would welcome a license fee of $1,000, on account of its tendency to concentrate trade in their hands. While this is a selfish consideration, yet, in a commercial point of view, if the people of Chicago are bound to drink an average of $24 worth per head per year, the fewer persons employed to measure it out for them the greater the number who will be remitted to useful employments.

The real considerations to be borne in mind are: (1) What kind of a license fee will produce most revenue to the city? (2) What fee will do most to mitigate the evils of the liquor traffic, if any influence in this direction can be exercised by the license fee? A license fee of $1,000 a year would probably reduce the number of liquor saloons from 4,000 to 2,000 or 2,500, possibly even to 1,500 if efficiently enforced. Two thousand saloons paying $1,000 each would bring the city $2,000,000. A license fee of $520, or $10 a week, would probably be paid by every saloon that now pays $1 a week, and would produce somewhere from $1,500,000 a year to $1,800,000. It would produce less revenue than the $1,000 fee, and it would prove less of a sumptuary law. It would do less to check the consumption of liquors and less to throw the parties that should adopt it out of power.

Of course questions of revenue and reform, of increasing the police force and health force, must all be subordinated to the all-important and crowning boon of keeping "the very best Mayor," etc., in power, to say nothing of the City Council. If the dear people want a murder before breakfast daily, are they not entitled to it? And if an increase of the police force cannot be had without a betrayal on the part of "our Mayor" of his league with the liquor interest, who surround him in phalanx as the former Swiss Guards once surrounded the late Pope, why he will not betray them. Small-pox may increase until every church in Chicago has to be used for a pest hospital before Mayor Harrison will favor a liquor tax which might defeat his reëlection. Crime may roll up the horrid ghastly calendar of its broken heads and bleeding throats until the name of Chicago is synonymous with that of the world of lost souls, but it will form no reason why our City Council should work against the very liquor interests which have elected it.

The problem is, therefore, how to increase the police force, now so sadly deficient in numbers, through an increase of the license tax which can be obtained from a Common Council which holds crime and the small-pox to be very light evils compared with offending the liquor interest. We need unquestionably 300 more patrolmen. Our policemen are being shot down frequently, because in any tussle with the criminals at any point the criminals outnumber them. The Mayor facetiously recommends that the police be mounted, so that they can better escape when pursued, and that the charter be remodeled so that license fees can be collected from those who sell food and clothing. No sarcasm could be more cutting, unless the Mayor should order the police to tend bar for the groggeries—free.

THE SWEETEST HOUR IN ALL LOVE-LIFE.

There is a time with lovers, when the heart
First slowly rouses from its dreamless sleep
To all the tumult of a passion-life,
Ere yet have wakened jealousy and strife—
Just as the young, untutored child will start
Out of a long hour's slumber, sound and deep,
And lie and smile, with rosy lips and cheeks,
In a calm, restful trance, before it speaks;
A time when yet no word the spell has broken
Save what the heart unto the soul has spoken
In quickened throbs, and sighs but half-suppressed;
A time when that sweet truth, all unconfessed,
Gives added fragrance to the Summer-flowers,
A golden glory to the passing hour,
A hopeful beauty to the plainest face,
And lends to life a new and tender grace.

When the full heart has climbed the hights of bliss,
And, smiling, looks back o'er the golden past,
I think it finds no sweeter hour than this
In all Love-life. For later, when the last
Translucent drop o'erflows the cup of joy,
And Love, more mighty than the heart's control,
Surges in words of passion from the soul,
And vows are asked and given, shadows rise
Like mists before the sun in noonday skies;
Vague fears, which prove the shining gold alloy;
A dread of change, the crowning moment's curse,
Since what is perfect change but renders worse;
A vain desire to cripple Time, who goes
Bearing our joys away, and bringing woes;
And, later, doubts and jealousies awaken,
And plighted hearts are tempest-tost and shaken.

But this blest hour in Love's glad, golden day
Is like the dawning, ere the radiant ray
Of glowing Sol has burst upon the eye,
But yet is heralded in earth and sky,
Warm with its fervor, mellow with its light,
While Care still slumbers in the arms of Night,
But Hope, awake, hears happy birdlings sing,
And thinks of all a Summer-day may bring.
In this sweet calm my young heart lay at rest,
Filled with a blissful sense of peace, nor guessed
That sullen clouds are gathering in the skies,
To hide the glorious sun ere it should rise.
—*From Ella Wheeler's "Maurine."*

Changing Places.

Detroit Free Press.

A citizen who has an office in the top story of a block on Griswold street had half a ton of coal dumped on the walk the other day, and the cart hadn't yet disappeared when a boy came puffing up-stairs and called out:

"Say, want that coal lugged up?"

"That's no way to address a person," replied the man. "Why don't you address me in a civil, polite manner?"

"Dunno how," answered the boy.

"Well, I'll show you how. Sit down here and suppose you are the owner of the office and I am a boy who wants to bring up coal."

He stepped into the hall and knocked on the door, and as the boy cried "come in" the man entered the room with hat in hand and began:

"Beg pardon, sir, but you have coal on the walk below."

"Yes."

"Shall I bring it up for you?"

"O, certainly."

"How much will you pay?"

"Well," replied the boy as he looked around at the scanty furniture, "I generally promise a boy 15 cents and shove a bogus quarter on him, but seeing it's you and the only support of a large family, if you'll bring up that coal and put it in that box, I'll give you my whole income for a year and a half and a pair of old boots in the bargain."

"Boy what do you mean!" demanded the man as he flushed up.

But the boy dodged him and reached the stairs and as he paused at one of the landings to look up, he called out:

"I expected every minute that you'd advise me to get that coal up-stairs before some creditor gobbled it! You can't play hog for shucks!"

ODOROUS COTTLE.

Prosecuted for Cruelty to Animals.

The case against E. H. Cottle, the bad-debt collection agent, who is charged with cruelty to animals, was called before Justice Morrison yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. C. W. Woodman prosecuted for the State and Mr. Joseph Wright represented the Illinois Humane Society. Mr. J. P. Hodnett appeared for the defense, and asked for a jury trial. A venire was issued, and intrusted to Constable Armitage to serve. The Court instructed Armitage to bring in a jury of business-men and not to take the saloon-refuse or to pick up men on the street. Armitage brought in a very respectable-looking crowd, and the defense then withdrew the venire and elected to be tried by the Court. Some twenty-five witnesses were sworn, and an adjournment was taken for lunch.

In the afternoon the case proper was begun. Francis P. Callahan, a veterinary surgeon, swore that he saw one of Cottle's horses dying on the street. Cottle had a mare in foal which he overdrove and starved.

John De Graff, of Thornton, testified that he had seen Cottle overdrive a mare in foal. Cottle said she was his, and he did not care what anybody said.

F. P. Gleason testified that Cottle borrowed money of him on a chattel-mortgage covering three horses, a buggy, and harness. He visited Cottle's barn, and found it dirty and filthy. When he went to foreclose he found that one of the horses had broken its leg, and another was dead. His testimony went to establish decided neglect on the part of Cottle.

There being several additional witnesses to be heard, the case was continued till Monday.

LIST OF WESTERN PATENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following list of patents issued this week to inventors residing in the Northwestern States:

ILLINOIS.

James M. Blackman, Chicago, ventilator wheel or fan.
J. W. Blodgett, Chicago, loop and lock-stitch sewing-machine.
James Brady, Dixon, cultivator.
C. B. Brainard, Joliet, frame for supporting and stretching woven-wire mattresses.
J. Burton, Geneva, manufacturing sized paper.
C. E. Buschick, Chicago, boiler furnace.
D. Carskaden, Chicago, machine for separating ores.
L. W. Crandle, Chicago, convertible table and bed.
Thomas H. Dodge, De Kalb, barbed fence-wire.
S. Elliott and F. B. Jeffery, Chicago, sewing-machine.
C. D. Field, Chicago, magazine-stove.
F. W. Gates, Chicago, machine for breaking stone and crushing ores.
W. W. Giles, Chicago, drilling-machine.
W. Hayden, Chicago, needle-bar for sewing-machines.
N. W. Holt, Chicago, dust-collector.
A. J. Hall, Sterling, pump.
James W. McDonough, Chicago, telephone.
B. Phelps, Moline, corn-planter.
B. Phelps, Moline, check-row corn-planter and check-knob for corn-planter.
J. K. Seem, Macomb, clock-calendar.
P. H. and T. A. Sprague, Cornell, plump-plunger.
D. Sprecher, Richview, nut-lock.
J. R. Stoetzel, Peru, hearse and coffin barrow.
L. M. Summerfield, Mattoon, carpet-stretcher.
L. M. Summerfield, Mattoon, shirt.
D. C. Thompson, Chicago, bellows.
James Thompson, Chicago, box-joint for sewer-pipes.
J. A. Thompson, Chicago, boot and shoe strap.
K. Tyndal, Lee, mitten.
D. F. Van Liew, Aurora, grain-car door.
C. Wahl, Chicago, vacuum-pan.
A. Wemple, Chicago, machine for cutting grain.
G. L. Williams and H. Rundle, Edwardsville, billiard-cue.

WISCONSIN.

K. Anunsen, Winchester, drive-wheel.
E. G. Durant, Racine, boat, and the method of constructing the same.
H. Hough, Darlington, neckyoke attachment.
H. H. Richards, Racine, buggy-shaft.
G. D. Rowell, Appleton, sled.
John Zech, Chilton, middlings-purifier.

MICHIGAN.

C. B. Chittenden, Ecorse, hoop-lapping and pointing machine.
E. H. Cowell, Detroit, electrical distance register for cars.
W. H. Gordon, Detroit, cheese or lunch box.
J. Greybowski, Detroit, coffee-mill.
J. Greybowski, Detroit, stair-rod.
C. J. Hamilton, Plymouth, wind-mill.
L. H. Hood and G. Christmas, Grand Haven, spring bed-bottom.
G. H. Howe and J. S. Gallup, Niles, circle-iron for carriages.
P. Irwin, Waverly, preventing yellows in peach-trees.
C. E. Lewis, Bay City, pressure-roller for sawmills.
I. Pierce, Alma, machine for cutting match-splints.
F. and J. C. Seils, Detroit, valance for carriage-bows.
H. Staples and J. D. Lawton, Battle Creek, lifting-jack.

MINNESOTA.

L. D. McIntosh, Waseca, heliostat.
U. H. Odell, Minneapolis, roller-mill.
M. B. Parker and E. W. Richards, Blue Earth City, hay and straw burner.

IOWA.

P. C. Crees, Tuskuna, gate.
J. R. Davis, Bloomfield, earth-boring apparatus.
G. S. Dean, Independence, wire-stretcher.
H. Fischer, Des Moines, rotary steam-engine.
H. C. Moon, Tama City, road-scraper.
P. F. Petersen, Davenport, thill-coupling.
J. H. Wiley, Oskaloosa, surgical instruments.

INDIANA.

T. M. Bales, Dublin, cockle-machine.
M. Hedrick, Oakland City, aid-binder attachment for harvesters.
W. Hessman, Richmond, caster.
W. Hessman, Richmond, furniture-caster.
A. Hosack, Silver Lake, bridle.
W. Kendall, Logansport, shower-bath.
M. C. Meigs, Romney, cultivator.
E. W. Poston, Fort Wayne, car brake and starter.
J. H. Rude, S. B. and G. W., Liberty, grain-drill (reissue).
G. A. Wagner, Portland, steam-generator.

NEBRASKA.

L. C. Hamel, North Loup, windmill.
T. A. Parkinson, York, treadle.

GOSSIP FROM THE BOARD.

The Board of Trade Directors have discovered that when the Board of Real-Estate Managers were appointed they were given full power to review the plans for the new building, make their own selection, decide upon the cost of the building, and the ways and means of meeting the same. The members of the Real-Estate Board state that the plans were merely put upon exhibition in the Chamber of Commerce out of compliment to the architects and consideration for the members. The impression gained by some that the members are to express their preference of the plans by vote is erroneous. The managers will select their own expert when they get ready, and finally select a plan and proceed with the building without rendering a report to the Directors or members, unless they see fit to do so as a matter of courtesy.

The plans for the new Call Board building, which have been described heretofore, will be submitted by the Building Committee to the Directors at 11 o'clock today.

The managers of the Open Board yesterday put a check upon the "stick trick" of one of the brokers by having the windows painted. Ever since the board was organized it is claimed that this man has received quotations in advance of the bulletin figures by means of a system of signals carried on through confederates provided with sticks and stationed in the alley. The painting of the windows will compel him to adopt some new plan to outwit his fellow-brokers.

CREEDS AND DEEDS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I asked my neighbor, What he thought
Of God? He looked me o'er and o'er,
Then answered: "God I must esteem
Unknowable forevermore."

I saw my neighbor in the dusk
Steal forth and stand with upturned face;
The glinting stars showed me a soul
That worshiped, though but empty space.

I asked my neighbor, What he thought
Of Christ? He said: "Christ was a man
Like to the rest of us; no God I see
Foreshadowed in His life's brief span."

I saw my neighbor in the haunts
With vice, and shame, and misery fraught,
With spotless hands and holy zeal
Doing the things which Christ had taught.

I asked my neighbor, What he thought
Of Heaven? He said: "Heaven is a dream;
As the more foolishness of man
Thoughts of another world I deem."

I saw my neighbor planning out
Large charities, from whose success
The coming years had most to gain,
When he was dead, the world to bless.

Then said I: "Neighbor, what you think
With your cool head I know in part—
But care not, for I now have found
What you think of them with your heart.

"And you may cherish as you will
Your unbelief in all the creeds,
So that you keep your faith still strong
In the great Gospel of Good Deeds.

"And out of this, perchance, at length
A higher hope and joy may spring—
Of your life's work the glorious end—
Its crowning growth and blossoming."
HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

Got 'Em Bad.

Cleveland Herald.

There is a town in Dakota called Gotham, and when a man who had settled there began a letter to his wife, "Gotham, D. T.," she said: "I always knew he'd get 'em, but why can't he speak right out, instead of using the initials in this cowardly manner?"

A circumstance with a very happy outcome was lately referred to by the Brooklyn *Eagle*. It was told by Mr. W. A. Davenport, connected with the house of Messrs. Butler, Pitkin & Co., 470 Broadway, New York, and concerned the marvelous cure of Mr. Ezra D. Clarkson, near Newark, N. J., of a terrible case of rheumatism, which other remedies had failed even to alleviate. He was on his way to a hospital when Mr. Davenport met him and induced him to try St. Jacobs Oil, with the result named.—*Cleveland (O.) Practical Farmer*.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparillian makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscyamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"*False and True.*"
"*Radway on Irritable Urethra.*"
"*Radway on Scrofula.*"

And others relating to different classes of diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better assurance of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. [illegible] sure that the name "Radway" [illegible] Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's [illegible] that the name "Radway" is on [illegible]

CHEEKY.

The Canadian Town of Emerson, Pembina, Pre-empting Dakota Farms.

Names of Ten Leading Britishers Who Have Nice American Homesteads.

They Live Just Over the Line, and Have Sworn Out False Papers.

They Cultivate Their American Homesteads and Live under the Canadian Flag.

When They Are Prosecuted They Rely on Being Regular Englishmen for Protection.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 16.—A United States official from Northwestern Dakota, now in St. Paul, gave THE TRIBUNE correspondent today some interesting facts about an insidious invasion of United States territory by enterprising British subjects, which promises to create a serious local complication if it does not become the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

Owing to the fact that the best of the lands in Manitoba, immediately north of the boundary line, are either included in the Mennonite or some other kind of reserve, but little land is open to settlement. On account of the very superior quality of the soil in Northern Dakota the attention of Canadian immigration was drawn in that direction, and the result is that it is being settled principally with that class, and they are as good as ever settled in any country. These facts have also drawn the attention of another class to Northern Dakota who never immigrate, but reside in Emerson, Man., and who have never taken any steps toward throwing off their allegiance to the Canadian Government, who, through fraudulent means, obtain entries to public lands in the United States under the Homestead and Timber-Culture acts. The practice has been for this class of persons to come over from Emerson to Pembina, go before the Clerk of Court (who has until recently had exclusive control over the land-office business in this section, and, in fact, has been by many considered a deputy also of the land-office at Grand Forks) and sign the necessary papers for applications for homestead or timber-culture entries, which were duly forwarded by the clerk or his deputy, and, appearing all right on their face, entries have been permitted. In nearly every one of these cases there has been

NO DECLARATION OF INTENTION

to become citizens, although each affidavit for homestead says that such an oath has been taken. The Federal official who gives me this information declares that, when the social, business, and political standing of the parties who have attempted to secure title to our public lands by fraudulent entries is taken into consideration, it has never been equaled in the history of the settlement of public lands, and it is only made possible by the fact that the parties practicing it are beyond the jurisdiction of the United States courts. He furnishes a long list of names of British subjects living in Emerson who have made fraudulent entries of American public lands. Among them are Henry T. Lewis, Postmaster; T. Cole, Deputy-Postmaster; Edwin G. Mason, of her Majesty's Customs; Henry G. Evans, resident Manager of Merchants' Bank of Canada; Irwin, of the firm of Hepburn & Irwin, bankers; Greene, Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; McFarlane, of the firm of McFarlane & Mason, Real Estate Agents; James Reed, grocer; G. P. Jackson, merchant; Maginnis & Horne, real estate agents; and others, all leading citizens and property-holders in the Canadian village. It is said that

AS MUCH AS 100,000 ACRES

of the public domain in Northern Dakota, including the choicest agricultural lands, have been entered and is now held by these British subjects under titles regular upon the face of the papers. In many cases more or less costly improvements have been made. Land has been broken, crops put in, and temporary buildings erected. For some time this invasion of American soil escaped notice, as the locality concerned, on the west side of the Red River, had not been reached by the advance guard of American immigration from the South. Now that American immigration is pushing into Northern Dakota, the impudent preoccupation of the land by British subjects is beginning to attract attention. American settlers are jumping the British claims and a lively scramble for titles is likely to begin.

In most, if not all, of these cases contests have been commenced before the local land-office, but no decision has been reached, except in the case of Henry T. Lewis. Lewis, on the 20th of July, 1880, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. On the 9th of March, 1881, he made entry of 160 acres under the homestead laws. At the time of making declaration of intention he was

POSTMASTER AT EMERSON,

and had been such for some years prior thereto, and has continued uninterruptedly to hold said office from that date to this. He has also voted at every election in Emerson held since his declaration of intention. The Commissioner, in stating his opinion, says:

"The fact that this party made no effort nor did any act toward severing his relations with the Canadian Government, but continued to perform all the functions of a citizen of such Government, is to my mind such an evidence of bad faith as to warrant the conclusion that his certificate of intention to become a citizen was fraudulently obtained, and therefore without force; consequently he was not competent to make a homestead entry."

The United States Land Department has been investigating the matter through a special agent, Maj. W. W. Burke, who finds that all the entries were made through the influence of a real-estate agent in Emerson by the name of Moore, operating with the Clerk of the Court at Pembina. They had been misled into making these entries on the assurance of those parties that it was all right. All of these parties assured Maj. Burke and others that no oath had been taken or administered to them by the Clerk, and some of them claimed to have paid $20 in addition to the usual fee in consideration of being

RELEASED FROM TAKING THE USUAL OATH.

Some claimed that the papers were not filled up at all when they were signed, but were left with the Clerk to forward to the local Land-Office. All of these parties stated that any papers or certificates stating that they had declared their intention to become citizens was fraudulent. Maj. Burke procured copies of the applications from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, which showed the originals to have been made in the usual form and certificates showing that all oaths had been duly administered, etc. In most all of these cases the papers were executed before Robert Ewing, Deputy Clerk of Court.

Warrants were sworn out before the United States Commissioner against the parties concerned for conspiracy to defraud the United States. Ewing has been arrested, but

THE EMERSON PARTIES HAVE TAKEN REFUGE ON BRITISH SOIL,

and decline to trust themselves within the reach of Yankee process-servers. This is the way the matter stands at present. American settlers are rapidly jumping the British claims, and availing themselves of the improvements made. If the original occupants appear to assert their claims they will be arrested for conspiracy, and held to answer in the United States courts. This will make a curious sort of an international tangle, and may afford Mr. Frelinghuysen an opportunity to flesh his maiden pen in diplomatic correspondence with the British Government.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Wave after wave of surging, restless men
Break on the Atlantic shores from day to day,
And parching prairies feel the scattering spray,
And wake to newer life and joys again.
The spray in mists ascends from hill and glen,
And, quickly wafted on their Western way,
Scenes, thriving cities rise where forests lay,
And happy homes from rock, and moor, and fen.
Amid the vapors from Pacific's slope
Drift onward, farther onward to the West;
Beyond we see where Golden-Gateways ope—
Atlantic waves sleep on Pacific's breast.
In that calm ocean there is peace and hope,
And wandering ones no longer seek for rest.
[illegible], Mich. C. P. B.

A CASE OF MISCEGENATION.

Alice B. Meffert, a colored woman with an ebony-hued skin, a wicked eye, and a "heap of cheek," was arrested yesterday at her home on Clark street, near Polk, and taken before Justice [illegible], charged with making threats to kill a certain white man whose name is Amos B. Meffert, and whose occupation is that of a clerk in the employ of A. L. Stone, a State street furniture-dealer. When the complainant, the man Meffert, insisted that his life had been threatened by the black virago no one who [illegible] [illegible] the woman's face was at all surprised, but when Meffert, a [illegible] Caucasian blonde, unblushingly admitted that he had been the husband of the [illegible] prisoner, and in substantiation of that [illegible] produced a decree of divorce granted [illegible] by Judge [illegible], there was a perceptible murmur of surprise throughout the [illegible]. [illegible] The black woman herself snatched [illegible] [illegible] indignation [illegible] "I never heard of that divorce before" [illegible] at Meffert, snatched the document angrily from his hands, and threw it into the stove. The result of the examination was that the Court placed the woman under bonds of $300 to keep the peace with her ex-husband. A reporter who happened in before the excitement had fairly subsided asked the negress about her married life, and she said that she married Meffert five and a half years ago, a colored clergyman performing the ceremony. The result of the union had been everything but pleasant for her, because of Meffert's abuse, and she had once been so beaten and kicked by her white lord that she nearly lost her life through miscarriage. Meffert, it may be said, sneaked away after the trial, evidently brought to a sense of shame by the undisguised contempt and disgust shown him by those who had heard the evidence in the case.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

The Cosmos Reception.

The reception given last evening at the Cosmos rooms jointly by Miss Marie Brown, proprietress of that charming art room, and Messrs. Rufus H. Bragdon and Frederick M. Fenety, two artists who have achieved distinction in the decorative line, was a brilliant success in point of attendance and in the display of objects of interest. Throughout the entire evening the beautiful rooms were thronged with ladies and gentlemen prominent in the social circles of Chicago, with the result of giving a glimpse of the establishment to a large number of people who have hitherto only known of it by rumor and report. To say that these people were delighted by the richness of the furnishings of the Cosmos proper and by the air of elegant comfort which pervades the apartments is but a fair statement of the general expression by those present last evening. The Chicago artists were out in large force. The display added by Messrs. Bragdon and Fenety received its due share of attention and admiration. Mr. Bragdon showed as the product of his rare taste in design and skill in execution a number of articles of high-art embroidery such as portieres, lambrequins, table-covers, sofa-cushions, etc., while Mr. Fenety's exceptional proficiency as a painter of flowers from nature was illustrated in a number of very beautiful pieces. Mr. Fenety is something of a musician as well, and contributed to the pleasure of the evening by his very clever performance of some numbers on the grand piano.

The general feeling was that the Cosmos was an institution which ought to be supported, and it is reasonable to anticipate that last evening's reception will bear substantial fruit in the shape of many additions to the names already enrolled on Miss Brown's subscription books. The following, among others, were in attendance: Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Catlin, Mr. John E. Atwater, Miss Belle Gibson, Miss Lombard, Miss Asta Housteen, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Larned, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston, Mr. [illegible] Mrs. John B. Jeffrey, W. L. Gale Jr., Mr. Charles Goodheimer, Mrs. A. L. Blanchard, Mr. J. H. Drury, Miss Marie Coupal, Mr. George H. Gay, Mr. E. L. Field, Mr. G. W. Platt, Mr. John Donoughue, Mr. H. C. Payne, Mrs. S. F. Davidson, Miss Jennison, Mr. M. H. Carpenter, Mr. Alexander Schilling, Mrs. Jennie Wright, Mrs. Mary Wright, Mrs. C. Adele Fassett, Mrs. Lydia J. Cadwell, Mr. H. B. C. Peterson, Mr. E. M. Haigh, Mr. Frederick M. Fenety, Mr. Rufus H. Bragdon, Miss Ida J. Burgess, Mrs. Joseph H. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Philpot, the Misses Philpot, Mr. C. P. Ream, Mr. S. J. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing, Mr. W. S. Howard, Mr. George Pierce, Miss Ray Pierce, Mr. Charles Macdonald, Mrs. Copeland Townsend, of Oconomowoc, Miss Julia A. Leavens, Mr. George J. Verbeck, Miss Brown, Mrs. E. A. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

St. Bernard Rifles.

The second annual reception of the St. Bernard Rifles, Company I, First Regiment, an organization composed of members of St. Bernard Commandery Knights Templar, was given last evening at the First Regiment armory, on Jackson street, and it proved to be a thoroughly enjoyable and sociable affair, in which upwards of 300 couples took part. The principal feature of the evening was the soirée dansante, Pound's orchestra furnishing the music. The hall was elaborately decorated and festooned with evergreens. The Floor Committee consisted of Sergt. A. E. Brayner, and Messrs. George T. Fyfe, J. O. Dickerson, E. F. Kittoe, E. F. Shaffer, G. E. Elliot, Charles F. Foerster. Among the large number present were the following-named persons: Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sellman, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Brayner, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Schafer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Crawford, Lieut. W. A. Poulson, Miss Emma Christin, John B. Overmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, Miss Lizzie Pratt, Mrs. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith, Harry Pond, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Dickerson, Miss Gussie Fuller, W. E. Fisher, Miss Fannie Hallifax, Mr. and Mrs. George Lomax, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Farning, Miss Minnie Nelson, Mrs. J. M. Lowe, Miss Grace Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Larson, Miss Annie Carter, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Hanson, Miss Ella Barnes, George Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Dickson, Mrs. A. Lund, Miss Emma and Miss Lincoln Miller, Miss M. E. Jones, Miss May Wolfinger, Mr. and Mrs. Schraeder, Mr. A. W. Schraeder, Miss Nettie Thompson, F. W. Spencer, Mrs. Harris, Dr. Abbie Underwood, Mrs. G. L. Beach, Miss Rence, F. A. Parker, J. A. Walker, Frank Allen, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Nacey, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hurd, Misses Kittie and Minnie Gildin, Miss Armsby, Ben Jefferson, Miss Lou Ames, James Howe, Miss M. D. Lewis, H. H. McPherson, Maj. and Mrs. Tobey, Col. and Mrs. E. D. Swain, Maj. J. D. Sangs, Mr. and Mrs. Gil Barnard, Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Smith, A. V. H. Carpenter, Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Russell, Lieut. Frank Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sandford, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. George Fyfe, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. Guy T. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. J. H Bishop, Miss Lizzie Letz, Ed Lyman, Miss Hanna Mason, Mr. and Mrs. C. Branon, Miss Lillie Ross, Miss Z. Haskell, Mr. E. D. South, Miss Carrie Haight, John Halle, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Foerster, G. G. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Moulton.

American Art Gallery.

A reception took place last evening in the rooms of the American Art Gallery, being tendered by Prof. Swing to his friend Mr. D. Scott Evans, a well-known artist of Cleveland. There were present many friends and acquaintances of Prof. Swing, and a very agreeable evening was passed. Mr. Evans has placed two of his pictures in the American Gallery and they were much admired. A more extended notice is reserved for tomorrow.

REQUISITIONS.

Important Circular from Gov. Cullom.

Gov. Cullom has just issued a circular on the requisition question, which will be of some interest to the general public, and particularly to the legal profession. After citing the State law with reference to fugitives from justice, and the United States law on the subject of extradition, he lays down certain regulations which have been found necessary in the matter of applications for requisitions, and in the preparation and adjustment of messengers' accounts. Petitions must be in duplicate, and, where desired on the Governor of Ohio, in triplicate. In addition to this, they must meet the requirements of the State law and furnish the name of a fit and competent agent to secure and return the fugitive. In addition to the certificate of the County Judge, the petition must be accompanied by a certificate from the State's-Attorney of the county wherein the charge is made, that he has examined the case, and believes that he has within his reach, and can produce on the trial, the evidence to secure conviction. Requisitions cannot be issued on petitions alone. Where a fugitive has been indicted, duplicate copies of the certified indictment must accompany the petition; if not indicted, duplicate copies of the complaint, duly certified, sufficient to establish a prima facie case. Where the offense is not of recent occurrence, good reasons must be given for the delay. No requisition will be issued to assist in collecting a debt or enforcing a civil remedy against a person who has left the State, and a requisition which may have been obtained for that purpose will be recalled as soon as that fact is discovered. Special evidence will be required to make it clear that the only object of the application for requisition for persons charged with false pretenses, embezzlement, and similar offenses is to secure criminal prosecution. Requisitions will not be issued for persons charged with bastardy, and that growing disinclination on the part of the Executive of other States to surrender persons charged with statutory misdemeanors compels the rule that requisitions will not be issued for fugitives charged with such offenses, except in cases where special aggravation can be shown.

TAKING CARE OF THEIR INSANE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 16.—Twelve counties of the State, as stated on authority of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reform, have by action of their County Boards made provisions for the care of their chronic insane, in accordance with the legislative bill of last winter. They are as follows: Brown, Dane, Dodge, Eau Claire, Grant, Jefferson, Rock, Sauk, Sheboygan, Walworth, Waupaca, and Winnebago. The County Boards of nine other counties are considering the matter, with a good prospect of adopting the plans. Dodge County alone has made arrangements for the construction of buildings to cost $25,000, with accommodations for eighty persons. The buildings are to be erected on what is known as the semi-detached plan—that is, three separate buildings connected by a narrow corridor.

UNITED STATES REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—Collector Bean, of this, the First Wisconsin District, reports that the revenue collections for the year drawing to a close have been $[illegible], an increase over the previous year of $[illegible]. Pension-Agent Ferguson reports that there are [illegible] pensioners on the rolls, and that the payments the past year aggregate $[illegible].

ATTACK ON THE CURRENCY.

Judge Belford, of Colorado, Speaks the Sentiments of the Silver States.

Shall the United States Abandon Bimetallism and Adopt the Policy of England and Germany?

The Administration Says Yes; the People of the Country Say No.

Silver Certificates Should Be Made the Basis of National Bank Circulation, When the Debt Is Paid.

The Era of the Monopolists and the Money-Grabbers—The Covert Attack upon the Legal-Tender.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Judge Belford, of Colorado, is one of the most pronounced advocates of bimetallism from the silver States. He has some very positive views as to the recommendation of the Administration with respect to the currency. Vigorous expression is given to those opinions in the following interview:

"What do you think of the suggestion of the Director of the Mint that we stop the coinage of silver until other commercial nations fix a common standard?" Judge Belford was asked just after he had again read the President's message. He answered:

"I desire to say, in the first place, that I have but little confidence in reaching a favorable result by any international conference. We have had at least three such conferences, and bimetallism has not been actually benefited by them. I refer to that of 1867, which was designed to secure uniformity in the coinage. That conference decided in favor of gold monometallism. Its policy was adopted by Germany in 1871, and by other minor States of Europe. Then we had the conference of 1878, which was the product of the inquiry instituted by the British Parliament in March, 1876, and the action of the American Congress in creating the same year the Monetary Commission. That conference reached no practical results.

Then we had the conference which assembled in Paris in April, 1881. There are four great metallic Powers in the world—Germany, Great Britain, France, and the United States. When the conference met in April, at its second session, a great many of the Powers represented declared their intention to adhere to a single standard, and that of gold. The German representatives declared they could agree to nothing looking to an overthrow of the gold standard in that Empire, but that if bimetallism were agreed on Germany would not embarrass the market by selling her surplus silver. The delegate from England informed the conference that the monetary system of that Kingdom had been established in 1816, and the Government did not propose to change it. The same action was taken by Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Portugal, Austria, Hungary, and other Powers. When these declarations were made everybody who read them knew and realized that the conference was predestined to failure.

SHALL THE UNITED STATES ABANDON BIMETALLISM?

"The question now recurs whether France and the United States shall abandon bimetallism and adopt the policy of Germany and England. The Director of the Mint, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President virtually say Yes; the people of this country say No. And you can rest assured that in both branches of Congress there exists an unmistakable majority against the single gold standard and in favor of the continuous coinage of the silver dollar. If the President had been alive to the requirements of the future, instead of recommending the retirement of the silver certificates he would have urged Congress to have authorized the issue of certificates of based on coin and bullion. It is generally conceded that the National banking system is the best we have ever had, yet it must ultimately expire by reason of the payment of the Government bonds, which constitute the security furnished for the redemption of the notes. My theory is that the time will come when these banks will be willing and anxious to retire their notes and accept silver certificates in their place from the Government. This is the only currency we have today resting on a metallic basis. These certificates will act as a substitute for the bonds, and a good one at that, as we are producing over $30,000,000 per annum. If you make silver certificates the medium of circulation for banks, and relieve them from the tax on circulation, it would give steadiness to the silver market, and the use of these certificates in this way will open a new demand for any surplus that may exist. In recommending the discontinuance of coinage of silver, and the withdrawal of the certificates, the President overlooks the fact that

THE THOUSAND SILVER CAMPS

in the West are stimulating labor all over this country. Look at the railroads that are being built to them: look at the thousands of men to whom employment is being given. If you stop the coinage of silver you must, in the nature of things, depreciate its value. This will depreciate the price of labor. The laborer will be compelled to measure his power to buy by his capacity to pay, and as his ability is diminished a partial paralysis will be felt throughout the silver States, and far beyond them. Suppose all the furnaces in Pennsylvania were closed down by unfriendly legislation recommended by this Administration, how long would its popularity last? Now, in the West we have all that Pennsylvania produces and more. She has coal and iron, and we have coal, and iron, and copper, and gold, and silver, and nickel, and all metals. We are as jealous of our rights as Pennsylvania is of hers, and we propose to fight for them just as strenuously."

RELATION OF INCREASED PRODUCTION TO COINAGE.

"Do you think, as some say, that the increase of silver production will of itself force a cessation of the coinage?"

"Certainly not. The production of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1881, in gold amounted to $36,500,000, and in silver, at its commercial bullion value, about $37,000,000. In this country we used in gold last year in the manufacture or repair of instruments, chemicals, leaf, pens, plates, spectacles, watch-cases, watches and jewelry over $11,000,000 of gold, and over $6,000,000 of silver. And each year our population is increasing, and this enlarges the demand and use for money. Why, the world consumes annually of silver in ornamentation, manufactures, and the arts at least $35,000,000, and this country in 1880 produced but $39,000,000 and in 1881 $42,000,000. Nobody is frightened, except the leeches who want to make money dear and everything else cheap."

"What induced the Secretary of the Treasury and President to make these recommendations?"

"The same influences that have dominated these departments for years—money dealers and sharks, who always have the entrée, while the tin-pail brigade who sweat and labor are never seen or heard in the corridors of the Capitol or in the passageways of the Treasury. This thing has got to change, or the people will change it, to the surprise of the sovereign lords who have run this machine so long. There is really no distinct issue between the two parties today. The future will be devoted to the study of economic and financial questions, and, there being no further danger of a "Solid South," the Northern mind will take these questions into consideration, and when that time comes the people will send men to hold office for them who will legislate in their interests and not for monopolists and money-grabbers."

THE PROPOSED CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

"Do you regard the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the President in the interest of those who desire a contraction of the currency?"

"Most unquestionably. In these recommendations there is at least an implied suggestion that the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks shall be taken away, and that ultimately that currency shall be retired. Hayes advocated the retirement of the greenbacks openly. Sherman, who is a scheming politician, desiring to reach the same result, advocated the destruction of the legal-tender quality of the greenback. We knew where to find these men; they were simply playing the part of Western tools in the hands of Eastern financiers. Eastern men have succeeded, and the claws of the tiger are simply covered by fur. I am amazed that the East still persists in this course. That section seems to overlook the fact that the West elected a Speaker who has the make-up of the House committees. We do not propose to be cheated on this financial question, and wo be unto the man who undertakes it. I have talked pretty freely on this subject, because I have nothing to conceal. I am for a currency composed of gold, silver, and paper convertible into coin. We have followed the lead of New York and New England too long. We had better face about, and consult the interests of the mighty West."

Judge Belford will put these views before the House as soon as opportunity offers. E. B. W.

THE KING FAMILY.

How the Ex-Wife Treated Her Former Lord to a Coat of Paint.

Celia King, a handsomely-dressed, comely, and ladylike woman of about 30 years of age, was taken to the Harrison-Street Station yesterday afternoon in a closed carriage, booked for disorderly conduct, and given a place in the witness-room to await a hearing this morning before Justice Wallace. A reporter saw the name upon the register of transient arrivals, and noticed, too, that in the column headed "Complaining witness" there appeared the name of W. B. King, a Clark-street saloonkeeper. So, therefore, the prisoner was sought out, and found to be a person who, to say the least, looked very much out of place, even as the "star boarder," in a police station. When questioned as to the causes of her detention she said that she had gotten into trouble with the man from whom she was divorced and had been arrested at his solicitation. Sixteen years ago she said she had married George King, the same man who now keeps a saloon on Clark street and calls himself W. B. King. By him she had two children, a boy and a girl, who were now respectively 10 and 7 years of age. Some years ago he had begun to abuse her, and she stood it all until one year ago, when she procured a divorce at Cincinnati, where the husband was engaged in the retail whisky business. The Court in granting the decree gave to her the household furniture and the custody of the two children, and bound the husband to pay alimony for the support of his family. For a time after the separation had been consummated King paid the alimony regularly every month. Then he gradually cut down the amount, and finally, when he moved to Chicago some months ago, allowed so little for the support of those whom he left behind him that the wife and mother was sorely distressed lest her little ones should not have the care and education which she desired for them. So she decided upon a

PERSONAL APPEAL TO THE FATHER.

She arrived in this city Thursday and went to where King was known to have boarded. He had moved. Yesterday morning she learned that he was living at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Illinois street, and thither she bent her steps, arriving at the house before he whom she sought had arisen. Mrs. McMillan, the landlady admitted her and permitted her to wait till King appeared. After a wait of two hours Mr. King put in appearance with a young woman who was announced as Mrs. King, formerly Miss Emma McMillan, the daughter of the landlady. Mrs. King No. 1 quickly made known the object of her call. She wanted money, because it was her right, and money she must have, to enable her to visit her children, who were in the convent at St. Mary's. Mr. King responded briefly that he had no money for her and he wanted nothing more to do with her. He was now in Illinois, not in Ohio, where the decree of divorce was granted, and was not bound, he said, to give her a cent. She then attempted to take from the wall a picture of his and her boy, and he objected, threw the woman down, and finally ejected her forcibly from the house. She, with true womanly instinct, picked up the nearest missile, which happened to be a brick, and threw it through the window. Then she took her departure. Later in the day, or about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, she made her appearance at her ex-husband's saloon, and again demanded money. He again refused, and she picked up a pot of paint which was being used in the decoration of the new "place" and threw it over King, covering him and spattering herself from head to foot. She then slapped him across the face with the paint brush, which was soaked with the disagreeable mixture of white lead and oil, and, in short, converted the man into an object quite ridiculous to behold. For these playful attentions she was immediately arrested. She refused to move till a carriage had been procured. When that was brought she went peaceably enough. Such in substance is the woman's story, shorn of all the bitter denunciations of Mr. King's conduct. As before stated, the case will be aired this morning at the South Side Police Court—provided Mr. King appears to prosecute it.

THE DAWSON WILL CASE.

$150,000 Worth of Property Will Change Hands in Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 16.—The Dawson will case, involving the title to at least $150,000 worth of property, has been decided by the United States Supreme Court in favor of the heirs. This property embraces a number of business lots in the very centre of trade, the Hawley farm, northeast of the city, and Dawson's Addition to South Lincoln, which comprises an eighty-acre tract laid off in town lots. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court at Omaha last May on a demurrer and decided against the interests of the heirs. Those who think they have a title to the property in question are Little & Alexander, W. W. Wilson, Owen & Oakley, Prof. Stuart, Prof. McAllister, Bohanan Bros., Mr. Hawley, and perhaps fifty individuals who have bought lots and built residences in Dawson's Addition to South Lincoln. The property has been in litigation a long while, and the decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the heirs, coming, as it does, at this late day, is very much of a surprise, not only to those who claim the property and have improved it, but to the citizens of Lincoln in general. The Dawsons settled here at an early day and took up land from the Government, much of which is now the site of this city. The heirs are four in number, and their attorneys are Burr & Kelly, of Lincoln, and the Hon. J. M. Woolworth, of Omaha.

A DEBUTANTE.

First Appearance on the Concert Stage of Miss Blanche Smith.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 16.—One of the most brilliant and select audiences that any occasion has called to our opera-house greeted Miss Blanche Smith last evening. This was the first public appearance of Miss Smith since her return from Italy, where she has spent four years under some of the best masters. She is the daughter of Judge A. A. Smith, of this circuit, and a lady universally esteemed. It is a rare thing among our citizens to see any great number assemble to witness an entertainment of our home talent, and it was a great triumph for Miss Smith to receive such an ovation under the circumstances. She certainly may be proud of her musical acquirements. To her clear, mellow voice there is a tone of certainty and perfection of execution seldom excelled by the best operatic talent. The program was a fine selection of music, and was heartily applauded throughout. On the first encore she rendered the appropriate ballad, "The Dearest Spot on Earth," which was an excellent selection for the occasion, Miss Smith having just returned from the enchanting land of Italy, and it struck home to the hearts of her audience.

A RAVING MANIAC.

He Set Fire to His House and His Three Small Children Came Near Perishing in the Flames.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 16.—William Wizard, residing eight miles west of Girard, Ill., became suddenly deranged last evening, and during the absence of his wife, who was away attending church, set fire to his residence, which was totally destroyed, with its contents. Three small children were in the house at the time, and succeeded in escaping in their night clothes through the back door. The fire attracted the attention of some parties residing near by, who immediately repaired to the spot and found the lunatic grotesquely dancing amid the flame and smoke of the burning building. After a sharp struggle they succeeded in effecting his arrest, and brought him to this city today, and, in the absence of Judge Peebles, turned him over to Sheriff Sunderland for safe-keeping. Wizard has been insane before, and was in the asylum seven years ago, but for the past six years has to all appearances been rational. He was very violent during the night, but is somewhat subdued today.

FISH CULTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 16.—The Lafayette Fish Culture Association, at the request of the Hon. Calvin Fletcher, Fish Commissioner for Indiana, has issued a call for a convention of all those who favor the stocking of the lakes and streams with food fishes, and the efficient protection of game and fish in the State, to meet at Indianapolis on the 3d day of next month, to consider and take such steps as will secure the active coöperation of those friendly to the object of this call, and to provide effectual means to enforce the same by legislation. The Lafayette Association will be represented by State Senator W. B. Lawrdon, Judge J. R. Coffroth, and E. H. Waldron.

"Strictly Vegetable" Is Strictly True when applied to Carter's Little Liver Pills. No mercury.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC. AT LOW CASH PRICES. On easy payments. Splendid stock. Fair dealing. Open evenings. J. W. & J. E. STOREY, 333 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 593 AND 595 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments at low prices.

$5—IRON AND SPRING BEDS, CRIBS, cots, mattresses, bookcases, bureaus, etc., supplied. Chicago Iron Bed Co., 9 Wells-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 2301 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3887 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. Q. DOW & CO., corner Oakwood boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 325 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 602 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 839 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 341 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 121 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 673 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 349 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 120 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 625 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, IN GOING FROM North Side cars, or on State-st., or in stores there, a flower-spray pin valued as a relic. Finder please return it to Room 14 Tribune Building and receive reward and thanks.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING about $24 in money, receipt from W. A. Evans & Bro. in favor of Miss V. B. Clark, power of attorney, ticket to Chicago Musical Seminary, and other papers of no value except to owner. Finder will please leave same at 113 Adams-st., Room 45, and receive reward.

LOST—A LIVER AND WHITE (WITH black spots) setter dog; answers to the name of Frank. Liberal reward will be paid for his return to 2011 Michigan-av., or 1st Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON CALUMET OR PRAIRIE-avs., between Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth-sts., estimates of mill work. Return to 139 Twenty-ninth-st. for reward.

LOST—A ROLL OF BILLS WITH AN elastic band around the same; probably on Ogden-av. car; number of car not known. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at St. Denis Hotel. Inquire for X Z.

LOST—ON INDIANA OR HALSTED-st., between Sangamon and West Ohio-sts., a physician's satchel containing instruments. A reward of $5 will be paid if returned to DR. S. B. BOCKIUS, 234 Milwaukee-av.

LOST—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND dog. A liberal reward will be given for his return to 2018 Calumet-av.

LOST—ON HYDE PARK TRAIN Thursday evening, a lady's gossamer circular. Finder please leave at Illinois Central baggage-room.

LOST—VALISE AT HOTEL TUESDAY at 6 o'clock and cannot return to it. Landlord please notify at St. James Hotel, Fifth-av. It will be reclaimed at once if property of W. L. PEASLEE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 36 OAKwood-boulevard, a small fox terrier pup. Reasonable reward for the return.

STOLEN—OR STRAYED FROM 33 River-st., a large bay horse; one white hind foot, small star in forehead, quite a heavy and long tail; was attached to a leather-top buggy. The return of horse and buggy or the whereabouts of them will be suitably rewarded. W. T. SHERER, 33 to 37 River-st.

$5 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF a rat fox terrier, strayed or stolen from 35 Oakwood-boulevard.

$25 REWARD—LOST—GOLD WATCH Monday afternoon, either in front of Barnum's toy-shop, Gossage's, Sargent's, or Tribune office. Has owner's name on inside of case and monogram on outside, and 1876 on back. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return it to the Tribune office.

$200 REWARD—LOST ON SUNDAY morning, 11th inst., between the Rock Island Depot and Congress-st., a pair of diamond earrings valued at $2,000. The above amount will be paid if same are returned to MISS JOSIE HALL, 47 Congress-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD TO PROPERTY-OWNERS—Have the roofs on your buildings put in order before the snow comes. We do all kinds of felt, composition, and gravel roofing at the very lowest rates, and warrant our work for a term of years. We can also repair old roofs at a small cost, and make them almost as good as new. We make no charge for examining roofs and telling the cost of repairs. We attend promptly to all orders in the city or country. J. WILKES FORD & CO. Office and factory 91 and 93 West Washington-st. Established in Chicago sixteen years.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CIGARS—JOB LOTS IN 100'S AT $15. IN 5's at $16 per 1,000. Send C. O. D., fully guaranteed. Price-list free. R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State.

DRESSMAKING—LADIES WISHING close-fitting Camargo bodices and paniers added, with cape or bouillonné make-up, should call on MISS LA PAUGH & SISTER, who have just arrived from New York with the latest styles. 304 Chestnut-place, between Dearborn and Clark-sts.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; good care; terms low; correspondence confidential; will call. Address L 37, Tribune office.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN—Colored cabinet photographs of Eugenie at the Emperor's ball when 25 years of age, just prior to marrying Napoleon. Prepaid, 25 cts.; with my new perfume powder, 50 cts. DE LA BANTA, Chicago.

WARD'S WALNUT OIL FOR LADIES who are prematurely gray. There are three shades, sunny-brown, brown, and dark-brown. Prepared only by JOSEPH WARD. Office 218 South Clark-st. $1.50 per box.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. We will refund the money for any failure. ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO. Circular containing valuable information goes with each bottle. For sale by all druggists. 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms, with board.

288 WABASH-AV. — ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, with good board, home comforts; prices low to permanent boarders.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3 per week.

WEST SIDE.

389 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PERson wanted to share well-furnished room and board.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—163-165 South Clark-st.; rooms from 75c.

BENTON HOUSE—THE BEST $1.50 per day hotel in America, marble building adjoining the Grand Pacific, and opposite Post-Office. 228 and 230 Clark-st.; pleasant rooms and first-class meals. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 TO 22 ADAMS-st. — Comfortably furnished rooms, with board, from $6 to $10 per week; table board, $4 per week; transients, $1.50 to $2 per day. Meal tickets sold.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 TO 122 FIFTH-av.—$2 per day. This popular hotel is now open to boarders for the winter at reasonable rates. Table boarders wanted. Commutation tickets. Call.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 160 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and best facilities in this city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise. Lowest rates. Advances made.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 and 80 East Van Buren-st. Permanent and reliable. Established in 1875. Advances made. Increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, and produce; excellent facilities and easy means of access; terms and insurance lowest. 329 East Kinzie-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 152 and 160 West Monroe.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY—MME. De London, from New York, the world-renowned and only real natural true clairvoyant in this country, seventh daughter of the seventh daughter, born with veil; great prophetic gift of second sight; while entranced will reveal every hidden mystery in life; remove troubles; brings the separated together, makes marriage with the one you love; no failure, and if your lover is false or true, with name in full; advice to young men on marriage, and what business to follow for speedy riches; information on stolen goods; cures fits, witchery, and all mysterious diseases; lottery numbers, stock speculations, specialty; gives talisman for love, luck, and business. Truth or no pay. 1615 Wabash-av., for short time only.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MISS L. M. HENDER, MAGNETIC physician and clairvoyant, 235 West Madison-st.

MRS. CHALMERS, VAPOR BATHS and magnetic treatment, 223 West Washington.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ERNST PRUSSING, Room 11 Borden Block, Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WEST.

West Lake-st., between Paulina and Page, large store and dwelling ... $7,400
West Congress-st., near Throop, handsome residence, octagon front ... 4,500
Washington boulevard, corner Leavitt-st., 63x125 ft. ... 10,000
Milwaukee-av., corner Indiana-st., 54x100 ft., improved business property ... 12,000
Lake-st., near Halsted, 25x100 ft., with buildings ... 3,500
Milwaukee-av., at head of Paulina-st., 45x100 ft. ... 2,500
Canal-st., near Bunker, store and dwelling ... 4,000
Halsted-st., near Bunker, store and dwelling ... 3,500
Depuyster-st., east of Halsted, 50x100 ft. ... 2,400
West Erie, near Lincoln, fine basement cottage ... 2,500
Evergreen-st., cor Hoyne, 75x125 ft. ... 1,750
Irving-place, near Polk-st., brick dwellings, $1,800 and ... 2,500
Leavitt-st., cor Ewing-place, 50x150 ft. ... 1,200
Leavitt-st., cor Evergreen, 50x125 ft. ... 750
Evergreen-st., east of Hoyne, 25x125 ft. ... 700
Centre-st., near Twenty-first, 1-story brick residence ... 2,375
Chicago-av., east of Hoyne-st., 25 ft. north front ... 1,400
North Morgan-st., with 2-story frame building ... 1,500
Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st., 2-story frame house ... 2,100
Le Moyne-st., east of Leavitt, 25x125 ft. ... 600
Lubeck-st., cor Oakley, 25x125 ft. ... 600
Clybourn-place, near Ashland-av., 25 ft. ... 600
Central Park boulevard, near Sacramento Square, 25 ft. ... 600

NORTH.

North Clark-st., fine business block, 60x80 ft., on corner ... 65,000
Ontario-st., near Pine, fine residence; white stone front ... 18,000
A comfortable and spacious home, with all modern improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot 54x185 feet; large stable; cheap.
Clybourn-av., corner, with two brick buildings ... 9,000
Erie-st., east of Clark, brick residence and stable ... 8,500
Erie-st., west of Franklin, with buildings ... 5,000
North Branch Canal, near Oak-st., 50x150 ft ... 5,000
Larrabee-st., near Clybourn-av., two buildings and large lot ... 5,000
Larrabee-st., near Blackhawk, 2/x125 ft. and fine building ... 3,000
Larrabee-st., north of Clybourn-av., 51 ft. with buildings ... 2,700
Larrabee-st., north of Clybourn-av., 25x100 ft. ... 2,000
Larrabee-st., north of Willow, 46 feet front, with buildings ... 4,000
Wendell-st., near Wells, with cottage and stable ... 3,000
Fremont, near Webster-av., brick dwelling and barn ... 3,000
Vedder-st., east of Halsted, 30 ft. with buildings ... 2,500
Bissell-st., corner of Clay, 50 ft. with two cottages ... 3,000
Bissell-st., near Dayton, house and lot ... 1,400
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 25x125 ft. ... 3,000
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 25x108 ft. ... 2,600
Grace-st., near Division, with brick cottage ... 1,800
Hawthorne-av., south of Oak st., 25 ft. ... 1,000
Orchard-st., south of Centre, house and barn ... 1,600
North-av., east of Halsted-st., two lots, at $70 per ft.
North Market-st., corner lot and building ... 3,000
Clybourn-av., north of Sheffield, 2 lots each ... 1,100
Kemper-place, near Fullerton-av. and Orchard-st., fine large lots at $40 and $35 per ft.
Manufacturing property; North Branch Dock lot, 150x200 ft. near Clybourn-place, cheap.

SOUTH.

Mary-st., near Archer-av., with house ... $1,300
Sanger-st., near Archer-av., 2-story brick ... 4,000
Archer-av., near Joseph-st., with house ... 2,500
Twenty-eighth-st., near Hanover, with the cottage ... 1,600
Kossuth-st., near Butler, 32 feet and house ... 1,300
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-sixth, lot ... 800
Langley-av., near Forty-third-st., 50 feet east front, at $40 per foot.
Indiana-av., near Sixty-first-st., 82x170 feet, a splendid lot, east front, at $30 per foot.
Choice—230 feet east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-second-st., opposite South Park; gardened for eleven years, set out with shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees, grapevines, and small fruit; cottage and green-house.
Normal Parkway, near Sixty-ninth-st., 200 feet, east front, cheap.
Lots on Charles (Eleventh)-av., north of Sixty-seventh-st.

LAKE VIEW.

Seminary-av., near Lincoln-av., with nice house ... $2,800
Sheffield-av., corner Montana, 35 ft. with cottage ... 2,200
Best-av., near Wrightwood, 2 lots ... 1,600
Fine corner in Brown's Add. to Lagrange, 125 ft. ... 800
Improved farm, 40 acres, near Elmhurst, at $100 per acre.
Elston-av., corner Jefferson-av., 4.21 acres, at $400 per acre.
20 acres extending along Twelfth-st., from Desplaines River to Maywood Road, per acre ... 300
Acre lots on Foster and Washington-avs., west of Lincoln-av.
Whiteside County, Ill., stock farm of 300 acres at $35 per acre.
Adams County, Ind., Town Monroe, hard timber land, 330 acres, $15 per acre.
Business property on the North Branch, improved; river-front docked ... 40,000
Money to loan on improved city real estate at lowest rates.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

Butterfield-st., near Twenty-seventh, house and lot ... $1,800
Butterfield-st., near Twenty-eighth ... 2,000
Madison-st., near La Salle, 4-story stone-front ... 80,000
State-st., near Fourteenth, 2-story brick ... 11,000
Quincy-st., near Dearborn, 25 feet ... 24,000
Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., house and lot, 25x135 ... 6,500
Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st., 3-story brick ... 18,000
Groveland Park-av., 2-story stone-front ... 8,000
Lake Park-av., 2-story stone front ... 6,000
North La Salle-st., near Lincoln Park, 10-room stone front ... 7,500
North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park, 10-room stone front ... 7,500
Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, 11-room swelled brick ... 5,500
North Wells-st., near Whiting, 3-story, 25 feet ... 4,500
North Wells-st., near Huron, 3-story frame ... 4,500
North Wells-st., near Chicago-av., 2-story frame ... 5,500
North Wells-st. and Chicago-av., 50 feet, improved ... 16,000
Huron-st., near Clark, 2-story brick ... 8,000
Seminary-av., house and lot ... 3,000
East Kinzie-st., near Dearborn, 3-story brick ... 11,000
Eugenie-st., near Clark, 3-story dwelling ... 6,000
Curtis-st., near Washington, 11-room brick ... 6,500
Throop and Congress-sts., 6 marble fronts ... 30,000
Ogden-av., near Washington-st., 4-story stone front ... 8,000
North Centre-av., near Hubbard-st., house and lot ... 2,000
Centre-av., near Madison, 12-room dwelling ... 6,000
Adams-st., near Wood, 14-room dwelling ... 6,500
Monroe-st., near Paulina, 2-story frame ... 4,000
West Indiana-st., near Wood, 2-story brick ... 5,500
West Indiana-st., near Elizabeth, 3-story brick ... 6,000
West Indiana-st., near Rucker, cottage ... 1,700
West Indiana-st., near Robey, cottage ... 1,800
Indiana-st., cor. May, house and lot ... 3,000
West Lake-st., near Clinton, house and lot ... 6,000
West Madison-st., near Leavitt ... 1,000
Fulton-st., near Sixteenth, house and lot ... 1,300
West Ohio-st., near Elizabeth, 2-story frame ... 2,500
West Ohio-st., near Wood, cottage ... 2,000
Bismarck-st., near Noble, house and lot ... 1,700
Milwaukee-av., near Carpenter-st. ... 3,000
Milwaukee-av., near Rucker-st., 50 feet ... 3,000
Milwaukee-av., near North-av., 30 feet ... 2,100
Milwaukee-av., near Diversey-st., 3 acres ... 2,500
Also a number of vacant lots in North, West, and South Divisions, at lowest prices, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block:

MICHIGAN-AV.

80 feet and fine house, north of Twelfth-st., $80,000.
25 feet and marble-front, south of Sixteenth-st.
25 feet and brick house, south of Eighteenth-st.
50 feet, vacant, north of Eighteenth-st., $450.
25 feet and stone-front, north of Twenty-first-st.
75 feet and frame house, south of Twenty-first-st.
25 feet, vacant, east front, near Twenty-sixth-st.
25 feet, vacant, near Twenty-ninth-st., $425.
25 feet and stone-front, near Twenty-ninth-st., $18,000.
60 feet, vacant, near Thirtieth-st., $450.
50 feet, vacant, near Thirty-fourth-st., $325.

INDIANA-AV.

25 feet and stone-front, south of Sixteenth-st., $16,000.
42 feet, vacant, near Eighteenth-st., $12,500.
24 feet and brick house, near Eighteenth-st., $6,500.
65 feet and large house, near Twentieth-st., $30,000.

PRAIRIE-AV.

92 feet, vacant, corner of Sixteenth-st., $30,000.
30 feet with house, near Eighteenth-st.
50 feet with house, near Twentieth-st., $40,000.
50 feet, vacant, near Twenty-first-st., $550.

CALUMET-AV.

50 feet vacant, near Twenty-first-st., $450.
50 feet, vacant, near Twenty-second-st.
240 feet, vacant, corner of Twenty-third-st.
140 feet with large house, n'r Twenty-third-st., $35,000.
50 feet, vacant, near Twenty-third-st., $300.
Other property on same avenues.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

80x110 southwest corner Dearborn-av. and Erie-st.; very desirable for first-class flats.
81x150 southwest corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st., at less than $[illegible] per foot.
80 feet on Lake Shore Drive, near Goethe-st., at $145 per foot; this is a bargain.
240x115 corner Centre-st. and North Park-av.
117x125 corner West Madison-st. and Ashland-av.; this is a bargain at $[illegible] per foot.
240x330 corner Madison-st. and Central Park.
111x140 Twelfth-st., near Western-av., $40 per foot.
144 feet corner Adams-st. and Ogden-av.
75x100 corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Calumet-av.
150x160 Michigan-av., near Forty-eighth-st.
82x124 corner Forest-av. and Thirty-third-st.
200x161 Indiana-av., north of Fifty-first-st.
200x180 corner Calumet-av. and Forty-first-st.
97x124 corner Calumet-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

INDIANA-AV.—Octagon stone front house, near Twenty-ninth-st.; $7,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Octagon front brick house, near Thirty-fourth-st., with furnace and gas-fixtures; $7,500.

WABASH-AV.—New stone front house; $10,000.

INDIANA-AV.—House and 25-foot lot, in extra good order and handsomely frescoed; furnished new about two years ago. Price, including furniture, $12,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Double brick house, with lot 56x175 feet, near Eighteenth-st., and brick barn.

FOR SALE—WEST OF UNION PARK—514 West Adams-st., a good 2-story brick, $4,500. 499 West Harrison-st., a good 2-story and basement brick for $4,750. 330 Hermitage-av., 2-story and basement brick, with brick barn for $4,000. 319 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick, $4,500. 324 Park-av., with a 30-foot lot, $5,000. 339 Park-av., stone front, only $6,000. And others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—WE have a large number of dwellings on the West Side, taken under mortgage at much less than real value, that we can sell at decided bargains. The prices range from $3,000 to $6,000. GEORGE R. CLARKE & CO., 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 15 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 182 Dearborn-st.: No 602 West Van Buren-st. $6,000; elegant marble front house; price very low.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 182 Dearborn-st.: 200 feet northwest corner Prairie-av. and Fiftieth-st. at $[illegible] per foot; cheapest thing in that locality.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF desirable residences on South Side and at Oakland. Some rare bargains. W. O. KINSEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, with very wide lot, in good location, West Side, $2,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—298X149 NORTHEAST CORner Van Buren-st. and Centre-av.; a choice investment, which will pay well to improve. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,800 BUYS 2 COTTAGES and lot on Fulton-st., near Artesian-av. Rent $40 per month. Easy terms. H. J. ARNOLD & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st., Room 37.

FOR SALE—3605 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house; lot 28x170 feet. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 15 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 30, northwest corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

$13,500—Calumet-av., 2 brick residences, 12 rooms, all improvements, well rented.
$5,500—Ellis-av., octagon front brick residence, fine location, three minutes' walk from Oakland Station.
$12,500—Ellis-av., fine frame residence, lot 50x160 feet, good barn, shade trees.
$8,000—Indiana-av., house, arranged in two flats, 17 rooms, 25x171 feet; rent for $1,100.
$11,000—Indiana-av., 3 stories, mansard and brick basement, plate glass, frame residence, lot 57x150 feet.
$7,500—Indiana-av., 3 stories and basement brick; all improvements, good barn.
$[illegible]—Bellevue-av., 2 stories and English basement, brick.
$5,500—Bowen-av., brick, 10 rooms, cheap.
$6,500—Forsyth-st., near Drexel boulevard, brick residence, 11 rooms.
$5,500—Johnson place and Thirty-seventh-st., octagon stone front.
$9,000—Lake-av., octagon front, stone, 10 rooms.
$8,000—Lake-av., pressed brick, corner.
$5,500—Prairie-av., fine frame residence, all improvements.
$16,500—Prairie-av., north of Twenty-fifth-st., east front, 3 stories, basement, and mansard, octagon pressed brick front, interior elegantly finished.
$7,500—Near Aldine-square, finely finished octagon brick residence, 24x91 feet, lot 25x150.

WEST SIDE.

$8,000—Flournoy-st., octagon front, brick residence, lot 45x121 feet, house 44x55 feet.
$5,000—Marshfield-av., near Congress, nice 10-room dwelling; this is cheap.
$6,500—West Monroe-st., octagon front, pressed brick, deep lot, and in fine order.
$9,000—West Monroe-st., octagon front, 3 stories and basement, 4 in block.
$3,250—Robey-st., octagon front, brick.

NORTH SIDE.

$3,800—Dayton-st., near Centre, 13-room brick residence, all improvements, and a bargain.
$4,500—Fullerton-av., near the Park, octagon, brick, 10 rooms, all improvements.
$7,500—Hurlbut-st., large 14-room residence near Lincoln Park, lot 40x175 feet, fine barn.
$6,500—Mohawk-st., nice cottage and lot.

VACANT.

$50 per foot—100x150 feet, Aberdeen, near Jackson.
$50 per foot—25x125 feet, Campbell-av., choice.
$60 per foot—75x125 feet, Calumet-av. and Forty-seventh-st.
$40 per foot—150x125 feet, Chicago-av., se'l singly.
$150 per foot—25x150 feet, Clinton, near Van Buren.
$35 per foot—25x125 feet, Fremont, near Centre.
$50 per foot—100x150 feet, Grand boulevard and Forty-seventh-st.
$140 per foot—80x120 feet, Kinzie-st., near River.
$100 per foot—80x125 feet, Lincoln-av., want an offer.
$120 per foot—25x100 feet, Marshfield-av., near Congress.

BUSINESS PROPERTY—WEST MADISON-ST.

$125,000—Block of nine fronts pay us 10 per cent.
$40,000—Block of 4 brick stores, will pay 11 per cent.
$22,000—4-story stone-front, 25x110 feet.
$21,000—Brick stores and flats, 42x115 feet.
$17,000—Frame stores and flats, 44x120 feet.
$15,000—4-story and basement marble-front, Halsted-st.
$14,000—3-story brick, stores and flats, 42x172.
$15,000—3-story brick stores and flats.
$15,000—25x100 feet, near river, frame improvements.
$12,000—25x125 feet near Winchester-av.
$12,000—25x120 feet, frame improvements.
$11,000—25x125 feet, frame store and flats.
$9,500—50x125 feet, vacant, near Western-av.

STATE-ST.

$17,500—Lot 50x125 feet, frame improvements; rent for $2,100.
$[illegible]—Lot 20x138 feet to 25-foot street, 3-story and basement brick.
$15,000—Lot 22x150 to 20-foot alley, 3-story and basement stone-front store.
$10,500—Lot 20x145½ feet, 3-story brick store; good barn.
$4,500—Lot 25x150 feet, frame store, 2-story barn; rents for $[illegible].

$25,000—Franklin-st., 4-story stone-front.
$30,000—Fifth-av., near Madison-st., 4-story stone-front.
$7,500—Milwaukee-av., brick, three stories.
$4,000—Ogden-av., brick store.
$4,000—West Indiana-st., fine location, store.
$7,000—Corner North-av., frame store, 2 flats.
Block of 5 2-story and cellar octagon-front brick residences, rented for 12 per cent net, corner, one block from Lincoln Park, $16,000.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR LEASE.

80x100 feet—Northeast corner Fourth-av. and Van Buren-st.
64x80 feet—Hubbard court, State and Wabash.

ELLIOTT & CLARK, Room 30 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE R. CLARKE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 3.

DWELLINGS.

A marble front, 2 stories, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, with furnace, gas-fixtures, etc., on Groveland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., $7,500.

Two marble fronts, similar to the last named, on Lake Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., $7,500 each.

A 2-story frame, No. 3135 Butterfield-st., 8 rooms, 25 foot lot with barn, only $1,600.

A fine 2-story and basement, east front, on Prairie-av., south of Twenty-fourth-st.; good brick barn; $9,500.

A nice brick, 9 rooms and alcove, with brick barn, near Thirty-fourth-st., on Indiana-av.

Four frame cottages, 7 rooms, water, and gas, on Cottage Grove and Groveland Park-avs., near Twenty-ninth-st.

A brick dwelling on West Adams-st., near Irving-av., very richly furnished and cheap, $[illegible].

A 3-story brick dwelling, 14 rooms, on West Adams-st., near Ashland-av., $7,300.

A 2-story frame dwelling, with 50-foot lot on South Park-av., in fine order, $7,000.

A 3-story and basement stone-front, on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.; extra good, $9,000.

Several fine pieces of property, improved and unimproved, on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st.; a fine location for French flats.

That beautiful lot northeast corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-ninth-st.; 119x125; $400 per foot.

ALSO

some business blocks, well rented, and paying a good income.

A large number of building lots in all parts of the city.

A number of acre tracts on the South Side, directly in the line of the city's growth.

AND

A splendid river property at Twelfth-st. and South Branch.

ALSO

houses, lots, and acres at Morgan Park, with building loans to enable purchasers to improve and get choice homes. Good society and educational facilities unsurpassed. GEORGE R. CLARKE & CO.

FOR SALE—BY BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 157 La Salle-st.: West Madison-st., 24 ft. 4x125, improved.

Randolph-st., near Elizabeth, 51x125, improved.

West Van Buren-st., fine corner with two stores and flats above, and three 2-story brick dwellings, now rented for $1,800 per year; good investment.

Artesian-av., 5 brick cottages, to be sold separate.

Leavitt-st., near Adams, 50x125, improved.

Washington-av., near Peoria, 50x125, improved.

401, 403, and 405 Webster-av., 2-story and basement brick houses, good brick barns, lots 22x125.

35 Kruger-st., 2-story brick house, only $1,600.

Halsted-st., Lake View, 2-story concrete brick house, 2-story frame barn, lot 50x125.

Groveland Park-av., 3-story and base, stone-front.

3022 Prairie-av., 2-story frame, brick ex., brick barn.

3131 Wabash-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, in fine condition; lot 25x132 feet.

275 West Polk-st., two 2-story brick houses.

Thirty-seventh-st., corner Vincennes-av., lot 82x125, with two houses.

Thirty-seventh-st., corner Stanton-av., lot 62x125, with two 2-story and basement brick houses.

404 West Erie-st., lot 25x125 feet.

3112 Wabash-av., 2-story and basement frame. Will exchange for vacant city property.

BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

A block of 8 3-story and sub-cellar brick houses and barns; improvements cost $[illegible]; price $[illegible].

3-story marble front and 40-foot lot fronting Lincoln Park, only $8,000.

3-story and basement brick house, octagon front, one block from Lincoln Park, $5,700.

3-story brick flats, rented for $[illegible], $7,500.

3-story octagon marble front, North La Salle, $[illegible].

3-story octagon marble front, Dearborn-av., $[illegible].

Brick house and lot 2x140, Dearborn-av., $[illegible].

House and lot, rented for $[illegible].

3-story and basement marble front, 3 rooms deep, and lot 80x165, State-st., near Goethe, $13,000.

3-story brick and 31-foot lot Indiana-st., near State; this is a bargain at $9,000.

3-story brick house Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av., $9,000.

25x150 feet La Salle-st., near Division, $160 per foot.

50x150 La Salle-st., near Division, $175 per foot.

40 feet corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st. at a bargain.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE on the finest part of Dearborn-av. (a corner) at a sacrifice.

Good business block on East Madison-st.; will pay 8 per cent income.

A bargain in Garfield in Sec. 3; one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years; interest annually; must be closed immediately if taken at all.

200 feet corner South Park and Pavilion Parkway, $50 a foot.

240 feet corner Exandale-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. (Dummy R. R.), only $30 a foot.

20 acres at South Chicago.

30 acres near Pullman, in which there is a great future.

160 acres on Calumet where Michigan Central crosses, only $20 an acre; refused once for it $[illegible] an acre.

15 acres in Sec. 15, 20, 13, near city limits, only $[illegible] an acre.

NELSON THOMASSON, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS, THIRTY-NINTH-st., near Stewart-av.

74x170 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

15 lots Marvin-st., near Western-av.

10 lots Laughton-st., near Western-av.

10 lots State-st., near Fifty-third.

10 lots corner Leavitt and Moore-sts.

20 lots West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Noble.

50 lots at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, outside fire-limits, accessible by horse and steam-cars, on easy payments, $[illegible] to $[illegible] per lot.

J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

HALSTED-ST. PROPERTY.

75 South Halsted ... [illegible]
81 South Halsted ... [illegible]
79 South Halsted ... [illegible]
142 South Halsted ... [illegible]
148 South Halsted ... [illegible]
156 South Halsted ... [illegible]
432 South Halsted ... [illegible]
431 South Halsted ... [illegible]

All of the above list are well rented and are good investments for the price. Look the list over and call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—

WEST MADISON STREET CORNER.

One of the choicest corners, improved, and rented for $2,040 per year. Can be had for $[illegible], and cannot be duplicated in the city as a choice investment. S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARgain—40 acres on West Jackson-st. S. E. GROSS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 182 Dearborn-st.: splendid lot for manufacturing, being 150x125 feet, corner Seventeenth and La Salle-sts.; convenient to tracks of Lake Shore and Rock Island Railroads.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick on Curtis-st., near Washington; in first-class condition; possession at once. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON NOBLE-st., 67 feet above northwest corner [illegible]. GEO. M. [illegible], 8 Reaper Block, N. Clark.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NUMBER of first-class wholesale stores for sale in the best part of the city which will pay 7 per cent net to the investor. Apply to JACOB WEIL & [illegible], Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40X100, WITH BUILDING, West Madison-st., near Desplaines. [illegible] double your money in a short time on the [illegible]. PARSONS & [illegible], 174 La [illegible].

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 90 LA SALLE-ST.

NORTH DIVISION.

[illegible] Burling-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, lot 25x125.
[illegible] Belden-av., 2-story brick cottage.
[illegible] Sedgwick-st., 2-story brick as a [illegible].
[illegible] Huron-st., 3-story and basement [illegible].
[illegible] North Market-st., 3-story [illegible].
[illegible] and [illegible] Fremont-st., near [illegible], frame cottages, 9 rooms, lots [illegible].
[illegible] Hurlbut-st., 2-story frame, [illegible].
[illegible] Wisconsin-st., 2-story and basement [illegible] front, all conveniences, [illegible].

UNIMPROVED.

La Salle-av., north of Chestnut-st., [illegible].
La Salle-av., north of Division-st., [illegible].
La Salle-av., north of North-av., [illegible].
La Salle-av., east of Mohawk, 25x[illegible].
Centre-st., [illegible].
Lincoln-av., corner Centre and [illegible] angle, [illegible].
Burling-st., north of North-av., [illegible].

WEST DIVISION.

[illegible] and 211 Washington-boulevard, [illegible] brick basement, lots 25x[illegible].
[illegible] Washington-boulevard, 2-story [illegible] brick.
[illegible] Warren-av., 2-story and basement [illegible].
[illegible] Winthrop-place, 2-story brick, [illegible].
[illegible] South Morgan-st., 2-story [illegible].
[illegible] Park-av., 2-story frame, brick [illegible].
[illegible] Hubbard-st., 2-story frame, [illegible].
[illegible] North Western-av., frame cottage [illegible].
[illegible] North Western-av., 2-story frame [illegible].
[illegible] South Wood-st., 2-story and base[ment] [illegible].
[illegible] West Harrison-st., frame cottage [illegible].
[illegible] Monroe-st., 2-story and basement [illegible], all modern improvements [illegible].
[illegible] Carroll-av., 2-story and basement [illegible] front; cheap.
[illegible] Wabansia-av., frame store and [illegible].

UNIMPROVED.

Halsted-st., south of Twelfth, [illegible].
Van Buren-st., corner Wood, [illegible].
Leavitt-st., south of Van Buren, [illegible].
Harrison-st., near Centre, [illegible].
Hubbard-st., corner Seymour, [illegible].

SOUTH DIVISION.

[illegible] Indiana-av., 2-story frame, [illegible].
[illegible] Rhodes-av., 2-story and [illegible].
[illegible] Vernon-av., 2-story and basement [illegible] front; a bargain.
[illegible] Langley-av., 3-story and [illegible] modern conveniences; a [illegible].
[illegible] Groveland-court, 2-story and [illegible].
[illegible] Forty-first-st., near Langley, [illegible].
[illegible] Forty-first-st., 2-story and [illegible].
[illegible] Vincennes-av., 2-story and [illegible].
[illegible] Calumet-av., 3-story and [illegible].
[illegible] Michigan-av., 2-story and [illegible].
[illegible] Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story and [illegible] yard room, south front; [illegible].
[illegible] South Park-av., 2-story [illegible] front, brick barn.

UNIMPROVED.

South Park-av., south of Thirty-[illegible].
Calumet-av., south of Thirty-[illegible].
State-st., north of Thirty-fifth, [illegible].
Cottage Grove-av., south of Forty-[illegible].
Evans-av., south of Forty-second [illegible].
Bryant-av., east of Stanton-av., [illegible].

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

At Grand Crossing, a choice site, [illegible] acres; near all railroads.
On North Side, south of Chicago-av., [illegible] capital location.

DOCK PROPERTY.

On North Branch, corner Clybourn [illegible].
On Ogden's Slip, railroad facilities [illegible].

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

A beautiful residence at Ravenswood, [illegible] water and nice yard; near [illegible].
A choice lot near new South Park [illegible].
Residences at North and South [illegible], description very cheap.
Choice properties in all of the [illegible] low rates and on easy terms.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Lot on Cottage Grove-av., between [illegible] and Thirty-eighth-sts., [illegible] ments. Will exchange for [illegible].
West Monroe-st., a good 2-story [illegible] residence; all modern conveniences; change for Iowa land.
Forest-av., 3-story and basement [illegible] barn. Will exchange [illegible].

BAIRD & BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY

SOUTH SIDE.

Woodland Park, [illegible] feet, [illegible] and Douglas monument; will [illegible] down if party will build, say [illegible] rent immediately.
Third-av., southeast corner of [illegible] or 70x100 feet.
Third-av., 50 feet, east front, [illegible] and Harrison-sts.
State-st., 51 feet, corner [illegible].
Van Buren-st., 25 feet (vacant) [illegible].
Cottage Grove-av., fine [illegible] front and two houses, near Twenty-[illegible].
Clark-st., southeast corner [illegible] fine manufacturing site.
Dearborn-st., No. 2715, will [illegible] soon, as owner is leaving city, [illegible].
Dearborn-st., 2808, only $[illegible].
Wabash-av., 50 feet, corner [illegible] bargain.
Prairie-av., northeast corner [illegible] at a low figure, and will require [illegible] improved immediately.
Pacific-av., 24 feet, near Harrison [illegible].
Wentworth-av., fine house and [illegible] Sixth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
Twenty-second-st., 30 or 60 feet [illegible].

WEST SIDE.

Hubbard-st., 130x80 feet, corner [illegible] house site at a low figure.
Van Buren-st., fine brick building [illegible], only $[illegible].
Lexington-av., No. 218, 30-foot frame, $[illegible].
Halsted-st., fine corner, rented [illegible] at a low figure.
Randolph-st., 50x100 feet, south [illegible] st. (improved), cheap if taken soon.

114 D[illegible]

FOR SALE—EAST OF [illegible] GOOD HOUSE

[illegible] South Curtis-st., an elegant [illegible] finished in the best manner. [illegible] ary washtubs improved pattern [illegible] hot and cold water all over the [illegible] and plumbing of the best. [illegible] a 22-foot lot. This is really a [illegible] will show you the house.

We have also 5 good houses [illegible] Madison, $4,000 to $5,000.
2 good bricks, 169 and 171 South [illegible].
And others.

[illegible] Cor. Washington [illegible]

FOR SALE—GOOD BU[SINESS]

Twelfth-st.
Ogden-av.
Madison-st.
Canal-st.
West Randolph-st.
West Lake-st.
West Indiana, and
South Halsted.

[illegible] Corner W[ashington] [illegible]

FOR SALE—FOR CHRISTMAS [illegible]

House and lot from $1,200 to [illegible] fine list. $2,500 to $5,000, a larger list. Vacant lots from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Have them on every street [illegible]. Call and get a list.

[illegible] Corner W[ashington] [illegible]

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING [illegible]

[illegible] corner Fulton and C[illegible].
[illegible] Curtis-st., near Lake.
[illegible] feet, Clinton-st., north of [illegible].
[illegible] feet, corner Seventeenth [illegible].
[illegible] 174, corner Union and [illegible].
40 feet, Hubbard-st., near [illegible].
40 feet, Lake-st., near Pierce [illegible].
40 feet, Lake-st., near Union [illegible].
80 feet, corner Randolph [illegible].
Other desirable pieces.

[illegible] Corner W[ashington] [illegible]

FOR SALE—STATE-[ST.]

125 feet near Thirtie[th] [illegible].
25 feet near Thirty-first-st. [illegible].
25 feet near Thirty-fourth-st. [illegible].
100 feet near Thirty-sixth-st. [illegible].
100 feet near Thirty-seventh [illegible].
25 feet near Thirty-seventh [illegible].
175 feet near Thirty-ninth [illegible].
40 feet near Forty-third [illegible].
Now is the time to buy on [illegible].

GIBBS & CA[illegible]

FOR SALE—BY MAT[SON HILL] 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dea[rborn-st.]:

WABASH-AV.—Five or [illegible] Thirty-second and [illegible].
INDIANA-AV.—34 feet, near [illegible] corner Twenty-six[th] [illegible] Twenty-ninth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—50x180 feet [illegible].
MICHIGAN-AV.—100 feet, [illegible] and 50 feet near T[illegible] and 27 feet near T[illegible].

FOR SALE—LOTS [illegible] between Milwaukee-av. [illegible].

[illegible] 8 Re[aper Block]

FOR SALE—LOTS O[N] Thirty-seventh, and Th[illegible] of Halsted; these lots are [illegible] chanics and laborers emplo[yed] [illegible] dependent on horse-cars for [illegible].

[illegible] 8 Re[aper Block]

FOR SALE—A GR[EAT BARGAIN] story and basement [illegible] for less than the brick and [illegible] Side.

Lot on Sedgwick-st., nor[th] [illegible] front; best bargain in the [illegible].

HENRY WHIPPL[E] [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY ERS[T] [illegible] 101 Washington-st., Ro[om] [illegible]: $2,800—The two-story [illegible] Carroll-av.

FOR SALE—A 20-F[OOT] [illegible] front, on Wisconsin-[st.] [illegible] and Lincoln-av. GEO. M. [illegible] 17 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVE[RAL] [illegible] ness blocks centrally lo[cated] [illegible] on investment, and seve[ral] [illegible] Michigan and Prairie-avs. [illegible] 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—278 BIS[SELL] [illegible] of Sophia, 2-story and [illegible] rooms and bath, hot and [illegible].

[illegible] 8 [illegible]

FOR SALE—BUSIN[ESS] [illegible] South Water, Lake, [illegible] Madison, Monroe, Frankli[n] [illegible] Dearborn, State, Wabash [illegible].

F. A. BRAGG [& CO.] [illegible]

FOR SALE—$1,400 [illegible] house and lot on Cou[illegible] av.

FOR SALE—150X1[illegible] ner Jackson and Abe[rdeen] [illegible] at once for cash. MEAD [& COE] [illegible]

FOR SALE—TW[O] [illegible] from Dearborn-st. to [illegible].

FOR SALE—29½X[illegible] Vacant business corner [illegible].

FOR SALE—BY R[illegible] [illegible] Washington-st., [illegible] on Indiana-av. [illegible].

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 90 LA SALLE-ST.

NORTH DIVISION.

[illegible] Dearborn-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, frame barn, lot 25x125.
[illegible] Belden-av., 1½-story brick cottage, 50-foot lot.
[illegible] Ontario-st., 2-story brick at a bargain.
[illegible] Huron-st., 2-story and basement brick, $8,500.
[illegible] North Market-st., 2-story and basement brick.
[illegible] and 157 Fremont-st., near Centre, two 2-story frame cottages, 9 rooms, lots 25x125.
[illegible] Hurlbut-st., 2-story frame, brick basement.
[illegible] Wisconsin-st., 3-story and basement brick, stone front, all conveniences. Immediate possession.

UNIMPROVED.

La Salle-av., north of Chestnut-st., 25x150, east front.
La Salle-av., north of Division-st., 25x151; cheap.
La Salle-av., north of North-av., 44x113, east front.
Centre-st., east of Mohawk, 25x100.
Lincoln-av., corner Centre and Sedgwick-sts., a triangle, 113x102x93; capital site for stores and flats.
Burling-st., north of North-av., 24x125.

WEST DIVISION.

209 and 211 Washington-boulevard, two 2-story frames, brick basement, lots 25x125.
[illegible] Washington-boulevard, 3-story and basement brick.
[illegible] Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick.
[illegible] Ashland-place, 2-story brick, east front, $3,500.
[illegible] South Morgan-st., 2-story frame, brick basement.
[illegible] Park-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, $4,000.
[illegible] Hubbard-st., 2-story frame, lot 28x125.
[illegible] North Western-av., frame cottage, $1,600.
[illegible] North Western-av., 2-story frame and two lots.
[illegible] South Wood-st., 2-story and basement frame.
[illegible] West Harrison-st., frame cottage, $3,500.
[illegible] Monroe-st., 2-story and basement brick, with attic; all modern improvements.
[illegible] Carroll-av., 2-story and basement brick, stone front; cheap.
[illegible] Wabansia-av., frame store and cottage.

UNIMPROVED.

Halsted-st., south of Twelfth, 25x97.
Van Buren-st., corner Wood, 75x125.
Leavitt-st., south of Van Buren, 24x130.
Harrison-st., near Centre-av., 25x137, south front.
Hubbard-st., corner Seymour, 6 lots; want an offer.

SOUTH DIVISION.

[illegible] Indiana-av., 2-story frame, brick basement.
[illegible] Rhodes-av., 2-story and basement brick, $4,000.
[illegible] Vernon-av., 2-story and basement brick, octagon front; a bargain.
[illegible] Langley-av., 2-story and basement brick; all modern conveniences; a choice residence.
[illegible] Cleveland-court, 2-story and basement dwelling.
[illegible] Forty-first-st., near Langley, 2-story brick.
[illegible] Forty-first-st., 2-story and basement brick, $3,500.
[illegible] Vincennes-av., 2-story and basement brick.
[illegible] Calumet-av., 3-story and basement stone-front.
[illegible] Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick.
[illegible] Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, south front; cheap.
[illegible] South Park-av., 3-story and basement stone front, brick barn.

UNIMPROVED.

South Park-av., south of Thirty-third-st., 50x164.
Calumet-av., south of Thirty-second-st., 50x125.
State-st., south of Thirty-fifth, 50x151, east front.
Cottage Grove-av., south of Forty-second-st., 75x137.
Evans-av., south of Forty-second-st., 25x137.
Bryant-av., east of Stanton-av., 50x151.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

At Grand Crossing, a choice site, containing about 1½ acres; near all railroads.
On North Side, south of Chicago-av., lot about 100x[illegible]; capital location.

DOCK PROPERTY.

On North Branch, corner Clybourn-place, 217 feet.
On Ogden's Slip, railroad facilities, 34x[illegible].

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

A beautiful residence at Ravenswood, with lake water and nice yard; near depot.
A choice lot near new South Park depot, 100x150.
Residences at North and South Evanston of every description very cheap.
Choice properties in all of the leading suburbs, at low rates and on easy terms.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Lot on Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., 42x210, with improvements. Will exchange for small farm.
West Monroe-st., a good 2-story and basement brick residence; all modern conveniences. Will exchange for Iowa land.
Forest-av., 2-story and basement brick, with brick barn. Will exchange equity for smaller place.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY.

SOUTH SIDE.

Woodland Park, 100x118 feet, front facing the lake and Douglas monument; will require no money down if party will build, say 9 dwellings which would rent immediately.
Third-av., southeast corner of Polk-st., 50x100 feet, or 75x100 feet.
Third-av., 50 feet, east front, between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.
State-st., 25 feet, east front, near Polk.
Van Buren-st., 20 feet (vacant), near Fifth-av.
Cottage Grove-av., fine lot with South Park-av. front and two houses, near Twenty-fifth-st.
Clark-st., southeast corner Sixteenth, 113x164 feet; fine manufacturing site.
Dearborn-st., No. 2715, will be sold cheap if taken soon, as owner is leaving city.
Dearborn-st., 25x[illegible], only $4,500.
Wabash-av., 50 feet, corner Forty-eighth-st., at a bargain.
Prairie-av., northeast corner of Thirty-second-st., at a low figure, and will require no money down if improved immediately.
Pacific-av., 24 feet, near Harrison-st.
Wentworth-av., fine house and lot, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.
Twenty-second-st., 30 or 60 feet, near Archer-av.

WEST SIDE.

Hubbard-st., 130x80 feet, corner Jefferson; fine warehouse site at a low figure.
Van Buren-st., fine brick building, east of Canal-st., only $3,500.
Lexington-av., No. 315, 50-foot lot with 2-story frame, $2,200.
Halsted-st., fine corner, rented at $1,500 per annum, at a low figure.
Randolph-st., 50x100 feet, south front, near Green-st. (improved), cheap if taken soon.

F. C. VIERLING,
114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—EAST OF UNION PARK—GOOD HOUSES.

[illegible] South Curtis-st., an elegant, cozy 11-room brick, finished in the best manner. Large furnace, stationary washtubs improved pattern, elegant bath-room, hot and cold water all over the house, gas fixtures and plumbing of the best. house in perfect order, and all for $6,500. This is really a bargain. Call and we will show you the house.
We have also 3 good houses on South May-st., near Madison, $4,500 to $5,000.
3 good bricks, 169 and 171 South Peoria-st., $6,000 each.
And others. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS LOTS.

Twelfth-st.
Ogden-av.
Madison-st.
Canal-st.
West Randolph-st.
West Lake-st.
West Indiana, and
South Halsted.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS:

House and lot from $1,200 to $2,500. Can show you a fine list.
$2,500 to $5,000, a larger list.
Vacant lots from $300 to $1,500.
Have them on every street on West Side.
Call and get a list.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES:

[illegible], corner Fulton and Carpenter-sts.
[illegible] Curtis-st., near Lake.
[illegible] feet, Clinton-st., north of Harrison.
[illegible] feet, corner Seventeenth and Canal-sts.
[illegible], corner Union and Fulton-sts.
[illegible] feet, Hubbard-st., near Sangamon.
[illegible] feet, Lake-st., near Pierce.
[illegible] feet, Lake-st., near Union.
[illegible] feet, corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts., and other desirable pieces.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. PROPERTY:

125 feet near Thirtieth-st.	$125
[illegible] feet near Thirty-first-st.	140
[illegible] feet near Thirty-fourth-st.	100
[illegible] feet near Thirty-sixth-st.	85
[illegible] feet near Thirty-seventh-st.	100
[illegible] feet near Thirty-seventh-st.	90
[illegible] feet near Thirty-ninth-st.	100
[illegible] feet near Forty-third-st., with cottage	60

Now is the time to buy on new cable line.
GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
WABASH-AV.—Five or six 50-foot lots between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts.
INDIANA-AV.—24 feet near Eighteenth-st., 50 feet corner Twenty-sixth-st., and 50 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—50x180 feet corner Thirtieth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100 feet corner Thirty-fourth-st., and 50 feet near Thirty-third-st. east front, and 27 feet near Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DIVISION-ST., between Milwaukee-av. and Noble-st.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRTY-FIFTH, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth-sts., just west of Halsted; these lots are admirably located for mechanics and laborers employed down-town who are dependent on horse-cars for reaching their homes.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—2-story and basement swell front, with corner lot, for less than the brick and mortar are worth; North Side.
Lot on Sedgwick-st., north of Chicago-av., east front; best bargain in the market.
HENRY WHIPPLE, Room 8, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS. & CO., 101 Washington-st., Room 21.
$[illegible]—The two-story frame dwelling-house 587 Carroll-av.

FOR SALE—A 20-FOOT LOT, SOUTH front, on Wisconsin-st., between Sedgwick-st. and Lincoln-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BUSINESS blocks centrally located, paying good interest on investment, and several choice residences on Michigan and Prairie-avs. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—278 BISSELL-ST., CORNER of Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn.
GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCKS ON South Water, Lake, Randolph, Washington, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Fifth-av., La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, State, Wabash, and Michigan-avs.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,400 BUYS AN 8-ROOM house and lot on Congress-st., near Campbell-av.
H. J. ARNOLD & CO.,
151 Randolph-st., Room 67.

FOR SALE—150X120 SOUTHEAST CORner Jackson and Aberdeen-sts.; very low if taken soon for cash. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST., from Dearborn-st. to Butterfield, 151x150.
GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—29½X65 FEET—THE BEST vacant business corner on the North Side.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS. & CO., 101 Washington-st., Room 21.
[illegible] on Indiana-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Lake-st., west of Fifth-av., lot 20x180 feet.
South Water-st., near Wabash-av., lot 20x100 feet.
Michigan-av., 4-story brick building, 24x1[illegible] feet.
State-st., south of Harrison, 4-story stone-front building; well rented.
North Clark-st., south of Chicago-av., 4-story brick building, paying 10 per cent.
North Clark-st., 40 feet, including corner with stone-front building.
Madison-st., 40 feet, with frame improvements.
Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st., lot at $[illegible] per foot.
Halsted-st., corner, with brick building, renting for $1,500; price, $15,000.
Randolph-st., near Peoria, lot 20x100 feet, with frame store, $3,750.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st., brick house containing 13 rooms, lot 25x150 feet, $[illegible].
Dearborn-av., near Goethe-st., octagon stone-front house, 8 rooms deep; brick barn; 25x130; price, $15,000.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., octagon stone-front house, $8,000.
Vincennes-av., octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms, lot 25x140 feet; $6,000.
Lake Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., stone-front house, 8 rooms deep, $5,500.
Twenty-fifth-st., octagon-front brick house, three rooms deep, $6,500.
Ashland-av., near Jackson-st., corner, with stone-front house.
Monroe-st., near Loomis, stone-front house containing 15 rooms, 5 rooms on parlor floor, brick barn, lot 26x180.
Monroe-st., west of Ashland-av., corner, 30x125 feet, brick house, 12 rooms, fine finish.
Monroe-st., near Lincoln, 11-room brick house, $6,000.
Monroe-st., west of Ashland-av., 3-story and basement octagon-front brick house, 16 rooms, lot 25x180 feet.
Monroe-st., near Paulina, octagon-front brick house, 11 rooms; barn; $7,000.
Monroe-st., near Leavitt, octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms, lot 20x127 feet, $6,000.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., stone-front house with extension; $9,200.
Adams-st., near Hoyne-av., 2-story and cellar brick house, 9 rooms, $4,000.
Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., stone-front house on corner; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor.
Congress-st., 2-story flat for two families, renting for $480, price $4,500.
3-story and basement octagon stone-front house, east of Ashland-av., 16 rooms, $8,500.
3-story and basement octagon stone-front house, near Jefferson Park; speaking-tubes, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; well built; price $8,750.
2-story brick house, 9 rooms, on Hermitage-av., near Congress-st., $3,300; a bargain.
Jackson-st., near Winchester-av., brick house, 10 rooms.

FOR SALE—W. T. BUCKLEY & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

WEST SIDE.

Monroe and Jefferson-sts., 2-story and cellar house cheap.
Congress and Green-sts., 4 houses on lot 68x118 feet; bargain.
Peoria and Van Buren-sts., 3-story and basement house, 16 rooms; $5,000.
Peoria and Van Buren-sts., elegant residence; reasonable.
56 Rebecca-st., house and lot; $2,000.
75 Tilden-st., 2-story brick; $2,000.
Waller and Twelfth-sts., house and lot; $5,000.
Johnson-st., 3 cottages and lots.
West Ohio and Hoyne-sts., 2-story and cellar house.
Morgan and Taylor-sts., cottage and lot.
Warren-av. and Robey-st., 2-story and cellar brown-stone house; $8,000.
West Lake-st., near Wood, brick store; $5,000.

NORTH SIDE.

Six houses and lots on Sedgwick, Division, Chicago-av., Larrabee, Orchard, Chestnut, North Clark, and Lincoln-av., ranging from $2,500 to $42,000.
Three residences on North La Salle-st.; $12,000 and $15,000.
Fremont-st. and Webster-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms; $8,500.
Indiana-st., near State, elegant residence, 19 rooms; $8,000.

SOUTH SIDE.

Houses and lots on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Calumet, and Cottage Grove-avs., also Aldine-square, ranging from $5,000 to $25,000.
Tract of land south of George T. Clines' tract on the Michigan Central Railroad, being the N. ½ of S. E. ¼ Sec. 3 and S. and N. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 2, Town 36, Range 9 West, Lake County, Indiana.

LOTS.

2 lots, Hubbard and Noble-sts.; $2,700.
5 lots, North and Western-avs.
9 lots on West Erie-st., near Hoyne; cheap.
200 feet La Salle and Illinois-sts.
200 feet Ohio and Wells-sts.
2 lots on Dearborn-st., and Thirty-seventh-st.; $2,200.
Lot on State and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $2,700.
2 lots on Calumet-av. and Forty-second-st.; $800 each.
11 lots on Thirty-fourth-court, near Halsted-st.; $350.
5 lots, Wood and May-sts.
1 lot corner of May and Taylor-sts.
1 lot, Blue Island-av. and Fifteenth-st.
Dock property, Halsted-st. bridge.
I have choice property in all parts of the city. Those desirous of buying, selling, renting, or exchanging will find it to their interest to call and see me.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brown stone front house, north of Twenty-second-st.; heated by steam; dining-room on parlor floor; a first-class place.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, near Twenty-first-st.
PRAIRIE-AV.—A fine house, with large lot, north of Twenty-second-st., $50,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome double-house, south of Twenty-second-st.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone-front house, near Twenty-second-st., with mirrors, gas-fixtures, etc., $22,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House, near Twentieth-st., with furniture, dining-room on parlor floor, $27,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 25-foot lot, near Twenty-first-st.
SIX BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSES—3 on Michigan-av. one on Wabash-av., and 3 on Indiana-av., all south of Twenty-second-st.
CALUMET-AV.—Large brick residence, with 50-foot lot, near Twenty-third-st., $16,000.

FOR SALE—BY E. E. DREYEY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY IMPROVED.

50x100, northwest corner Lake and Green-sts., with two 3-story frame buildings, $11,500.
2-story and basement store, North Clark-st., near Erie, and lot 20.6x110, $11,500.
3-story and basement, North Clark-st., near Superior, and lot 25x110, $14,250.
4-story building and lot on East Lake-st., rented for $2,400 for the next two years, $22,000.
Block of buildings, 3 stories and basement, lot 72x125, rented for $3,000, on North Side, $40,000.
[illegible], with 4-story wholesale block netting 8 per cent on $125,000.

FOR SALE—

MICHIGAN-AV.—East front, 30x182, 400 feet north of railroad.
BRYANT-AV.—North front, 50x156, near Vincennes-av.; best lot on the street.
GREEN-ST., near Adams—West front, 25x125.
GROVELAND PARK-AV., near Thirtieth-st.—Fine residence lots at low prices; 10 fine new residences planned and going up in this block.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near Thirtieth-st.—A first-class site for apartment buildings.
Also a good business corner, and a lot suitable for a residence.
Apply to H. M. BACON,
Room 26, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 3533 LA SALLE-ST, near Thirty-fifth-st. station; lot 36x120; house 25x50; 11 rooms on ground floor; has hot and cold water in kitchen, closet, stationary tubs, marble mantels, etc., finely finished, and very conveniently arranged; will be sold cheap and on easy terms if taken at once.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—69 NORTH SANGAMON-st., 2-story and basement frame house, good lot and barn, side and rear alley, for $4,500.
2[illegible] Fulton-st., 2-story frame, first story brick, arranged for three families, $5,750.
13 South May-st., 2-story frame, with brick basement, $4,500.
Corner May and Indiana, house and lot for $4,500.
412 West Indiana-st., 2-story brick for $5,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—HAVE SEVERAL VERY desirable tracts on South Side avenues, for improvement, or investment; some rare bargains. Parties desiring to purchase please call.
W. C. KINNEY & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOT 143½ FEET ON JACKson-st., a good corner; cheapest thing on the street; splendid place to rent flats. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT 100x134 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE IMproved property on State-st., near Polk. Will rent at 10 per cent on valuation; price $35,000. Other central property.
W. C. KINNEY & CO.,
85 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., NEAR Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick house at a bargain; make offer.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS. & CO., 101 Washington-st., Room 21.
No. 1066 West Monroe-st., two-story and basement brick, octagon front. Price $4,000, $1,200 cash.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NOBLE-ST., BEtween Milwaukee-av. and Division-st.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 152 Dearborn-st.: 2 story and basement brick houses on Arbor place, near Sheldon-st. for $2,500 each; lots good size; houses alone would cost more than this to build.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF LAND ON Harrison-st., just west of California-av., $3,500 per acre. 5 acres cornering on Central Park; price $16,000. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 GOOD FRAME BUILDings on the West Side, $8,000, renting for $1,000.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, with brick barn, near Thirty-first-st., $[illegible]; bargain. PIERCE & WARE,
145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE-FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park, $8,000. Forty lots at Tremont Ridge in Sec. 18, 38, 14, $2,500.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDING on North Clark-st.; paying 10 per cent on $45,000.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 152 Dearborn-st.: Lot on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third for $800; terms easy; very cheap.

FOR SALE—A FRAME BUILDING, stores and flats, with lot, on business street, West Side, $10,000; rents for over $2,000. A good farm, acre property, or vacant lots taken in part payment.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK BUILDING on West Indiana-st., $10,000, paying over 10 per cent net.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE houses on Dearborn-st., between Twenty-seventh-st. to Forty-first; at from $3,500 to $6,000. Buyers please investigate.
W. C. KINNEY & CO.,
85 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—276 BISSELL-ST., NEAR Sophia, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; brick barn.
GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS & PUTNAM, 25 Portland Block:

CHOICE CENTRAL BUSINESS BLOCKS.

We have several such properties for sale at prices that make the purchase a good one, and ranging from $[illegible] to $150,000.

STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTY-FIRST.

120 feet front at less than the market price. A bargain.

WOODLAND PARK.

Four 30-foot lots fronting Douglas Monument and overlooking the lake. Want an offer on 50 feet.

CALUMET-AV.

25x130 feet near Thirty-third-st., $100; bargain.
50x125 feet corner of Twenty-third-st., $250.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—25 West Madison-st., with lot 30x125. N. PUTWIN, 128 Washington-st., Room 44.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.:
Northwest—10, 20, or 30 acres.
Austin—10 or 40 acres.
Maywood—10 acres, very cheap.
Hawthorne—10, 20, or 40 acres.
Crawford—5 to 20 acres.
Englewood—5 acres at a bargain.
Pullman—A splendid tract.
Also,
A 10 and a 40 acre tract, both of them just adjoining the city, and real bargains for immediate subdivision.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE AND 50 feet on Jefferson-av., and 50 feet and house on Washington-av., near Fifty-fourth-st. 25x[illegible] on Washington-av., near Fifty-eighth-st. 50x[illegible] on Woodlawn-av., corner Fifty-first-st. and 50 feet corner Fifty-first-st. 120 acres in sec. 5, 36, 15, near Hammond, and 40 acres east of Hammond, on M. C. R. R. and river. 20 acres at Riverdale, on Belt Line and river. 10 acres on One Hundred and Third-st., west of Pullman. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NEAR PULLman; a very pretty new cottage of 5 good-sized rooms, with cellar, well built, Eastlake finish, one One-Hundred-and Fifteenth-st., near State, with one or two lots, will be sold cheap. Terms, one-fifth cash, balance on monthly payments.
THOMAS SCANLAN,
At W. D. Kerfoot & Co.'s, 90 Washington-st.
Or E. BROOKFIELD, Kensington.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY DESIRABLE tracts for investment or improvement, at Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park. Corner on Drexel boulevard which will pay builder better than anything in Cook County; some special bargains. W. C. KINNEY & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—147 ACRES ON THE ILLInois Central Railroad, north of Homewood, one and one-half miles south of South Lawn; price $100 per acre. Fine chance for factory or acre works, or to start a new town. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS at Kenwood and Hyde Park. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—30 acres near Fifty-fifth-st. and Western-av., and C., P. & St. L. R. R., price $450 per acre. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 143 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CORNER INDIana-av. and Fiftieth-st.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE IN Evanston at a bargain, or will exchange for city improved business property. This will bear inspection by any one wanting a choice suburban residence. SIMEON FARWELL, or John V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON MICHIgan and Indiana-avs., at Fiftieth and Fifty-first-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES AT WASHINGton Heights, $250 per acre. The best thing in the market for the money. PIERCE & WARE,
145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF Sec. 13, 38, 13. GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON INDIANA-av., south of Forty-second-st., east front, at $10 per foot below the market value. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIVE acres just west of Humboldt Park. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES ON GARFIELD (Fifty-fifth-st.) boulevard, southeast corner of Halsted-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BUILDing lot on Hyde Park-av., overlooking the lake, north of Forty-seventh-st. This piece will be sold at a bargain if taken soon. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE ACRE tracts between Cottage Grove and Woodlawn-avs., just south of Midway Plaisance. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRONTAGES ON Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., near Fifty-eighth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE ACRE TRACT NEAR Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for investment. I have for sale the N. ½ of Sec. 35, 17, 14; this tract lies near the junction of Calumet River with Calumet Lake, and has a frontage of about 10,000 feet on Calumet River; in view of the great improvements on Calumet Lake and river, this is a valuable piece of property for investment.
GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR GARFIELD, 5 TO 20 acres at old price if sold at once.
Also genuine bargains near Pullman, Englewood, East Chicago, Rogers Park, and in every direction. 5 to 640 acres, and over 300 different tracts, many of them close to city, and ripe for subdivision.
Acres a specialty.
S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET, SOUTH SIDE, Forty-fifth-st., from Greenwood to Ellis-av. GEO. M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN BLOCKS OF 5 acres, one block or all, Seventy-ninth-st., between B. & O. R. R. and Yates-av.
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON PRAIRIE-av., near Fifty-eighth-st., $30 per foot; worth $70 ten years ago. Call and investigate.
PIERCE & WARE,
145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 BY 114 FEET, NORTHwest corner of Forty-seventh and Dearborn-sts.; will sell in one tract or in lots. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, ONE MILE west of the city limits, at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—60X243 ON LAKE-AV., just north of Oakwood-av., at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES ON FIFTY-first-st., corner of Greenwood-av.; two blocks east of Drexel-boulevard, at the point where Drexel fountain is to be located. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS ON east side Ashland-av., commencing 75 feet south of Thirty-ninth-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES A SHORT distance northwest from Pullman and close to depot on Western Indiana Railroad.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT KENWOOD fronting the lake, on east side of Hyde Park-av., opposite Fiftieth-st.
Also the 4-acre block on north side of Fifty-first-st., between Hyde Park and Jefferson-avs.
GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS—Blocks and manufacturing sites with railroad and harbor facilities; 50 lots centrally located at a bargain to party who will build houses; title perfect. D. S. TAYLOR, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL RARE BARgains in choice acres at Washington Heights, Morgan Park, and vicinity; it is only necessary to see this property to be convinced of its desirability, the boom will certainly strike here in the early spring. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 143 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES SOUTHWEST corner Sixty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Room 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad, at the crossing of the Grand Trunk.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 32-ACRE IMPROVED farm in Sec. 19, Town 40, R. 13, near County Farm; a bargain. Houses near Oakland from $3,000 to $[illegible], $5,000, $6,000, and $8,000. B. F. HEAD, 40 Major Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN ACRE property near Garfield; 40 acres in Sec. 34. HENRY WHIPPLE, Room 8, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FRONTAGES on Grand boulevard, in the vicinity of Forty-ninth and Fifty-eighth-sts. GEO. M. BOGUE,
8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EAST AND WEST FRONTages on Calumet-av., near Forty-ninth-st. GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Prairie-av. and Forty-seventh-st. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER TO GOOD purchasers the greatest bargains in fine large saw timber; 30,000 Fentress County, Tennessee, in [illegible] acre plats; 60,000 acres in southeastern Kentucky; [illegible] acres in the blue-grass region of Kentucky in 320 to 400 acre plats, all underlaid with the finest coal and iron ore; also, good improved farms in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, and Texas. Titles perfect. Call or inclose stamp for particulars to W. C. BECKER & CO., 183 South Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—IOWA FARM OF 340 acres; first-class for grain and stock raising; flowing spring at house; running water on farm; no waste land. Price $40 per acre. Will sell on easy payments or exchange for city property or merchandise. Address H. H. ORWIG, DesMoines, Iowa.

FOR SALE—215-ACRE DAIRY FARM in Delaware County, Iowa; finest spring-watered farm in the State; bargain for cash. HARRIS, 84 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR good city property, one of the best 320-acre farms in Olmsted County, Minnesota; 30 acres timber, balance cultivated wheat land; in best condition; new house and barn; both painted, the latter with underground department; running water by barn; 3 miles from railroad station and 9 miles from City of Rochester; a beautiful grove by buildings; every foot wheat land. WILLETT CORNWELL, owner, 129 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD farm of 120 acres in Marshall County, Iowa; will trade for city property and assume some incumbrance.
S. E. GROSS & CO.,
60 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE—West Side; prices ranging from $1,200 to $5,000. We have a large inquiry by cash customers, and as our list is being made beautifully less every day we need help from owners who wish to realize. Send us description of what you want to dispose of early. No sale no charge. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS THAT can be purchased reasonable. I have a great demand. W. T. BUCKLEY & CO.,
Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE ON WAbash, Michigan, Indiana, or Prairie-av.; not to exceed $15,000. W. T. BUCKLEY & CO.,
Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—THE BEST HOUSE ON the West, North, or South Side, from $4,000 to $5,000. W. T. BUCKLEY & CO.,
Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—WE have monied men with cash in hand who have requested us "to be on the lookout for bargains in real estate." Have you any to offer?
ERSKINE BROS. & CO.,
Real Estate and Renting Agents,
101 Washington-st., Room 21.

WANTED—HOUSE ON OR NEAR Dearborn-av. for $10,000 to $15,000 cash, by SAWYER & SMITH, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IOWA LANDS—I WANT to purchase Iowa lands. Lands in O'Brien, Clay, Dickinson, and Plymouth Counties preferred. Give price and description. Address L 47, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AMERICAN PIANOS—

THE QUESTION OF RELATIVE SUPERIORITY.

The manufacturers of the HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS, of Boston, claim specific superiority over all contemporaries on these points, to wit:
In the development of the upright form, iron frame, patent agraffe bridge, and perfected sounding-board; increased capacity in the articulate language of the piano by extending the range of tone; improved construction by processes patented and protected, securing new lightness and accuracy of touch, with larger power and perfect symmetry of the octaves.
And, bearing on these points, the following propositions are submitted:
First—The Hallet, Davis & Co. is the only American piano that has ever received from the German masters, with Franz Liszt at their head, united, unanimous, and voluntary concession of superiority over all European manufactures.
Second—It is the only piano receiving State premiums from every commonwealth in the Union.
Third—It received the highest medals awarded at Vienna, at Paris, and at Philadelphia.
Fourth—It has been adopted, on competitive examination, by the Boston schools, by nearly all the leading conservatories, and at our principal local seat of musical learning—the Chicago Musical College.
Fifth—One hundred authentic letters from the greatest names of Germany and America, distinctly recognizing the points claimed for it, appear in illustrated catalogue, sent free on application to
W. W. KIMBALL,
SOLE N. W. AGENT,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR PIANO call and look at the "Steck," and other good makers. HORACE BRANCH, 188 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A VERY FINE piano. Address, for 5 days, L 34, Tribune office.

STORY & CAMP
PIANOS & ORGANS.
188 and 190 STATE-ST.

PIANOS AND ORGANS ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

THE LARGEST STOCK
LARGEST STOCK
OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS
PIANOS AND ORGANS
PIANOS AND ORGANS
IN
CHICAGO
CHICAGO
AT
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.

THE GREAT CHICAGO PIANO FACTORY,
ENGEL, GOULD & SCHAFF,
FACTORY, 47, 49, 51, 53 West Lake-st.
BUY A FIRST-CLASS PIANO OF THE FACTORY. SAVE DEALERS' PROFIT.
Pianos sold on easy monthly payments. Pianos rented and rent applied on purchase-money.
OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
SAVE 25 PER CENT, AND CALL AT
WAREROOMS, 175 WABASH-AV.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, UPRIGHTS and squares—established 1851—are equal to any manufactured; 18,500 now in use; sold on $10 monthly payments. Call at warerooms and examine and get price before purchasing elsewhere. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison-st. corner Morgan. Open evenings.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 405½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.
Municipal bonds negotiated.
Mortgages bought and sold.
Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.
LEWIS & KNOTT,
Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property for three years at 6 per cent. C. T. WHEELER at Union National Bank.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 155 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards on real estate security. Inquire of D. M. SHAFFNER, 39 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT in sums to suit on improved city property. H. W. BENIGHT, Room 5, 209 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 152 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSS & CO., Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN SUMS OF $3,000 and upwards at 6 per cent net upon improved city property. HYMAN & JACKSON, 35 Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE and local securities. Property managed, rents collected, taxes paid; small loans. W. T. BUCKLEY & CO.,
Room 4, 163 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THE NORTHERN Indiana Mutual Life Insurance Company would like to correspond with all parties in the Northwest who have had experience in soliciting for mutual companies. They wish to employ fifty good agents on salary and traveling expenses, and two hundred more on extra liberal commissions. Address all letters to WHEELER & SALL, Warsaw, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—EVIDENCE PROduced at office or by mail that energetic men clear $50 to $90 per week with our goods on small capital. Call and investigate or send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY using gaslight. Am. Ind. Co., Box 291, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling; also State managers; must be members of Masonic or Odd-Fellows' Order; square, paying business. CARSON & CO., 164 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN COUNTRY TO handle specialty. Address J. M. MOTT, 3[illegible] Vincennes-av., Chicago.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR MANUFACTURING, lot on Clark-st., corner of Nineteenth, 138x138 ft; also in same vicinity 240 ft. extending to the Rock Island Railway tracks. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE TENant without children, one of the most palatial dwellings in the city; newly furnished, elegantly frescoed, and finished in hard wood. Situated east of Indiana-av. and north of Twenty-second-st. Rent $[illegible] per month. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED 3-story and basement brick dwelling on Superior-st., east of Pine; will make favorable terms to a good private family to May 1, 1882. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BARNES & PARISH, Real Estate and Renting Agents, 157 La Salle-st.

WEST DIVISION.

1188 Wilcox-av., 2-story frame; 9 rooms.
224 Artesian-av., brick cottage; 4 rooms, water, etc.
446 West Jackson-st., 2-story frame; 10 rooms; all modern improvements and completely furnished.
95 Loomis-st., 3-story brick; 8 rooms; modern improvements.
Coblentz-st., near Western-av., flats of 3 rooms each in new building.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3827 Indiana-av., 2-story basement brick; 10 rooms; modern improvements; good barn.
565 State-st., flat of 4 rooms on fourth floor.
559 State-st., flat of 4 rooms on second floor.
3760 Forest-av., 2-story frame, brick basement; 10 rooms; modern improvements.
1430 Michigan-av., 2-story cottage; 8 rooms; modern improvements; completely furnished.

STORES.

559, 561, 563, and 565 State-st., 3 double stores and basements, 40x80 feet each.
378 West Madison-st., store and basement, 25x80 feet.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

HOUSES AND FLATS.

265 Fulton-st., 7 rooms	$35
17 Artesian-av., 5 rooms	15
1183 West Polk-st., 5 rooms	15
39[illegible] West Fourteenth-st., 5 rooms	15
3[illegible] South Halsted-st., 5 rooms	15
317 West Congress-st., 6 rooms	25
22 Walnut-st., 6 rooms	25
476 West Indiana-st., 6 rooms	25
14 North Curtis-st., 6 rooms	20
336 West Madison-st., 4 rooms	20
674 West Indiana-st., 6 rooms	18
318 West Indiana-st., 6 rooms	20
786 West Washington-st., 8 rooms	30
28 Cleaver-st., 4 rooms	12
465 West Fifteenth-st., 10 rooms and barn	30
28 Warren-av., 10 rooms	60
136 South Hoyne-av., 5 rooms	20
146 West Randolph-st., 4 rooms	20
231 West Congress-st., 10-room stone-front	50

New flats southwest corner Twelfth-st. and Ashland-av. will be ready the first of the year.

TO RENT—233 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., 2-story and basement house; 11 rooms. 2420 Michigan-av. 2-story frame dwelling, 10 rooms, $45. 3210 Vernon-av., 3-story and basement brick dwelling, $40. 247 Thirty-first-st., flat of 7 rooms, bath, closet, etc., gas fixtures; $30. 3210 State-st., flat 3 rooms, $12. 41 Ashland-av., 3-story and basement marble front. Flats in the buildings known as "Richmond & Hinsdale," on Elm-st., between Clark-st. and Dearborn-av. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
3[illegible] Johnson-place, 2-story and basement brick in nice order; 10 rooms.
243 and 245 Thirty-seventh-st., new 2-story 8-room bricks.
21 Winthrop-place, 34 and 38 Cypress-st., and 2 Ashland-st., cozy 2-story 8-room bricks.
24 Wisconsin-st., new 2-story and basement brick.
238 Warren-av., 2-story brick, heated by steam.
Stores 749 West Madison-st. and 2541 Cottage Grove-av., with living rooms.

TO RENT—BY A. J. BURBANK, 3 TRIBune Building—A 9-room, completely furnished house on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., to a small family, only $90. A furnished house in Langley Terrace (Forty-second-st.) A furnished house on Wabash-av., near Harmon court, with furniture for sale. Also one on Warren-av., near Hoyne, part furniture for sale very low.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A FINE HOUSE AND ONE acre of land, at Downer's Grove, 16 miles from city on C., B. & Q. R. R.; fare 12 cents; rent $25 per month. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—366 CONGRESS-ST.—SEVEN rooms, upper flat; bathroom, hot and cold water, etc.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms at 2018 Wabash-av.; prices reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front and single rooms. 213 State-st., near the Palmer House.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED room, to gentlemen only, with or without board. 1404 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LARGE AND small second story front rooms, single or en suite, with water and gas. 278 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—ON FULTON-ST., BETWEEN Robey and Hoyne, first floor, 7 rooms, brick front; $20 for unexpired term of 3 months, and one year additional. To responsible party only, and best of references required. Address L 43, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing $15, 6 rooms $20, at No. 109 North Paulina-st., one block off Indiana-st. cars. Call at No. 109 North Paulina-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ONE SINGLE FURNISHED room; also one large double furnished front room; all modern improvements. 295 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room, well heated, with or without board; private family. References. 304 Chestnut-st., between Dearborn-av. and Clark-st., one block above Chicago-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—

STORES.

That fine store, No. 65 State-st., southeast corner of Randolph, under Central Music-Hall.
Lease from January, 1882, to May, 1884.
It is the best stand in the city for a jewelry, ladies' or gents' furnishing store.
F. C. VIERLING,
114 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—STORES.

221 West Indiana-st.	$30
3[illegible] West Lake-st.	15
[illegible] West Madison-st.	22

New store corner Twelfth-st and Ashland-av.
New stores, 279, 281, and 283 West Madison-st.
Two good basements, 149 and 151 West Randolph.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1 NEXT, FOR one, two, or three years, the store building on southeast corner Lake-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of ELMER WASHBURN, Room 3 Borden Block.

TO RENT—STORE 101 SOUTH CLARK-st. Apply to Room 43, 116 Washington-st. CHARLES GOODMAN.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—2 FINE FRONT ROOMS with steam heat and large vaults, in 95 and 97 Washington-st. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS OFFICE or light housekeeping 3 splendid front rooms on second floor. 241 Blue Island-av., corner Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—3 OFFICES IN THE National Life Building, on first and third floors.
GEORGE R. CLARKE & CO.,
Room 9.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE IN the centre of business on very reasonable terms. Has two windows and steam heat; also fire-place, gas, water, etc. Apply at 84 La Salle-st., basement.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—3 LOFTS 238 FIFTH-AV., near Quincy-st., 21x80 feet each. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THREE FLOORS CORNER Wabash-av. and Madison-st. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A COUPLE of months, a comfortably furnished room in central locality, convenient to hotels. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 325. Undoubted references.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms for very light housekeeping, on second floor, by young couple with no children; South Side, east of State-st. Address, with terms, K 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room at $2.50, or two together for $5 a week; centrally located. Address L 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COUNTRY store, between now and April 1, in some live town. Address J H, 164 Randolph-st., Room 9.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HOUSE on West Side. K 57, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
75 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 630 F-st., Washington, D. C.

MACHINERY.

AT J. A. FAY & CO.'S 207 AND 209 Lake-st.—A fine assortment of engine lathes, drill presses, iron planers, and machinists' supplies just received from the East, and ready for immediate delivery.

FOR SALE—TWO HYDRAULIC PRESSes of [illegible] pounds pressure each, with pumps and plates complete, a 12x24 engine, lot of shafting, pulleys, post hangers, rawhide, leather, and chain belting, 2 sets smooth rollers [illegible], and other machinery. The above have not been in use over six months and are as good as new. For particulars apply at 1[illegible] South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-HORSE UPRIGHT boiler, first-class order, nearly new for $[illegible]. Apply to L. J. BITZ, 25 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SET OF wood-working machinery in good running order, can be used to manufacture furniture or sash and doors; rent for building, 3-story 50x100, dry-house 20x16, yard room 100x200, $[illegible] per month. Apply to 139 and 141 West Twentieth-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

CLERKS, CLERKS, ETC.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LACE importing house, as A 1 man as assistant European lace buyer. Must have a thorough knowledge of laces and a large acquaintance among the manufacturers abroad. Applications not meeting these requirements will not be entertained. Address, with references, stating age and where party had his previous experience as foreign lace buyer, LACE IMPORTERS, P. O. Box 1261, New York City.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG MEN AS clerks for cloth[ing], furnishing goods, and hats. Apply between 10 and 11 this morning at 130 Madison-st., between Clark and La Salle.

WANTED—A RECORDING CLERK. 1[illegible] Wabash-av., basement door.

TRADES.

WANTED—CIGAR MAKERS CAN find steady employment at the following prices: Clear seed, $7; seed and Havana, $10 to $12 per mille. ED ASCHERMANN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LITHOgraphic engraver and designer. Permanent situation to right man. Address, with reference and specimens, JOHNSON, SMITH & HARRISON, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—COMPETENT FOREMAN for bindery; must be reliable, acquainted with all classes of work and willing to work. Address, with references, JOHNSON, SMITH & HARRISON, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DOORmaker to act as superintendent. Apply to C. J. L. MEYER, North Pier, foot of Michigan-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOPER, familiar with machinery, competent to manage a shop. State age, experience, and pay expected. M 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS GIG SADdle-maker. Garfield Manufacturing Company, 59 West Washington-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR THE South at $1.75 and $2 per day; also wood and tie choppers; cheap tickets to the work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. and 37[illegible] South Canal.

WANTED—500 MORE RAILROAD LAborers, quarry men, tie makers, etc., for Southern Missouri; good wages paid and cheap transportation; ship every other night. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 75 South Canal-st., or 6[illegible] West Lake-st., in basement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN for the States of Illinois, part of Iowa, and Eastern Missouri by a New York clothing house, with good trade already established; American wanted. State age, amount of trade, references, and salary or commissions expected. None but first-class men need apply. Address J H I, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO sell the new holiday book—a beautiful Christmas novelty. Sells rapidly. Apply at once. J. S. GOODMAN & CO., 163 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS SOlicitors; only men of experience, who can earn at least $1,000 a year, need apply; cyclopedia or life-insurance solicitors preferred. Address, stating age, business experience, etc., L 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO WELL-EDUCATED, live men acquainted with the lawyers, bankers, and politicians of the city, for work where energy and brains will command $50 to $80 per week. None but active, energetic men of good address wanted. Apply, giving references, business experience, age, etc., to M 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A dairy farm, either married or single; steady employment at good wages. Apply to CHAS. FRANCIS, New Lenox, Will County, Ill., on the C. & Rock Island R. R.

WANTED—AN IOWA SALESMAN. For one able to control first-class trade we have a good opening. ROGERS, MARSHALL & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, Philadelphia.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS SALESmen; must be thoroughly acquainted in gents' furnishing goods, and who can guarantee sales of no less than $[illegible] per annum. First-class salary paid to No. 1 men, of whom A 1 reference is required. Any territory outside of Indiana and Ohio. Address AP. PENHEIMER, STRAUS & CO., manufacturers and jobbers of gents' furnishing goods, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO GIVE OUT circulars. Must be over 40 years old, and bring reference for honesty. Apply between 8 and 9 this morning at 139 Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 16 OR 18 years of age. Must be honest and willing to work, with good reference. KINNEY & CO., 46 State-st.

WANTED—PRESS FEEDERS FOR small presses. Apply at 57 Washington-st., Room 34.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABlish a general agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 132 Fulton-st., New York.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 17 YEARS old. 104 and 106 Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—TWO CASH BOYS AT GUNTHER'S, 78 Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PHOTOgraphic operators immediately. HENSHEL, 212 and 214 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOgraphic printer immediately. HENSHEL, 212 and 214 State-st.

WANTED—CASH-BOYS. MUST BRING reference for honesty. Apply between 8 and 4 this afternoon at 139 Madison-st., between Clark and La Salle.

WANTED—ONE ACTIVE MAN FOR each State to sell our goods by sample; salary paid. LA BELLE M'F'G. CO., No. 6 East Third-st., St. Paul, Minn. Late of Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A business woman—Three-story stone house with lease and furniture for sale, located one block from Fifth-Avenue, Hoffman, St. James, and Albemarle Hotels, New York City; rent $1,800, price of furniture $[illegible]. Call on or address C. S. PECK, 6 West Twenty-fifth-st.

A MEAT MARKET AT A VERY LOW figure, forced sale, but the business is in splendid condition. THEODORE FREY, 277 South Wood.

A RARE CHANCE—ONE OF THE BEST livery stables in Chicago; the stock, fixtures, lease, and good-will of Green's livery, 162 and 164 Madison-st., at a bargain for cash; has 30 boarders at $30; is doing a good cash livery business; no poor stock.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL DRY-GOODS business in a live, growing city of 7,000 inhabitants in Central Illinois, the oldest-established business in the place. For further particulars inquire in the evening of D. JACOBSON, No. 406 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE FACTORY IN one of the largest cities of Indiana; has the best paying trade in the city; capital required about $5,000. Address X X, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL TODAY BUY interest of retiring partner in one of the best-paying produce and fish markets in the city. Apply today at the store 323 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR AND CANDY store, cheap. Party is leaving town. $150. 141 West Van Buren-st. JOS. JEHL.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A REPUBlican evening daily paper, published at capital of a Western State; excellent job department connected; all material new. WHITE & COLEMAN, Room 19, 95 Clark-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$20,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST LOCATION IN TOWN—Stock for sale; the building for sale or rent; stock about $3,000, consists of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc. Address LIBAIRE & WHEELER, Belvidere, Ill.

TO RENT—SOAP FACTORY, WITH engine, boiler, and machinery complete; No. 14[illegible] State-st.; capacity, 60,000 pounds per week; a rare chance for a good soapmaker. D. F. CAMERON, 107 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000 to purchase an interest in a very profitable, safe, and established business, with or without services; business is new, light, pleasant office work; honorable parties to deal with. M 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—WITH $500 or $[illegible] for a good trunk manufacturing business; business don't owe a cent; owner has two businesses to attend to. L 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS PARTNER AN EARnest Christian man with $2,000 to $5,000. M 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER THAT UNderstands the restaurant business with $2,000 to $3,000 to take full charge of the finest fitted-up place in the city and doing a good business. Address 817 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—$6,000 STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes, $2,500 cash, balance in good land, store, or residence property. Address P. O. Box 1442, Logansport, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO ELEGANT SUBurban farms, near beautiful towns, 35 miles west; want city and suburban residence; value $5,000 and $4,000. R. KENNEDY, 115 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM, 130 acres, near Hillsdale, Mich., for house and lot in Chicago. R. KENNEDY, 115 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRE PROPERTY, very desirable, South Side, for good residence. R. KENNEDY, 115 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CALL BOARD MEMBERship. Address L 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LADY'S 40-inch seal sacque at 201 State-st., in saloon.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET to Council Bluffs. M 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GOOD SMART GIRLS FOR general housework. International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. Reference required. Call at 2341 South La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY TO cook, wash, and iron. 131 East Jackson-st., opposite Post-Office.

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL. Apply for two days at 1[illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Call between 9 and 12 a. m. 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork without washing, on West Side, a strong and neat woman under 30 years. M 24, Tribune.

WANTED—WORK FOR WOMEN WHO do their work well; strangers assisted. Board $2.50 a week.
GOOD SAMARITAN SOCIETY,
173 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND ABLE-bodied girl as cook and laundress; 20 miles in the country; wages $4.50. Call at 115 Dearborn-st., second floor, Room 3.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE TO care for sick old lady. Apply, for two days, at 1[illegible] Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—STRONG, INTELLIGENT young woman to assist in small notion store. Address M L, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, ETC.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man 24 years old, as invoice, bill, or ledger clerk. Speaks English and German and is familiar with office work. Good writer. Can furnish first-class references. Address L 31, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN or manager of a foundry. Can give the best of references. Address L 8[illegible], Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, ETC.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman; one who thoroughly understands his business. With references. Address K 17, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLLECTor—I make a business of collecting city bills, and have a line of business established, but not enough to fully occupy my time. Doctors', lawyers', and all business collections. Best of reference and security furnished. Address K 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MEMBER of the Board of Trade of long experience and at present identified with one of the leading commission firms on the floor; will work on Change and take charge of correspondence too. Address K [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as janitor or private waiter. M 15, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Canadian woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or cooking and sewing, in a private family; is an experienced cook. Address M. C., 1[illegible] Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework in a small American family. Call at 90 Oak-st., for two days.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 1[illegible] Milwaukee-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—GENERAL office of the International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.
The only institution of the kind in America having a chain of offices in the principal cities, thus giving the opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States and Canada.
Great care will be taken in the selection of servants. Dressmakers and seamstresses can be furnished. Business houses can be supplied with competent assistants of either sex for any grade of employment. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO CANNOT RIDE on account of ill-health, will sell the entire contents of his private stable, No. 5 Thirteenth-st., near Indiana-av.
Including the beautiful and high-bred fast and reliable trotting-horse Joe Jefferson, sired by Thomas Jefferson, the black whirlwind of the East, a trotting stallion, and a perfect horse, sired by Toronto Chief; dam Gypsy Queen, by a son of Hill's Vermont Black Hawk; owned by Wm. B. Smith, of Hartford, Conn., started in 14 races, won third money in [illegible] money in 9, and third money in [illegible]; has trotted in 2:23 or better; on Aug. 4, 1874, at Buffalo, N. Y., won first, third, and fourth money, $7,[illegible] beating [illegible] Mambrino Gift, Joe Brown, and Pilot Temple. Time, Joe Jefferson's record 2:24.
Joe Jefferson is a black gelding, resembling his sire very much, has fine trotting action, requires no boots or weights, is 8 years old, 15¾ hands high, has good full mane and tail to the ground, fine, clean limbs, and good sound feet. He is a genuine driver, city or double, and a square, pure trotter; never has been in training for one year, he has never been speeded ... down in the 2:30; he won a little race in a matinee last summer, trotting a heat in 2:25. His dam was sired by Daniel Lambert; she had a record of 2:[illegible]. Joe Jefferson is warranted sound and kind; he cost $[illegible] March, and now $[illegible] will buy him.
Also the stylish and handsome trotting horse Sorrel Dan; he is 6 years old, 16 hands high, a perfect horse in every way; as a gentleman's road horse he has no superior and few equals. He was sired by the trotting stallion Hambletonian Mambrino, owned by Montgomery and Russell, Philadelphia. He is out of Curtis' Hambletonian dam Topsey, by Alexander's Abdallah, out of a Patchen mare owned by Joseph Harker. Sorrel Dan's dam was the celebrated trotting mare Lu[illegible], owned by Joseph Harker, by Alexander's Norman. Lula won the first purse, $2,000, in the free-for-all at Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 1[illegible], 1875, beating Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Nettie, the Maid winning the first heat—time 2:1[illegible]. Sorrel Dan has been trotted a few times on the track work, but has wonderful speed; has trotted three heats in a matinee race last summer in 2:[illegible], 2:26, and 2:[illegible] at ease. He is warranted to beat 2:30 to a road wagon. He is a road trotter, and can pull weight very fast. He has never been beaten in a sleigh; he is an excellent pole horse; is warranted sound and kind. He cost $[illegible] last spring; $[illegible] will buy him. He took first premium at county fair in Kentucky.
Also a good, safe, and reliable family or business horse for $150; he cost $250 last spring; he is a bay, old, dark chestnut, 15¾ hands high, weighs over 1,100 pounds, has flowing mane and tail, is strongly, heavily built, can draw a top buggy a full mile in 3 minutes, and warranted sound and kind.
N. B.—The above horses will be all found just as described and represented, the time shown, and warranted in every particular.
The purchaser of any of them has the privilege of returning them at any time within 30 days from date of purchase, and money will be refunded in full.
I will give satisfactory reasons to purchaser for being compelled to offer them so low.
Also the buggies, road wagons, fine harness, road sulkies, blankets, elegant bear robes, stable utensils, etc., at your own price. Must be closed out at once. Coachman in attendance at any time.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

BEST DELIVERY WAGONS AND BUGgies in town for the money. Call and see. Buggies sold on commission. MARTIN'S, 47 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEAT SLEIGH, scarcely soiled, will be sold for any reasonable offer. Ten horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; also one landau, one five-glass landau, one coupe, one coupe rockaway good as new, and all kinds of carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery wagons; all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; also a large lot of buffalo, wolf, and lap robes, horse blankets, and whips. Horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week. Money advanced. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN OF LARGE horses, sound and true pullers; also one three-spring wagon and one set of heavy team harness, one light second-hand truck, with pole and shafts, cheap for cash or monthly payments; also one bay horse, 7 years old, sound and kind, will be sold for $[illegible]. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—F. J. MIDDLEDITCH, OF Freeport, Ill., will have six gray teams of roadsters (full brothers) at Berry's Sale Stable, No. [illegible] Monroe-st., for one week; any person wanting a young, well matched, and speedy team will do well to call.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2 OR 3 HERDIC coaches and one cab Herdic coach. C. H. CHAPMAN, 60 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—A SOUND, KIND, AND young family horse, with doctor's phaeton and harness, cheap. Horse good for driving or saddle. Address M 4, Tribune office.

ONE SECOND-HAND PORTLAND CUTter, cost $150 last winter, as good as new, will be sold for $60; one two-seat swell-body sleigh, made by Gould, Troy, N. Y., cost $350, will be sold for any reasonable offer. A large assortment wolf and buffalo robes and blankets. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

TO LET—HORSES AND LIGHT FANcy top delivery-wagons to deliver Christmas goods at moderate prices. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A NEARLY new coupe rockaway carriage, seats for four persons. M 2, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — FIRBANK — INFORMAtion wanted of Ralph Firbank, a native of Monmouth, Monmouthshire, England; last heard of in Chicago, June, 1880; age 26; height about 5 ft. 8 inches; square and stout build; complexion fair; face full and pale; hair dark, and not much on face. Reward for first information. Address F., care of Messrs. G. H. & G. A. Fisher, solicitors, 34 [illegible] Strand, London, England.

PERSONAL—ANYONE KNOWING THE address of Le Grand C. Pearl or Harris H. Pearl will please communicate the same to [illegible], 55 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—N.: PLEASE LET ME hear from you. J. E. L.

PERSONAL—A. SYLVESTER TURNER or any person knowing him will confer a favor on his anxious wife by giving his address or [illegible] Direct to [illegible] ... stating address ... interview ...

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A BLACK-WALNUT [illegible] ... and one-glass windows. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCKS—GRAIN—COTTON.
All Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Cotton futures on the New York Cotton Exchange.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold in the Chicago market.
25 & 27 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
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New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD, 72 Broadway, and 18 New-st.
DIRECT WIRES from our office to the office of Scranton & Willard, opposite Stock Exchange.
Stocks also bought and sold in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

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Banking in all branches.
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STOCKS AND BONDS,
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Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Special Telegraphic Facilities—Direct wire from my office to the offices of my New York correspondents. Local securities handled on commission.

A. W. DIMOCK & CO.,
BANKERS,
1 Exchange Court, New York.
84 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Members of the N. Y. Stock and Mining Exchanges. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft as sight.

TRY IT
$10 WHEAT. $200
$20, $50, $100, $500.
Invested in our new and only safe plan of Speculation in Wheat Stocks, etc., quick and profits large. Now is the best season to take hold. Write for our Weekly Circular, containing particulars, sent Free. Pond & MILLER, Brokers, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

$250 STOCKS. $500.
OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.
JOHN A DODGE & CO.,
Private stock brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, advise purchases and sales on commission. Circulars explaining our plan and financial reports sent free.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 122 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Orders for Cash or Car Lot Shipments of Grain promptly filled. Futures in this and other markets bought and sold on reasonable margins. Circular reports sent on application.

SAFES.
Our National Debt is about
$2,097,803,889.
SAFE
So the DIEBOLD Safes guard nothing less than this for the People of the United States. J. W. NORRIS, Gen'l Agt., 97 State-st., Chicago.

MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.
Recollections of the Fight by an Ex-Officer of the Rebel Ram—The Merrimac Destroyed at Her Dock by Her Commander.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Will you permit an ex-Confederate naval officer who participated in the engagement at Hampton Roads to contribute a few lines to the very fair and impartial account you gave of that affair in your issue of yesterday morning, under the heading of "The Captain's Claim for Prize-Money"?
The battle being the first in which iron-plated vessels were used created at the time great interest throughout the maritime world, and practically produced a revolution in naval architecture—from wooden walls to iron walls.
Since the war these have been written a great many versions of this "sea-fight," more or less accurate, generally less accurate. And, as in the case of many other important events of the war, the public has been led and left in a deplorable state of ignorance of facts.
In your article you state that "one of the shots from the Monitor penetrated the ram's roof." This is a mistake; not one of the shots from the 200 guns from the fleet and shore batteries that were playing upon us pierced the plating of the Merrimac; and as a matter of fact we did not lose a man by the direct action of the projectiles fired by the Monitor.
Some weeks after the combat of the 8th and 9th of March, and while the Merrimac was lying quietly at the Navy-Yard at Norfolk, the Federal fleet, led by the Monitor, commenced a furious fire in bombardment of the Confederate batteries at Sewell's Point. As quickly as possible steam was raised on the Merrimac, and she made her way to the "front." Before we could get within range the entire fleet, including our gallant little Monitor and another iron-clad—the Galena—withdrew to their anchorage, close under the guns of Fortress Monroe, and no persuasion or influence on our part served to bring them out, or even to exchange shots with us.
This challenge was witnessed by several English and French naval officers, and as we steamed past the fleet we received repeated cheers from their decks, prompted, of course, by the defiant action of the Merrimac.
This invitation was repeated subsequently with the same ineffectual result.
The Confederate army having fallen back before the advance of McClellan on the peninsula, rendered necessary the evacuation of Norfolk and the country contiguous. There was, therefore, nothing left us but to destroy our fleet or escape up the James River. The latter course was decided upon; but, after throwing overboard all our ballast—not guns, as you state—it was found the ship still drew too much water to ascend that river, and on the night of the 11th of May, 1862, she was blown up rather than surrender her to the enemy.
Thus perished this historical vessel by the hands of her friends!
The writer of this, then a midshipman, left the ship in charge of the last boat, and remembers to his sorrow, some when her gallant old commander (Mattnew) stepped into his boat and quitted his ship forever.
This article is intended solely to supplement your singularly accurate account of an event in American history which has been so dimly understood; and with no disposition to disparage or detract from the renown of Capt. Worden and his brave crew, who, though they did not destroy or even beat the Merrimac, fought her while the utmost gallantry—and certainly saved from destruction the splendid frigates Minnesota and other ships of their squadron.
I am confident that it was a drawn battle in its result.
H. H. MARMADUKE.

IOWA MARRIAGE BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 16.—State Auditor Brown was in this city today and reports that all but one of the Marriage Benefit Associations doing business in Eastern Iowa—are complying with the law and will put up three-fifths of their annual assessments with the Auditor. He also found a Birth Association in Fairfield and closed it up with information that could not organize under the law.

COAL SHIPMENTS.
PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 16.—Additional coal shipments will be made as soon as the water falls—about 1,000 tonnes, of which 1,675,000 bushels are now in the river, and the balance for Cincinnati.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Apparently Growing Weaker as Money Grows Easier.

Bad Break in Denver & Rio Grande, with Damaging Reports.

Gould Stocks Weak—Pressing Demand for Loans in Chicago.

The Produce Markets Generally Lower—Provisions Moderately Active under Large Offerings.

Wheat and Corn Slow—Oats Weakened by Big Receipts—Barley Firm.

FINANCIAL.

Denver & Rio Grande broke badly, and its decline affected the whole market. The downward movement was attributed to sales compelled by the calling of heavy loans. Some of the leading financial institutions of New York have crossed the stock off their list of acceptable collaterals. The road is not paying its bills promptly; it is losing its Leadville business rapidly from the shrinkage in the yield of the Robinson and other mines; it is paying an extravagant rental for the freight-cars it uses, and the winter is coming, during which the expenses of the road are necessarily heavy and its earnings light. The Denver & Rio Grande does not own its cars, but leases them. The ordinary rental of a freight-car is half a cent a mile, and the average daily run is fifty miles, so that rented freight-cars cost about 25 cents a day each. But the Denver & Rio Grande, we are informed, pays a fixed charge of 50 to 62 cents a day for its cars, and it has thousands of cars sidetracked for want of business. It is surprising to know at the same time that the road is at this moment making its survey for an extension of its line to the Pacific coast. It has secured valuable rights of way through the Rocky Mountains. The route that has been selected for it is said to lie through better territory than the Southern Pacific, the Central Pacific, or the Northern Pacific, and later likely to command a better local business than any of the other roads.

The lack of any prevailing tendency in the market was shown by the sharp rise in Danville & Richmond, which went up twice as fast and far as Denver went down.

Money was easy at 5 per cent.

Louisville & Nashville declined 1 point on the report that yellow-fever had broken out in the South, which, considering the season of year, was not a brilliant specimen of a Wall street rumor.

Gould stocks were weak, and the impression prevailed that he was selling.

At the opening of the market the prospects were good for a rise, and the bulls were more encouraged than they have been for a long time. But the Denver & Rio Grande episode took the buoyancy all out of them.

It is a fact not commonly appreciated by the public who are interested in railroad stocks and who figure on the reports of railroad earnings, that an increase in the percentage of expenses to gross earnings necessitates a much larger increase in gross earnings in order to yield the same amount net. For example, an increase of 14.28 per cent in gross earnings is required to make up for an increase in the proportion of expenses from 60 to 65 per cent. The following equations show this more clearly:

$100 gross—60 per cent expenses—40 net.
$114.28 gross—65 per cent or $74.28 expenses—40 net.

Stockholders in estimating profits on increased earnings should bear this in mind.

Kiernan's News Agency in its report of Wednesday contained several bull "points" on Denver & Rio Grande. These are not the kind of points that "take."

It is reported in Wall street that the St. Paul Road will earn a little over $17,000,000 gross this year. It will earn, and the company will pay, 7 per cent on both common and preferred stock. The increase of about $4,000,000 in net earnings has been obtained with comparatively little increase in operating expenses. Operating expenses were a shade under 60 per cent last year. It is believed that, notwithstanding the extra expense occasioned by snow and flood, the operating expenses this year will not exceed 58 per cent.

According to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, bonds of the better and more reliable character are in little to a fair extent as investment securities, and mainly for the reason that they pay a better rate of interest. While Pennsylvania railroad shares pay 8 per cent per annum, Lehigh Valley 6 per cent per annum, and other companies seem to be approaching similar advances rates, the low rated bonds are less and less in favor as investments. There is steadily increased confidence in the business and profits of our more prominent railway improvements.

On Wednesday the following were the quotations for unlisted securities: Iron Steamboat bonds, 65@par; iron Steamboat stock, 47½@52½; North River Construction, 20@21; American Cable, 40@43; Cin. & Ga. subs., 39@35; Intl. Imp. Co., 99@99; Mexican Natl. subs., 10 dis.; Mutual Tel. subs., 90@91; Continental Con., 77@79; Den. & Rio G., 76@78; Texas & St. Louis, 85@90; Den. & New Orleans, 99@101; Pacific Imp. Co., 150; Amn. Imp. Co., 140; Texas & Col. Imp., 100@100½; East Tenn., Va. & Ga., 74; N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis, 42@44; U. P. Rights, 94@96; Ind., Dec. & Springfield, 20@22; Ind., Dec. & Springfield pref., 50; Vicksburg & Meridian, 13@14; Green Bay, Winona & St. P., 13.

The prices of stocks for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
American District	32	40	32	39
West. Union Tel.	126½	126¾	125¾	126¾
C., R. & Q.	134	134¼	134	134¼
Canada Southern	60	60	59	59½
C., C. & I. C.	24½	25	24½	24¾
Illinois Central	131	131¾	129¾	129¾
Manhattan	140	140	140	140
New York Central	130	130½	130	130½
New York Elevated	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Met., Elevated	91	91	90¾	90¾
Milwaukee, L. S. & W.	49	49	49	49
C., C. & I.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Erie	17	17¼	17	17¼
Do preferred	37	37¼	37	37¼
Michigan Central	91	91	91¼	91¼
Lake Shore	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Northwestern	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
Do preferred	140	140	140	140
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Omaha	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Omaha preferred	102¾	102¾	102	102
Rock Island	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Chattanooga	87	87½	87	87½
Wabash, St. L. & P.	40¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
Do preferred	67	67	66¾	66¾
Louisville & Nashville	107¾	107¾	107	107
Mexican	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
St. L. & K. C.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Kansas & Texas	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Lake Shore	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
Louisville & Nashville	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Manhattan	140	140	140	140
Memphis & Charleston	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Michigan Central	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Missouri Pacific	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
New York Central	130	130½	130	130½
New York Elevated	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Northern Pacific	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Do preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Northwestern	139¾	139¾	139¾	139¾
Do preferred	140	140	140	140
Ohio Central	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Omaha	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Omaha preferred	102¾	102¾	102	102
Ontario & Western	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Oregon Navigation	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Oregon Transcontinental	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Panama	135	135	135	135
Pittsburg	155	155	155	155
Reading	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Rock Island	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
St. L. & San F.	43	43	43	43
Do pref.	64	64	64	64
St. L. & San F. 2d pref.	30	30	30	30
St. Paul	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Do pref.	124	124	124	124
St. Paul M. & M.	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
St. Paul & O.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Do pref.	119	119	119	119
Texas Pacific	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Union Pacific	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
United States	43	43	43	43
Western Union Tel.	126¾	126¾	125¾	126¾
East Tennessee	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾

Government bonds were steady. Quotations were: 6s, 102@103; 5½s (as continued), 100¾@101; 5½s (6s continued), 102¾@103; 4s, 118¾@119¼; 4½s, 114¾@114¾.

Chicago bank clearings were $7,800,000. New York exchange sold between banks at 25@30c per $1,000 discount. Loans were in brisk demand at 6@7 per cent. The bankers are using large amounts of money. Currency is going freely to the country.

The new year will bring a regrettable change in the personnel of Chicago banking. Mr. John De Koven has resigned the position of Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, and at the end of this month will sever his connection with it. Mr. De Koven has been Cashier of the Merchants' for ten years, has been President of the clearing-house for two years, and, except when President, has for twelve years held and now holds the place of Chairman of the Clearing-House Committee, who is the executive officer of the association. Mr. De Koven's name has been mentioned, though prematurely, with several financial enterprises of importance, but it is not likely that he will permit himself more than a brief enjoyment of the leisure which he has earned by over a quarter of a century of hard and successful work, which has given him a front rank among our practical financiers.

On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of Wabash 5s, $1,000, 89¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, $2,000, 89; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s, Mineral Point, $5,000, 99½; $5,000, 99¼; $5,000, 99¾.

BY TELEGRAPH.
NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange ran largely on specialties this morning and they were marked up in the most reckless manner. In the afternoon vague rumors of impending disaster caused a sort of mild panic, and everything was thrown by the board. Denver & Rio Grande was particularly weak. So far as the general list is concerned values are ¼ to ⅜ per cent lower than at last night's closing, while the specialties have risen from 1 to 13½ per cent. The market opened 5 per cent higher for Richmond & West Point, 1¼ per cent higher for Oregon & Transcontinental, and irregular for the remainder of the list, but only a fraction either way.

The money market was again comparatively easier today on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 5@6 per cent, closing at 4@6 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2½@4 per cent. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged. The sterling exchange market was firm. The nominal asking quotations are 481 for sixty-day bills and 485 for demand. Actual business was done at 480@480¾ for sixty-day bills, 484@484¼ for demand, 484¼@485 for cable transfers, and 478¼@479 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were fairly active and prices exhibited an upward tendency. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts rose from 68¾ to 71½, reacted to 69¼, and recovered to 70. New Jersey Central incomes declined from 102 to 101¼, recovered to 102¼, and reacted to 102¼. Ohio Central incomes sold up from 46½ to 48¾ and receded to 47¼; Ohio Southern incomes advanced from 46¼ to 47½; Wabash firsts (St. Louis Division), from 107 to 107¼; New York City & Northern general 6s, from 85 to 88; Metropolitan Elevated seconds from 90 to 91; Mobile & Ohio first debentures from 97 to 97¾; Louisville & Nashville general 6s from 101¾ to 102¾; Iron Mountain firsts from 116¼ to 117; Fort Wayne firsts from 128 to 140, Erie fourths extended from 107 to 108. Denver & Rio Grande firsts declined from 114¾ to 113½, do constructions from 108½ to 107½, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé firsts from 109½ to 109. Mobile & Ohio second debentures sold at 71¼, Delaware & Hudson 7s of 1891 at 124½. Atlanta & Charlotte incomes at 95. Houston & Texas Central firsts (Waco & Northwestern Division) at 116, and Winona & St. Peter seconds at 120.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Governments were steady and unchanged, except 6s, coupons, which are ⅛ lower.

Railroad bonds were fairly active, Boston, Hartford & Erie being most prominent in dealings.

State securities were inactive, except for Tennessee, which are in demand.

The market opened irregular, but in the main a fraction higher than it closed yesterday. In early dealings, and up to the Second Board, the general list advanced steadily, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 1¾, Memphis & Charleston, Ohio Central, Louisville & Nashville, Nashville & Chattanooga, and Michigan Central leading the improvement. Richmond & Danville rose 1¾ from yesterday's closing, to 164; and Richmond & Allegheny 1¼, to 39. From the Second Board, prices declined rapidly, and, under pressure to sell, the market fell off from the highest point of the day ¼ to 3¾, those prominent in the decline being Richmond & Allegheny, Denver & Rio Grande, Metropolitan Elevated, Memphis & Charleston, Nashville & Chattanooga, and Louisville & Nashville. The market closed weak.

Transactions, 415,000 shares:

Canada Southern	3,400	Ontario & Western	1,400
Central Pacific	4,100	Oregon Central	2,500
C., C. & I. C.	1,300	Pacific Mail	4,800
D., L. & W.	1,000	R., D. & E.	1,000
Denver & Rio G.	26,000	Reading	5,300
Erie	21,000	St. Paul	35,000
Hannibal & St. Jo.	2,000	St. Paul Omaha	6,300
Kansas & Texas	1,200	Texas Pacific	36,000
Lake Shore	10,000	Union Pacific	3,800
Louisville & N.	11,000	Wabash Pacific	10,000
Michigan Central	3,000	Western Union	6,500
Memp. & Charleston	13,000	Robinson Mining	1,000
Missouri Pacific	1,000	Richmond & Dan.	2,000
New Haven	1,000	Richmond & Alleg.	10,000
New Jersey Central	14,000	Nash. & Chattanooga	30,000
N. Y. Central	13,000	Tennessee 6s	12,000
Northern Pacific	5,000	Norfolk & W. pref.	3,500
Ohio & Mississippi	1,200	Central Arizona	2,400

Money, 4@6, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange steady at 481¼; demand, 484¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	103½	New 4s	118¾
5s	102¾	Pacific 6s of '95	127
New 4½s	114½		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115½	Union Pacific, pfd	117¼
Erie seconds	107	U. P. land grants	119¾
Lehigh & Wilk	107	U. P. sinking fund	107
Louisiana consols	70	Virginia 6s	40
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia consols	75¾
St. Jos. ofd	110	Virginia deferred	11¾
St. L. & I. Mtn.	113¾	Tex. P. land grants	40
Tennessee 6s	76½	Tex. P. (Gio G. Div.)	80¾
Tennessee new	76½		

STOCKS.

Adams ofd	143	North. Pacific pref	80¾
Alton & Terre Haute	40	Northwestern	139¾
Do pref	91	Do pref	139
American	93¾	N. York Central ex div	129¾
Boston	4¾	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
Canada Southern	59½	Ohio & Miss.	34¾
C., C. & I. C.	25	Do pref	101
Central Pacific	39¾	Ohio Central	23¾
Ches. & Ohio	27	Pacific Mail	69¾
Do 1st pref	39	Panama	135
Do 2d pref	20	Pittsburg	155
Chicago & Alton	131¾	Pittsburg	155
Do pref	140	Reading	29¾
C., R. & Q.	134¼	Rock Island	134¾
C., S. L. & N. O.	85	St. L. & San F.	43
Can., San. & Clev.	21	Do pref	64
Cleve. & Col.	138	St. L. & San F. 2d pref	30
Del. & Hudson	107¾	St. Paul	97¾
Del., Lac. & W.	127¾	Do pref	124
Den. & Rio Grande	76¾	St. Paul M. & M.	134¾
Erie	17	St. Paul & O.	89¾
Do pref	37	Do pref	119
Fort Wayne	135	Texas Pacific	36¾
Ill. & Mo. Tel.	97¾	Union Pacific	107¾
Ind. pref	93	United States	43
Michigan Central	91¾	W., St. L. & Pacific	40¾
Houston & Texas	84	Do pref	81½
Illinois Central	129¾	Western Union Tel	126¾
L. S. & W.	49	East Tennessee	13¾
Kansas & Texas	34¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Dec. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cottage Grove av., s e corner of Twenty-sixth st, w 7, 98 ft running to Eighteenth av, dated Dec. 1 (Charles Albes et wf), to the Conrad Seipp Brewing Company) ..... $ 10,000

West Twenty-sixth st, s e corner of Central Park av, subdivided half of 10 acres, dated Dec. 12 (F. S. and T. P. Phillips to Joseph J. Woods) 6,500

Lawndale, 111 ft s of North av, e f, 66 ft in alley dated Sept. 27 (J. R. Harvey to C. W. Peters) 125

Warren av, 250 ft w of Staunton st, n f, 24x132 ft, dated Dec. 15 (Edward Haring to Mary E. Nichols) 900

West Adams st, 250 ft e of Throop, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 29 (Hotland Mather to Edward D. Kills) 4,000

Douglas av, s w corner of Ashland, s f, 24½ 136 6-10 ft, Dec. 5 (J. C. Knickerbocker to T. and A. Sullivan) 2,300

Canalport av, 80 ft n e of Union st, n f, 20x120 ft, improved, dated Nov. 14 (Frans Kral to Marie Krisanecky) 1,100

Wallace st, 100 ft s of Thirty-seventh, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 16 (H. and O. Baars to Ernst Bestram) 1,000

North Wells st, n w cor Illinois, e f, 51x100 ft, dated Dec 13 (Sidney A. Willard to Arthur W. Austin) 20,000

Fourth av, 250 ft n of Twelfth st, w f, 24x100 6-10 ft, dated Dec. 7 (Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company to Jefferson L. Fuller) 14,000

Maple st, 192 ft e of Dearborn av, s f, 22x105 5-10 ft, dated June 30 (John Sheriff et al. to Fanny L. Erskine) 3,843

Maple st, 317 ft e of Dearborn av, s f, 22x105 5-10 ft, dated June 30 (same party to F. E. Leman) 3,853

Michigan st, n w cor Rush, s f, 75x100 ft, dated Dec. 5 (Sidney Sawyer to Martin McNulty) 19,500

Hoyne av, 125½ ft s of Moore st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 14 (J. and J. Kilan to William Loeb) 500

Central Park av, s of Sacramento Square, 5 414-1000 acres, dated Nov. 29 (William Grayson to Erastus Foote) 11,665

Five 20-1000 acres e of and adjoining the above, dated Nov. 29 (William M. Carson to Erastus Foote) 16,367

Mather st, 294 ft w of Desplaines, s f, 25x117 ft, dated Dec. 16 (J. H. F. Hensel to M. Whalen) 2,150

Hinman st, 125 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x136 ft, dated Dec. 16 (R. W. Hyman to Carl Zieske) 500

West Adams st, 334 ft w of Morgan, n f, 20x153 ft, improved, dated June 17 (William Habne to F. Herhold) 1,450

West Adams st, 230 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 20x153 ft, dated Dec. 16 (W. H. Harrington to Oliver B. Green) 3,900

Bowen av, s e cor of Douglas av, e f, 62x124½ ft, dated Dec. 15 (John Long to George Gardner) 1,600

West Polk st, 178 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x 124½ ft, dated Dec 15 (J. N. Johnson to W. W. Wendell) 2,000

Clinton st, 154 ft s of Carroll av, e f, 50 ft, to alley and Milwaukee av, improved, dated Dec 16 (Vulcan Iron Works Company to William B. Farrington) 25,000

Fulton st, 40 ft w of Wood st, s f, 20x122 ft, improved, dated Dec 14 (H. M. Chapman et al. to Carl Kirchhof) 4,000

West Indiana st, 150 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 25 105 ft, dated Dec 15 (Patrick Doyle to A. Longstodt) 950

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 28 and 29, Block 5, Baxter's part of Section 36, 41, 14, improved, dated Dec 1 (John Meral to Mary Letsche) $2,000

Same property as the above, dated Nov 30 (H. and M. Letsche to John Merki) 2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Forty-seventh st, 24 ft w of Wood, n f, 24x128 ft, dated Dec. 15 (Cyrus Bentley to Mary Lennon) 225

Forty-second st, 200 ft e of Langley av, s f, 50x 125 ft, dated Nov. 21 (George M. Hoyt to E. P. Beach) 2,300

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Heine st, 300 ft s of Cortland, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 6 (R. and E. Greenebaum to Jacob Metzler et al) 1,600

Humboldt boulevard, 50 ft s of Wabansia st, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Dec. 9 (John Daggelier to Andrew Erbrook) 750

Erbrook place, 168 ft e of Ferry av, s f, 28x110½ ft, dated Sept. 1 (Perry P. Powell to N. T. Spencer) 450

And 1,322,041 bu rye on Dec. 13, against 1,255,000 bu the week previous.

The stock of lard in New York is given at 74,000 tcs against 29,836 tcs one year ago, and 105,731 tcs in 1879.

King & Co., of Toledo, say:

Late private cables report that latest official estimates make wheat crop of France 15,200,000 bu *less* than last year. They imported 41,000,000 bu during the year ending Aug. 1, 1881. The net imports of wheat and flour during August, September, and October 18th year were only 10,-945,000 bu against 19,617,000 bu same three months last year. Their imports thus far would hardly confirm the report that their crop is 16,000,000 bu less than last year, although the high prices of wheat may have restricted the consumption, and diverted it to other and cheaper food.

H. K. Jackson estimates that the East Indies have a crop of 42,000,000 quarters of wheat. This quantity is so much in excess of expectation that one of our firms cabled yesterday to a London house asking if those figures are credited. The answer was that they are probably correct for the total crop.

The New York terminal charge on grain is 3c per 100 lbs; while the 3c at Philadelphia and Baltimore is so much per bu. In the case of through shipments to New York the 3c charge is dropped out so far as the shipper is concerned, while the shipper has to pay the 1c per bu on through shipments via Baltimore and Philadelphia.

A provision operator remarked yesterday that pork has now declined about 75c per bri, while hogs have advanced 40c per 100 lbs, since packers sold a big pile of the former for January. They have probably manufactured enough to fill those sales, but if not it will be a losing operation on what they have yet to make.

"You will never again this year see pork as high as it is now." What! never?

In answer to a question we give the average prices of spot lard in this market for the month of December in four past years:

1877	$ 7.77½
1878	5.51
1879	7.43
1880	8.48¾
Average	$ 7.29
Price yesterday	10.90

They have now introduced No. 3 spring wheat on the afternoon call, there being so little of the No. 2 that some folks are afraid it will fade out altogether.

The exports of provisions from the United States for week ending Dec. 10 for two years were as follows:

To—	Pork, brls.	Bacon, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
United Kingdom	569	3,081,524	861,010
Continent	1	83,135	242,600
Other countries	2,079	222,540	1,036,771
Total	2,649	3,387,199	2,140,381
Same week in 1880	4,054	17,451,268	4,063,200

TOTAL EXPORTS SINCE NOV. 1.

	Pork, brls.	Bacon, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
1881	37,167	46,861,920	27,352,654
1880	37,167	60,530,641	48,313,570
Decrease	4,053	43,467,712	20,960,923

The exports from seven Atlantic ports for Europe for the week ending Dec. 10, 1881, were as follows:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	14,671	271,206	267,156
Continent of Europe	764	382,131	84,780
Total week	16,721	654,029	371,997
And for last four weeks—			
United Kingdom	220,033	2,498,627	2,696,333
Continent of Europe	7,013	1,371,014	696,165
Total four weeks	227,016	3,774,671	3,392,498

H. K. Jackson estimates the following as the wheat production of 1881:

	Quarters.		Quarters.
United Kingdom	13,000,000	Austria-Hungary	10,000,000
United States	50,000,000	Turkey	12,000,000
India	42,000,000	Hol. and Belgium	2,500,000
Russia	45,000,000	Spain	5,000,000
France	28,000,000	Canada	4,000,000
Germany	14,000,000		
Spain	4,000,000	Total	349,000,000
Italy	15,000,000		

The New York *Daily Bulletin* shows that during the last five years the United Kingdom has imported from the United States wheat and flour representing 36,500,000 qrs; from Russia, 5,500,000; rest of Europe, 10,500,000; Canada, 4,000,000; Chili, 1,000,000; and India and other countries rather above 8,000,000. Production of rice is shown to have reached this season 200,000,000 qrs in India, 160,000,000 in China, and 38,750,000 in Persia and Japan. Maize, 300,000,000 in the United States, and 45,000,000 in other countries. Production of potatoes as follows: United Kingdom, 5,000,000 tons; United States, 5,000,000 tons; Germany, 24,000,000 tons; France, 10,000,000 tons; Russia, 9,500,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 6,000,000 tons; other countries, 12,350,000 tons.

The same authority gives the following live-stock statistics:

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
United Kingdom	2,000,000	10,000,000	28,000,000	3,000,000
United States	11,000,000	35,000,000	36,000,000	34,000,000
Australia	1,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	1,000,000
Russia	16,000,000	25,000,000	48,000,000	1,000,000
France	3,000,000	11,000,000	24,000,000	5,000,000
Germany	3,500,000	15,000,000	25,000,000	7,000,000
Austria-Hungary	4,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	7,000,000
Italy	1,000,000	4,000,000	7,000,000	1,000,000
Spain	2,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000	2,000,000
Canada	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
La Plata	4,000,000	12,000,000	60,000,000	9,000,000

Germany has 2,000,000 and Spain 3,000,000 goats, 750,000 asses, and 650,000 mules.

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—The receipts of flour and grain at the Atlantic ports continue to decline, and the totals for the past week were only 196,195 brls flour, 790,212 bu wheat, 1,628,488 bu corn, and 228,936 bu oats, against for the preceeding week of this year 215,494 brls flour, 982,044 bu wheat, 1,241,808 bu corn, and 223,317 bu oats; while for the corresponding week of 1880 the receipts were 370,703 brls flour, 1,489,078 bu wheat, 1,529,005 bu corn, and 361,865 bu oats, being a decrease for the past week of 130,508 brls flour, 700,000 bu wheat, 300,000 bu corn, and 100,000 bu oats. The record of the crop movement for five seasons, as measured by the total receipts at the Atlantic ports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 9, shows a very heavy falling off this year, as illustrated by the following figures:

Sept. 1 to Dec. 9,	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
1881	3,598,314	24,566,351	20,043,371	7,192,464
1880	4,993,225	47,477,993	39,413,918	13,393,356
1879	4,946,329	51,361,365	34,451,646	14,743,307
1878	4,710,266	34,253,203	34,252,243	8,540,434
1877	4,704,913	25,660,092	24,882,975	8,576,611

The receipts of flour at the seaboard, as shown by the foregoing figures, from Sept. 1 to Dec. 9, 1881, were only 3,598,314 brls, or

...Chicago rutter at 7@7½c for gold stock. Prices were quotable at 5@6c for fair to good packing stock, and 8@9c for choice. Sales were at 9c. Live tame ducks commanded 70c per doz. Tame mallards were firmer at $1.10@1.15 per pair. Venison in demand at 9@10c per lb.

There was a steady trade at quotations:

Hay—Timothy, $16 per ton; and New York, per bri...$ 1.25
...ck, per bri.....1.75@2.00
...ck, per bri.....1.75@2.00
...per bri.....1.50
...dairy, per sack.....6
...dairy, per sack.....1.10
...dairy, per sack.....1.15

TALLOW—Is dull at 7½c for city and 6½c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6c. Sales on the basis of 7c for city at $7.35.

OILS—Finished goods were quoted steady on a basis of $1.27 per gallon.

WOOL—There is a steady trade at the prices given.

Best to choice medium tub	40@44
Fine and X and XX	36@38
Fine unwashed fleece	31@32
Medium and unwashed fleece	37@41
Medium washed fleece	43@44
Fine washed fleece	39@43

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,811	32,624	1,051
Tuesday	3,079	23,304	991
Wednesday	3,457	28,256	1,427
Thursday	1,923	30,092	1,498
Friday	4,550	31,048	1,960
Total	17,824	191,426	7,389
Same time last week	22,081	196,219	6,330
Monday	1,866	1,947	225
Tuesday	1,178	3,477	...
Wednesday	2,525	3,284	1,000
Thursday	2,169	3,429	213
Total	9,737	14,107	853

CATTLE—Prices were about the same as on Thursday. If there was any chance it was to the advantage of buyers, the prevailing feeling being one of weakness. The condition of the Eastern markets is such that the continued apathy of shippers was to be expected, but prices were already "off" fully 25@50c from Monday, and feeders did not feel like making further concessions, consequently trade was sluggish, and although the receipts showed a considerable falling off, almost as many cattle were left over as remained unsold at the close of the previous day. The quality was not as good as on either of the previous days of the week. There was not an unusually large number of poor lots, but the proportion of good to medium was small. But little trading was accomplished at over $5.25, while by far the larger part was at prices below $5.00—the bulk at $3.75@4.75. Some fine Christmas beeves were included in the offerings, but these were in common with other descriptions, was not in good demand, and ruled weak to lower. Stockers and feeders were in good request, and ruled firm at $3.50@4.50 for inferior to extra. The market closed heavy.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.75
Good to choice shipping steers, weighing from 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	4.60@5.00
Fair to good shipping steers, weighing from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.00@4.20
Butchers' Stock—Fair to choice steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.50@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls and scalawags	2.00@3.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@7.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
14	1,360	$5.10	14	1,130	$4.40
1	1,440	6.00	32	1,030	4.85
1	1,260	5.00	17	1,198	4.50
1	1,230	5.00	1	1,020	4.00
1	1,210	5.00	20	950	4.35
1	1,280	5.00	3	1,043	4.65
1	1,420	5.65	25	1,142	4.60
1	1,360	5.50	17	1,194	4.10
1	1,260	5.00	55	1,107	4.12½
1	1,360	5.50	1	1,040	4.00
1	1,440	5.40	1	1,040	4.00
1	1,360

SATURDAY'S REVIEW.

A Holiday Quiet Stealing Over the Wholesale Trade.

Prices Have Been Held Up by Hope More than Profit.

Grain and Provisions, if Anything, Have Been a Trifle Weak.

...ber Mill Continues to Boom Tremendously, to the Wonder of Other Lines of Trade.

The Anglo-Chinese Deal in Tea Has Greatly Unsettled That Beverage.

A Record of the Lumber-Cut in the Upper Mississippi Country for 1881.

Cotton Has Met with a Fair Demand, but Sales Have Been Rather Light.

Whisky Sales Diminished in an Unusual Manner Toward the Close of the Week.

THE MISSISSIPPI LUMBER-CUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 16.—The Pioneer-Press prints to-morrow a review of the lumber trade mill cut in the Upper Mississippi Valley in 1881, which contains many statistics and details of interest. We will note generally.

The season just closed has been one of the most prosperous that the manufacturers and dealers in lumber have known in many years.

The season's cut by the Minneapolis sawmills will be larger than in previous years, some of the mills having operated night and day a part of the time. The production was not so large, however, as it is the purpose to make it is designed to get away be very materially reduced. The following tables show what it is de- signed to get by the loggers on the Mississippi and its tributaries for mills here and elsewhere:

Name of firm.	No. of saws.	Carried over.
Gould & Wallace	14,000,000	8,500,000
T. B. Walker	30,000,000	.....
Clark & McClure	24,000,000	2,000,000
J. G. Rogers & Co	7,000,000	3,000,000
Cardogan, Robinson & Co	8,000,000	1,500,000
Minneapolis Mill Company	4,500,000	.....
L. Day & Son	12,000,000	4,000,000
Smith, Parker & Co	4,000,000	300,000
Farnham & Lovejoy	24,000,000	4,000,000
John Martin & Co	15,000,000	3,000,000
Morrison Bros	11,000,000	4,500,000
Merriman, Barrows & Co	30,000,000	4,000,000
Brooks & Bray	11,000,000	4,000,000
Nelson, Tenney & Co	12,000,000	2,000,000
J. H. Thompson	3,000,000	.....
Isaac Jones	3,000,000	500,000
Clough Bros	10,000,000	.....
Eastman, Bovey & Co	20,000,000	4,000,000
Henry Bryant	9,000,000	2,000,000
Diamond Mill Company	8,000,000	1,000,000
J. B. Gilfillan	3,000,000	.....
S. G. Cook	4,000,000	2,000,000
J. C. Kimble	1,000,000	300,000
Wheaton, Reynolds & Co	4,000,000	.....
Pettebone Bros	1,000,000	.....
J. F. Wilson, on Prairie River	1,200,000	.....
W. D. Washburn & Co	20,000,000	.....
Sundry parties unreported	25,000,000	.....

UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

J. A. Davis & Co., Brainard	11,000,000	.....
C. H. Rives, Princeton	4,000,000	.....
Charles Pillsbury & Co., Sauk River	20,000,000	.....
Prince & Houlton, St. Paul	1,500,000	.....
Reed & Sherwood, Anoka	3,000,000	.....
Thompson Cushman & Co	8,000,000	.....
H. B. Morrison, Motley	4,500,000	.....
Wells & Houlton, Rice River	3,000,000	.....
H. Houlton, Elk River	2,000,000	.....

SUMMARIZED.

Total prospective cut for 1882	398,200,000	.....
Logs carried over and reported	61,000,000	.....
Total prospective log cut	457,200,000	.....
Total prospective log cut for 1881	320,000,000	.....
Logs left over 1881	61,000,000	.....
Total prospective cron 1882	394,200,000	.....
Excess	170,200,000	.....

UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Gould & Wallace	4,376,152	4,137,000	1,613,000
T. B. Walker	5,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Clark & McClure	14,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
J. G. Rogers & Co	22,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000
Cardogan, Robinson & Co	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Minneapolis Mill Company	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
L. Day & Son	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Smith, Parker & Co	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Farnham & Lovejoy	14,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000
John Martin & Co	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Morrison Bros	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Merriman, Barrows & Co	14,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000
Brooks & Bray	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Nelson, Tenney & Co	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
J. H. Thompson	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Isaac Jones	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Clough Bros	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Eastman, Bovey & Co	20,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Henry Bryant	9,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Diamond Mill Company	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
J. B. Gilfillan	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
S. G. Cook	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
J. C. Kimble	1,000,000	300,000	200,000
Wheaton, Reynolds & Co	4,000,000	.....	.....
Pettebone Bros	1,000,000	.....	.....
J. F. Wilson, on Prairie River	1,200,000	.....	.....
W. D. Washburn & Co	20,000,000	.....	.....
Sundry parties unreported	25,000,000	.....	.....
Total	257,576,152	69,437,000	31,313,000

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

J. A. Davis & Co.	11,000,000	.....	.....
C. H. Rives	4,000,000	.....	.....
Charles Pillsbury & Co.	20,000,000	.....	.....
Prince & Houlton	1,500,000	.....	.....
Reed & Sherwood	3,000,000	.....	.....
Thompson Cushman & Co.	8,000,000	.....	.....
H. B. Morrison	4,500,000	.....	.....
Wells & Houlton	3,000,000	.....	.....
H. Houlton	2,000,000	.....	.....
Total	257,576,152	69,437,000	31,313,000

The above are not at hand for a comparison of the stock on hand in the Valley of the Upper Mississippi, even were it possible to make it with the knowledge that very much of all the lumber held outside of Minneapolis is in the hands of dealers who are not manufacturers, and oftentimes shipped in by rail from other localities. A comparison of the stock on hand is, therefore, confined to the Minneapolis dealers, all the figures in the following table being derived from the dealers themselves, with the single exception of those placed against the mill company, the manager of the lumber department of that institution declining to give detailed data. The figures are, therefore, no more than estimated in that single instance. The stock of lumber on hand at the close of the season—fixed at Dec. 1—may, therefore, be given as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS DEALERS.

Name of firm.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Farnham & Lovejoy	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Smith, Parker & Co	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
J. H. Thompson	500,000	.....	.....
Isaac Jones	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Eastman, Bovey & Co	6,000,000	.....	75,000
Henry Bryant	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Diamond Mill Company	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
J. C. Kimble	2,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Wheaton, Reynolds & Co	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Pettebone Bros	1,000,000	.....	.....
Total	18,500,000	6,000,000	6,075,000

MINNEAPOLIS MILLS.

Name of firm.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Gould & Wallace	4,376,152	4,137,000	1,613,000
T. B. Walker	5,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Clark & McClure	14,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
J. G. Rogers & Co	22,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000
Cardogan, Robinson & Co	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Minneapolis Mill Company	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
L. Day & Son	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Smith, Parker & Co	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Farnham & Lovejoy	14,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000
John Martin & Co	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Morrison Bros	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Merriman, Barrows & Co	14,000,000	3,500,000	1,500,000
Brooks & Bray	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Nelson, Tenney & Co	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
J. H. Thompson	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Isaac Jones	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Clough Bros	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,000,000
Eastman, Bovey & Co	20,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Henry Bryant	9,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Diamond Mill Company	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
J. B. Gilfillan	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
S. G. Cook	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
J. C. Kimble	1,000,000	300,000	200,000
Wheaton, Reynolds & Co	4,000,000	.....	.....
Pettebone Bros	1,000,000	.....	.....
J. F. Wilson, on Prairie River	1,200,000	.....	.....
W. D. Washburn & Co	20,000,000	.....	.....
Sundry parties unreported	25,000,000	.....	.....
Total	257,576,152	69,437,000	31,313,000

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

J. A. Davis & Co.	11,000,000	.....	.....
C. H. Rives	4,000,000	.....	.....
Charles Pillsbury & Co.	20,000,000	.....	.....
Prince & Houlton	1,500,000	.....	.....
Reed & Sherwood	3,000,000	.....	.....
Thompson Cushman & Co.	8,000,000	.....	.....
H. B. Morrison	4,500,000	.....	.....
Wells & Houlton	3,000,000	.....	.....
H. Houlton	2,000,000	.....	.....
Total	111,576,152	69,437,000	31,313,000

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

The following table shows the stock in the hands of the manufacturers on the Upper Mississippi, and are not significant because not complete:

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

C. H. Rives	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Total	7,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Reed & Sherwood, Anoka	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Thompson Cushman & Co., Sauk Rapids	8,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
H. B. Morrison, Motley	4,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wells & Houlton, Rice River	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
H. Houlton, Elk River	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	26,500,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
Grand